From the collection of the

Prelinger Library

San Francisco, California
2007

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/dialliterarycrit37browrich

THE DIAL

Pub. Lib.
Lcow,
BD

A Semi-Monthly Journal of

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information

LAWRENCE
Public Library,
Lawrence, Mass.

VOLUME XXXVII.

JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 16, 1904

CHICAGO
THE DIAL COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
1904

S0896
Ref.

INDEX TO VOLUME XXXVII.

		PAGE
Adolescence, A Study of	*A. K. Rogers*	82
America, Early Maps of	*F. H. Hodder*	363
America, The Latest History of	*St. George L. Sioussat*	423
American Admiral, Autobiography of an	*Wallace Rice*	369
American City, Problems of the	*Charles Zueblin*	167
American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century	*St. George L. Sioussat*	107
American Exploration Classics	*Edwin E. Sparks*	164
American Historians, Two	*W. E. Simonds*	207
American Revolution, A British View of the	*James Oscar Pierce*	10
Arnold, Matthew, The Cult of	*Edith J. Rich*	200
Bible Studies, Modern	*Ira M. Price*	268
Book, An Epoch-Remaking	*Guido H. Stempel*	304
Books for the Young, 1904		379 432
Books of the Fall Season of 1904		155
Boy, Through the Eyes of a	*Sara Andrew Shafer*	237
Bricks with Straw		411
Canada through British Eyes	*Lawrence J. Burpee*	113
Columbus, A Documentary History of	*F. H. Hodder*	85
Columbus, The Birth-date of	*F. H. Hodder*	12
Continental Literature, A Year of		195, 225
Conway Autobiography, The	*Percy F. Bicknell*	229
Criticism, A Critic on	*Charles Leonard Moore*	261
Currency Question in Retrospective, The	*M. B. Hammond*	168
Dante, Books about	*William Morton Paye*	87
Earthquakes, What is Known of	*Herbert A. Howe*	310
Elia, New Letters of	*Munson A. Havens*	306
Emerson, Poet and Thinker	*Annie Russell Marble*	366
English Scholar, Memoirs of an	*Percy F. Bicknell*	198
European Libraries, Notes on		259
Expansion, The Beginnings of, in Retrospect	*John J. Halsey*	112
Fiction, Recent	*William Morton Payne*	36, 208, 310
Filipino Songs and Music	*Arthur Stanley Riggs*	227
French Revolution, Cambridge History of the	*Henry E. Bourne*	161
Gass, Patrick, — American Explorer	*Edwin Erle Sparks*	270
Hero of a Lost Cause, The	*Wallace Rice*	233
Holiday Publications, 1904		371. 425
Italian Country Houses	*Anna Benneson McMahan*	419
Japan, New Books about	*William Elliot Griffis*	368
Literature in School		293
Littera Scripta	*Percy F. Bicknell*	79
Louisiana Purchase, Side-Lights on the	*Lawrence J. Burpee*	205
McCarthy, Justin, Autobiography of	*E. D. Adams*	421
Marriage, Human, A History of	*Laurence M. Larson*	58
Mind, A Biography of the	*Annie Russell Marble*	267
Moorish Empire in Europe, The	*Laurence M. Larson*	35
Napoleon and his Wars	*Josiah Renick Smith*	110
Negro Slavery in Illinois	*Walter L. Fleming*	307
Notes and Anecdotes, A Storehouse of	*Percy F. Bicknell*	31
Novels, Notes on New		40, 314
'Old Hickory,' A New Portrait of	*Charles H. Cooper*	265
'Old Pepys,' A Later	*Edith Kellogg Dunton*	361
Partisan History	*John J. Halsey*	235
Pe RARCH		2
P RARCH, Modern Echoes of	*Annie Russell Marble*	29
P PPINES, A New Observer in the	*Wallace Rice*	7
P S, Acting, and Music	*Martin W. Sampson*	62
P TRY, Recent	*William Morton Payne*	116

		PAGE
Princess, A Mediæval	*William Elliot Griffis*	271
Publisher and Public	*H. W. Boynton*	156
Quaker Printer and Man of Action, A	*Percy F. Bicknell*	165
Religious Freedom	*T. D. A. Cockerell*	64
Reminiscences, Some Human	*Percy F. Bicknell*	303
Reprint, The Age of		359
Romance and Realism	*Clayton Hamilton*	295
Ruskin Letters, More	*Percy F. Bicknell*	417
Sand, George		3
Scientific Expedition, A Notable	*Charles Atwood Kofoid*	231
Secondary Education, The Question of		77
Sex, The Duel of	*Archibald Henderson*	33
Shakespeare, Three Books on	*Charles Leonard Moore*	413
Shakespearian Studies, Fresh	*Charles H. A. Wager*	60
Shelley, The Last Home of	*Anna Benneson McMahan*	55
Short Story, The Modern	*Henry Seidel Canby*	101
Slave States, The Seaboard	*Walter L. Fleming*	203
Social Theory and Practice	*Charles R. Henderson*	238
Society and Literature, New Studies of	*Clark S. Northup*	11
South, the Present, Problems of	*Kelly Miller*	88
Taine Memoirs, The	*Percy F. Bicknell*	104
Tolstoy, Personality and Teachings of	*Annie Russell Marble*	8
Trade, International, Meanings of	*George L. Paddock*	91
Travel, Recent Books of	*H. E. Coblentz*	272
Verse, The Future of		53
West, The Advance of the	*Frederick Jackson Turner*	298
Whistler, A Follower's View of	*Edith Kellogg Dunton*	56
Zola, Novelist and Reformer	*Martin W. Sampson*	159

Announcements of Fall Books, 1904	174
Briefs on New Books	13, 44, 65, 91, 119, 170, 212, 240, 275, 315
Briefer Mention	17, 45, 94, 173, 215, 277, 318
Notes	17, 45, 68, 94, 122, 173, 215, 243, 278, 318, 385, 434
Topics in Leading Periodicals	18, 69, 124, 216, 278
Lists of New Books	19, 46, 69, 124, 216, 243, 279, 319, 386, 345

AUTHORS AND TITLES OF BOOKS REVIEWED

	PAGE
Abbey, Henry. Poems, fourth edition	17
Adams, Andy. A Texas Matchmaker	41
Adams, Oscar Fay. Famous American Schools	92
Adler, Cyrus, and Szold, Henrietta. American Jewish Year Book, 1904	318
Ady, Julia C. Life and Art of Botticelli	426
'A. E.' The Divine Vision	116
Ainger, Alfred. Letters of Lamb, 'Eversley' edition	306
Alcott, Louisa M. Eight Cousins and Rose in Bloom illus. by Harriet R. Richards	379
Altgeld, John P. Cost of Something for Nothing	214
Anderson, F. M. Constitutions and Other Select Documents Illustrative of History of France	173
Arber's English Garner, revised reissue	45, 69
'Ariel Library'	377
Armstrong, Walter. Gainsborough, popular edition	426
Atherton, Gertrude. Rulers of Kings	40
Austin, Mary. The Basket Woman	433
Avery, Elroy M. School Chemistry, new edition	385
Aye, Olive. Santa Claus's Candy Circus	385
Ayer, M. Allette. Daily Cheer	378
Bacheller, Irving. Vergilius	314
Bacon, Dolores M. The Diary of a Musician	215
Bacon, Edgar Mayhew. Narragansett Bay	375
Bacon, John H. The Pursuit of Phyllis	314
Baedeker's Italy from the Alps to Naples	319
Baedeker's Paris and Environs, fifteenth edition	434
Baldry, A. L. Drawings of Holbein	426
Barbeau, A. Une Ville d'Eaux Anglaise au XVIIIe Siècle	173
Barbour, R. H. Book of School and College Sports	17
Barbour, R. H. Kitty of the Roses	429
Barnes, Annie M. A Lass of Dorchester	380
Barnes, Annie M. The Laurel Token	380
Barrett, Wilson. Never-Never Land	314
Barry, Etheldred B. What Paul Did	382
Barry, William. Cardinal Newman	240
Baum, L. Frank. Marvellous Land of Oz	385
Baxter, Sylvester. Legend of the Holy Grail	94
Beard, Lina and Adelia B. Handicraft and Recreation for Girls	382
Beerbohm, Max. The Poet's Corner	376
Bellows, John, Letters and Memories of	165
Benson, Arthur. Rossetti	172
Benson, E. F. The Challoners	209
Benson, Vincent. Temple of Friendship	117
Berdoe, Edward. Primer of Browning	18
Bickford, Faith. Gloria	383
Bierce, Ambrose. Shapes of Clay	119
Bignell, Effie. A Quintette of Greycoats	384
Bilse, Lieutenant. A Little Garrison, trans. by W. von Schierbrand	66
Bishop, Joseph Bucklin. Our Political Drama	241
Boas, Mrs. Frederick. In Shakespeare's England	44
'Bonehill, Captain Ralph.' The Island Camp	381
Bonté, Willard. Mother Goose Puzzle Book	385
'Book of Days, A'	431
Boulger, Demetrius C. Belgian Life	121
Bourne, E. G. Narratives of de Soto	434
Bradley, A. G. Canada in the Twentieth Century	113

PAGE
Bradford, Amory. Messages of the Masters, cheaper edition ... 376
Brady, Cyrus T. A Midshipman in the Pacific ... 382
Brandes, Georg. Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature, Vol. V ... 171
'Brazil and Bolivia Boundary Settlement' ... 123
Brinton, Selwyn. Langham Series ... 17
Brooke, L. Leslie. Johnny Crow's Garden ... 384
Brooks, Amy. Dorothy Dainty at School ... 432
Brooks, Amy. Randy's Good Times ... 383
Brooks, Geraldine. Dames and Daughters of the French Court ... 428
Brouner, W. B., and Fung Yuet Mow. Chinese Made Easy ... 173
Brown, Abbie Farwell. The Flower Princess ... 384
Brown, Helen Dawes. Book of Little Boys ... 382
Browne, Frances. Granny's Wonderful Chair, new edition ... 379
Bruneck, Otto von. Prince Henry's Sailor Boy, trans. by Mary J. Safford ... 382
Buchanan, R. Mathematical Theory of Eclipses ... 68
Buchanan, Thompson. The Castle Comedy ... 376
Buell, Augustus C. Andrew Jackson ... 265
Burdick, Arthur G. The Mystic Mid-Region ... 273
Burgess, Gelett. Goop Tales ... 433
Burne-Jones, Philip. Dollars and Democracy ... 13
Burnett, Frances Hodgson. In the Closed Room ... 383
Burnham, Clara Louise. Jewel's Story Book ... 383
Butterworth, Hezekiah. Little Metacomet ... 380
Cabell, James Branch. The Eagle's Shadow ... 314
'Calendar in Japanese Towels' ... 431
'Calendar of Inspiration, A' ... 431
Cannan, Edward. Smith's Wealth of Nations ... 433
Carleton, Will. Over the Hill to the Poor-house, illus. by W. E. Mears ... 379
Carpenter, John and Rue. When Little Boys Sing ... 385
Carr, Clark E. The Illini ... 424
'Carroll, Lewis.' Alice in Wonderland, illus. by M. L. Kirk ... 379
Carruth, William H. A German Reader ... 94
Carryl, G. W. Transgression of Andrew Vane ... 210
Carter, Mary Elizabeth. House and Home ... 277
Cary, Elisabeth L. Ralph Waldo Emerson ... 366
Case, Nelson. Constitutional History of the United States ... 94
Causton, J. F. The Philanthropist ... 42
'Caxton Thin Paper Classics' ... 17
Chambers, Robert W. In Search of the Unknown ... 39
Chambers, Robert W. River-land ... 384
Chance, Lulu M. Little Folks of Many Lands ... 433
Chancellor, W. E., and Hewes, F. W. The United States, Part I ... 423
Channing, Blanche Mary. Lullaby Castle ... 432
Chase, Edithe L., and French, W. E. P. Waes Hael ... 428
'Chatterbox' for 1904 ... 385
Chaytor, H. J. A Companion to French Verse ... 45
Cheever, Harriet A. Lady Spider ... 384
Cheever, Harriet A. Lou ... 433
Cheever, Harriet A. The Rock Frog ... 384
Chesterton, G. K. The Napoleon of Notting Hill ... 37
'Chiswick Series' ... 277
Church, A. J. The Crusaders ... 381
Churchill, Winston. The Crossing ... 38
Clapp, Eleanor B. The Courtesies ... 277
Clarke, B. A. Minnows and Tritons ... 433
Cleveland, Helen M. Stories of Brave Old Times ... 380
Coleman, James M. Social Ethics ... 239
Coleman, John. Charles Reade as I Knew Him ... 16
Collins, J. Churton. Studies in Shakespeare ... 60
Collodi, C. Adventures of Pinnochio, trans. by W. S. Cramp ... 380
Colquhoun, Archibald R. Greater America ... 65
Compton, Herbert. Indian Life ... 277
'Congressional Library Bibliographies' ... 123, 385
Connelly, James B. The Seiners ... 40
'Connor, Ralph.' Gwen ... 431
Conrad, Joseph, and Hueffer, F. M. Romance ... 37
Conway, Moncure Daniel, Autobiography of ... 229
Cook, Grace Louise. Wellesley Stories, new edition ... 42
Cook, Joel. France: Historic and Romantic ... 428
Cook, Joel. Switzerland: Picturesque and Descriptive 428
Cook, William Wallace. Wilby's Dan ... 382
'Coon Calendar' ... 431
Costello, F. H. Nelson's Yankee Boy ... 382
Coubertin, Pierre de. La Chronique de France, 1903 18
Courant, Maurice. Okoubo Tosimitsi ... 123
Cowell, George. Life and Letters of E. B. Cowell ... 198
Cowles, J. D. Jim Crow's Language Lessons ... 384
Cox, Kenyon. Mixed Beasts ... 385
Cox, Palmer. Brownies in the Philippines ... 385
Creswick, Paul. With Richard the Fearless ... 381
Crockett, S. R. Red Cap Tales ... 380
Crockett, S. R. Strong Mac ... 209
Croiset, MM. Greek Literature, trans. by G. F. Heffelbower ... 228
Croly, Jane Cunningham, Memories of ... 278
Crooker, J. H. Religious Freedom in American Education ... 65
Curtis, Francis. The Republican Party ... 235
Cutler, U. Waldo. Stories of King Arthur ... 432
Cuyler, Theodore. Our Christmas Tides ... 378
Darrow, Clarence S. Farmington ... 237
Davidson, H. A. Study of Henry Esmond, new edition 173
Davis, Rebecca Harding. Bits of Gossip ... 303
Dawson, T. C. South American Republics, Vol. II ... 276
Dawson, W. H. Matthew Arnold ... 200
Deland, Ellen Douglas. Josephine ... 382
Delbos, Leon. Oxford Modern French Series ... 318
Denslow, W. W. Nursery Books ... 385
Devonshire, Mrs. R. L. Life and Letters of Taine ... 104
Dexter, Edwin G. Weather Influences ... 275
Dillon, Edward. Porcelain ... 371
Dillon, Mary. The Rose of Old St. Louis ... 212
Dinneen, Patrick S. Irish-English Dictionary ... 435
Dodge, Mary Mapes. Rhymes and Jingles, illus. by Sarah S. Stilwell ... 432
Dodge, Theodore A. Napoleon ... 110
Dods, Marcus. Forerunners of Dante ... 88
Douglas, Amanda M. A Little Girl in Old Chicago ... 380
Douglas, Amanda M. Helen Grant's Friends ... 432
Douglas, Amanda M. Honor Sherburne ... 383
Dowden, Edward. Robert Browning ... 267
Dudley, Albertus T. Making the Nine ... 432
Duncan, Frances. Mary's Garden ... 384
Dunham, Curtis, and Herford, Oliver. Two in a Zoo ... 384
Dunn, H. T. Recollections of Rossetti ... 242
Drake, Samuel Adams. The Young Vigilantes ... 382
DuBois, Mary C. Elinor Arden, Royalist ... 381
Duff, Mountstuart E. Grant. Notes from a Diary ... 31
Dumas, Fairy Tales by, trans. by Harry A. Spurr ... 380
Dunbar, Paul Laurence. Li'l' Gal ... 377
Dutton, C. E. Earthquakes ... 310
Dyer, Louis. Machiavelli and the Modern State ... 215
Eckstorm, Fannie Hardy. The Penobscot Man ... 43
'Eclectic School Readings' ... 18, 68
Eggleston, Edward. New Century History of the United States ... 17
Eggleston, George Cary. Evelyn Byrd ... 43
Eliot, S. A. Pioneers of Religious Liberty ... 64
Elliott, D. G. Land and Sea Mammals of Middle America and West Indies ... 386
Elliott, Maud Howe. Roma Beata ... 375
Ellis, Edward S. Cromwell of Virginia ... 433
Ellis, Havelock. Man and Woman, new edition ... 214
Emerson's Works, 'Centenary' edition ... 45
'English Idylls' ... 425
English, Thomas Dunn. The Little Giant ... 433
Ennis, A. T. Introduction to Dante's Inferno ... 88
Escott-Inman, H. David Chester's Motto ... 381
Espenshade, A. H. Composition and Rhetoric ... 95
Fernald, James C. Connectives of English Speech ... 69
Field, Eugene. Poems of Childhood, illus. by Maxfield Parrish ... 379
Field, Walter Taylor. Rome ... 375
Fischer, Joseph, and Wieser, Fr. R. von. Waldseemüller's Maps ... 363
Fiske, John. New France and New England, holiday edition ... 373
FitzGerald, Edward. Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyam, illus. by Gilbert James ... 430
Flammarion, Camille. Astronomy for Amateurs ... 316
Fleming, W. H. How to Study Shakespeare, Series IV. 434
Ford, Julia E., and Lamont, T. W. Pictures by Watts 372
Ford, Mary Hanford. Legend of Parsifal ... 94
Ford, Paul Leicester. Love Finds a Way ... 376
Foster, Edith Frances. Puss in the Corner ... 383
Fox, John, Jr. Christmas Eve on Lonesome ... 379
'Francis, M. E.' Lychgate Hall ... 42
Franklin, Charles K. Socialization of Humanity ... 239
Freeman, Mary E. Wilkins. The Givers ... 41
French, Allen. Rolf and the Viking's Bow ... 381
French, Allen. The Barrier ... 39

PAGE
'Friendship Calendar' ... 432
Frothingham, Jessie P. Sea-wolves of Seven Shores. 381
Fulleylove, John, and Smith, Mrs. A. Murray. Westminster Abbey ... 374
Galsworthy, John. The Island Pharisees ... 43
Garis, Howard R. Isle of Black Fire ... 381
Garis, Howard R. The White Crystals ... 382
Garland, Hamlin. The Light of the Star ... 41
Garnett, Mrs. Lucy M. J. Turkish Life ... 44
Gaussen, Alice C. C. A Later Pepys ... 361
Gayley, Charles Mills. Star of Bethlehem ... 434
Geikie, Archibald. Scottish Reminiscences ... 15
'Gems from the Poets' calendar ... 432
Gerson, Virginia. Happy Heart Family ... 385
Gibbons, A. St. H. Africa from South to North ... 272
Gibson, Charles Dana. Everyday People ... 373
Gilbert, Edith L. The Making of Meenie ... 383
Gilman, Charlotte Perkins. Human Work ... 239
Gladden, Washington. Where Does the Sky Begin? .. 317
Glanville, Ernest. In Search of the Okapi ... 381
Gleaves, Albert. James Lawrence, Captain U. S. N .. 93
Gleig, G. R.. Reminiscences of Wellington ... 241
Godfrey, Elizabeth. Social Life under the Stuarts ... 171
Goetschius, Percy. Lessons in Music Form ... 434
Goldenberg, Samuel L. Lace ... 427
Goodspeed, George S. History of the Ancient World. 386
Gordon, Charles. Old-time Aldwych ... 122
Granger, Edith. Index to Poetry and Recitations ... 212
Grant, Mrs. Colquhoun. French Noblesse of the 18th Century ... 242
Gratton, Henry P. As a Chinaman Saw Us ... 214
Gray, Arthur. Toasts and Tributes ... 428
Greene, Sarah P. McL. Deacon Lysander ... 314
Grenfell, B. P., Hunt, A. S., and Drexel, Lucy W. New Sayings of Jesus ... 94
Griffis, W. E. Corea, seventh edition ... 434
Grinnell, George B. Jack in the Rockies ... 381
Gwynn, Stephen. Masters of English Literature ... 173
Hale, Edward E. Stories of Discovery and Stories of Adventure, new editions ... 381
Hale, E. E. Memories of a Hundred Years, new edition ... 434
Hall, G. Stanley. Adolescence ... 82
Hamerton, Philip G. Intellectual Life, illustrated edition ... 376
Hamilton, Joseph. Our Own and Other Worlds ... 69
Hamlin, Arthur S. Copyright Cases ... 94
Hanbury, D. T. Sport and Travel in Northland of Canada ... 273
Hancock, H. Irving. Chuggins ... 433
Hancock, H. Irving. Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks ... 318
Hancock, H. Irving. Physical Training for Children by Japanese Methods ... 44
'Handy Volume Classics' ... 319
Haney, John L. Early Reviews of English Poets ... 45
Harben, Will N. The Georgians ... 312
Hardy, Mrs. Arthur. Sea Stories for Wonder Eyes .. 384
Harper, Charles G. The Ingoldsby Country ... 16
'Harriman Alaska Expedition,' Scientific Volumes .. 231
Harris, Joel Chandler. The Tar Baby ... 373
Harris, Linnie S. Sweet Peggy ... 314
Harris, N. Dwight. Negro Servitude in Illinois ... 307
Hatch, L. C. American Revolutionary Army ... 45
Hawkes, Clarence. Stories of the Good Greenwood ... 384
Hawkins, Chauncey J. Mind of Whittier ... 276
Hawtrey, Valentine. Perronelle ... 42
Hearn, Lafcadio. Japan ... 368
Hebard, Grace Raymond. Government of Wyoming .. 66
Henshall, J. A. Book of the Black Bass, new edition 278
Henty, George A. By Conduct and Courage ... 381
Herford, Oliver. Rubáiyát of a Persian Kitten ... 425
Herford, Oliver, and others. Cynic's Calendar for 1905 ... 429
Hepburn, A. B. Coinage and Currency in the United States ... 168
Herrick, Robert. The Common Lot ... 311
Hichens, Robert. The Woman with the Fan ... 38
'High Road, The' ... 42
'History Syllabus for Secondary Schools, A' ... 386
Hobson, John A. International Trade ... 91
Hodges, George. When the King Came ... 384
Hodgson, Mrs. Willoughby. How to Identify Old China ... 93
Hoffman, Alice S. Stories from Shakespeare's Plays 432
Hogarth, David G. The Penetration of Arabia ... 94
Holmes, Charles. The Royal Academy ... 200
Hood, Alexander Nelson. Adria ... 42
'Hope, Anthony.' Double Harness ... 313
Horne, H. H. Philosophy of Education ... 91
Horning, L. E., and Burpee, L. J. Bibliography of Canadian Fiction ... 318
Hosmer, James K. Gass's Journal ... 270
'House of Life Calendar' ... 431
Housman, Laurence. Sabrina Warham ... 313
Howard, G. E. History of Matrimonial Institutions .. 58
Howells, W. D. The Son of Royal Langbrith ... 310
Hume, Martin. Courtships of Queen Elizabeth, revised edition ... 275
Huntington, H. S. His Majesty's Sloop Diamond Rock 382
'Imperator et Rex' ... 213
James, Martha. Jack Tenfield's Star ... 382
Jameson, Anna. Shakespeare's Heroines, illus. by W. Paget ... 432
Jansson, Augustus L. Hobby Hoss Fair ... 385
Jenks, Tudor. In the Days of Chaucer ... 318
'Jessica Letters, The' ... 43
Johnson, Clifton. Highways and Byways of the South 428
Johnson, Clifton. Old-time Schools and School-books 44
Johnson, Edwin. Rise of English Culture ... 304
Johnson, Sidona V. Short History of Oregon ... 315
Jones, Alice. Gabriel Praed's Castle ... 314
Jordan, David Starr. The Wandering Host ... 431
Jordan, W. L. Astronomical and Historical Chronology ... 94
Jury, John G. Omar and Fitzgerald ... 118
Kennedy, Howard A. New World Fairy Book ... 384
Kent, C. F. Beginnings of Hebrew History ... 268
Ker, W. P. The Dark Ages ... 172
Kerr, Alvah Milton. Two Young Inventors ... 382
Kilburn, N. Story of Chamber Music ... 171
King, Basil. The Steps of Honor ... 210
King, Clarence. Memorial Volume ... 172
King, G. G. Comedies for Marionettes ... 383
Kingsland, Mrs. Burton. Book of Games ... 382
Kingsley, Charles. The Heroes, illus. by T. H. Robinson ... 379
Kingsley, Rose. Garden Diary ... 18
Knapp, Adeline. Upland Pastures ... 377
Knowles, Frederic L. Story of Little Paul and Story of Little Peter ... 380
Knowlson, T. S. Leo Tolstoy ... 9
Knox, George W. Japanese Life ... 369
Knox, Jessie Juliet. Little Almond Blossoms ... 383
Krans, H. S. William Butler Yeats ... 213
Kuhns, Oscar. Dante and the English Poets ... 88
Lagen, M. J., and Ryland, Callie. Daphne and her Lad 43
'Laird & Lee's Diary and Time-saver for 1905' ... 243
Landor, A. Henry Savage. Gems of the East ... 7
Lane, Elinor Macartney. Nancy Stair ... 41
Lang, Andrew. Brown Fairy Book ... 384
Langton, Mary Beach. How to Know Oriental Rugs .. 122
Lanier, H. W. The Romance of Piscator ... 43
La Rochefoucauld's Maximes, Wessels's edition ... 378
Laughlin, Clara. Divided ... 431
Lawless, Emily. Maria Edgeworth ... 170
Lawrence, Edith. Crecy ... 43
Lawrence, George. Brakespeare, new edition ... 68
Lee, Capt. R. E. Recollections of General Lee ... 233
Lee, Sidney. Elizabethan Sonnets, new edition ... 69
Le Gallienne, Richard. How to Get the Best Out of Books ... 124
Le Gallienne, Richard. Old Love Stories Retold ... 376
Legge, Arthur E. J. Land and Sea Pieces ... 117
Leonard, Mary F. It All Came True ... 383
Levett-Yeats, S. Orrain ... 312
Levetus, A. S. Imperial Vienna ... 427
Lewinsohn, Ludwig. Crèvecoeur's Letters from an American Farmer ... 174
Lewis, Alfred Henry. The President ... 311
'Library of Illustrated Biography' ... 277
Lloyd, Beatrix D. The Pastime of Eternity ... 211
Lloyd, John Uri. Scroggins ... 430
Lloyd, Mary. Elegies, Ancient and Modern ... 18
Loch, C. S. Methods of Social Advance ... 240
Locock, C. D. Shelley MSS. in the Bodleian Library 55
Lomas, S. C. Carlyle's Cromwell ... 17
Loomis, Charles Battell. More Cheerful Americans .. 314
Lord, Augustus. The Touch of Nature ... 433
'Louisiana, Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of' ... 205
Lovett, Robert Morss. Richard Gresham ... 210
Lowell, D. O. S. Jason's Quest ... 380

PAGE
Lowrie, Walter. The Church and Its Organization.. 92
Lucas E. V. Highways and Byways in Sussex.... 68
Luther, Mark Lee. The Mastery..... 312
'Luxembourg Library'.....319, 378
'Maartens, Maarten.' Dorothea..... 37
Mabie, H. W. Nature and Culture, holiday edition.. 377
Mabie, H. W. Parables of Life, illus. by W. Benda. 431
McCarthy, Justin. An Irishman's Story..... 421
Macaulay's Essays, handy library edition..... 374
Macauley, Charles Raymond. Fantasma Land..... 385
McCutcheon, George Barr. Beverly of Graustark.... 312
MacDonald, Lilia Scott. Babies' Classics..... 432
McDonough, Glen, and Chapin, Anna. Babes in Toyland 384
Mach, Edmund von. Greek Sculpture..... 17
Mackaye, Percy. Chaucer's Canterbury Tales..... 373
McMahan, Anna Benneson. Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings 371
McManus, T. J. L. The Boy and the Outlaw..... 380
McMaster, John Bach. The Trail Makers.....164, 434
Macpherson, Hector. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations 17
McSpadden, J. Walker. Stories of Robin Hood..... 432
McSpadden, J. Walker. Synopses of Dickens' Novels 318
Maeterlinck, Maurice. Our Friend the Dog..... 375
Mallock, William H. The Veil of the Temple..... 36
Malone, Walter. Poems..... 119
Margraff, Anthony W. International Exchange..... 170
Martin, Edward S. The Luxury of Children..... 425
Masters, Edgar Lee. The New Star Chamber..... 173
Matthewman, L. de V. Business..... 379
Matthewman, L. de V. Completed Proverbs..... 430
Maurice, A. B., and Cooper, F. T. Nineteenth Century in Caricature..... 13
Menpes, Mortimer. Whistler as I Knew Him..... 56
'Mermaid Series,' thin-paper reissue.....17, 94
Merriman, Henry Seton. The Last Hope..... 208
Merwin, Samuel. The Merry Anne..... 211
Michelson, Miriam. The Madigans..... 383
Miller, Olive Thorne. Kristy's Queer Christmas..... 433
Mitchell, S. Weir. Mr. Kris Kringle, illus. by Clyde O. DeLand 433
Mitchell, Wesley C. History of the Greenbacks.... 169
Montgomery, Frances Trego. Billy Whiskers, Jr.... 383
Montgomery, Frances T. On a Lark to the Planets.. 433
Moore, Edward. Studies in Dante, third series.... 87
Moore, N. Hudson. Flower Fables and Fancies..... 430
Moore, N. Hudson. The Lace Book..... 427
Moore, Walter W. A Year in Europe..... 274
Morgan, Olga. As They Were and as They Should Have Been. 385
Morris, Charles. American Historical Tales, second series 94
Morris, William. Defence of Guenevere, in 'Flowers of Parnassus' series..... 430
Munro, Dana C. Source Book of Roman History... 318
Munroe, Kirk. The Blue Dragon..... 381
Murai, Gensai. Kibun Daizin, trans. by Tasao Yoshida 382
Murphy E. Gardner. The Present South..... 88
Murray, Clara. The Child at Play..... 433
Murray, J. Clark. Psychology, new edition..... 277
Musset, Paul de. Mr. Wind and Madam Rain, new edition 380
Myers, P. V. N. Ancient History, new edition..... 45
Nelson, Charles A. Index to Educational Review.... 45
'Nesbit, E.' The Phœnix and the Carpet..... 384
Nevinson, Henry W. Between the Acts..... 68
Nicklin, J. A. Secret Nights..... 117
Nield, Jonathan. Guide to Historical Novels, third edition 318
Norris, W. E. Nature's Comedian..... 42
'Norwegian Ramble, A'..... 274
'Not in the Curriculum'..... 94
Ober, Frederick A. Our West Indian Neighbors.... 274
Ogden, Rollo. William Hickling Prescott..... 207
Olmsted, Frederick Law. A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States, new edition..... 203
Oppenheim, M. Helps's Spanish Conquest..... 318
Orthwein, Edith H. Petals of Love for Thee..... 379
Osgood, H. L. American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century 107
'Otis, James.' Defending the Island..... 433
'Otis, James.' Dorothy's Spy..... 380
'Otis, James.' Minute Boys of the Green Mountains. 380
Oxenham, John. Hearts in Exile..... 312
'Pagoda Calendar'..... 431
'Pansy.' Doris Farrand's Vocation..... 383
Parker, Gilbert. A Ladder of Swords..... 209
Parrish, Randall. My Lady of the North..... 312
Parrott, Thomas Marc. Studies of a Booklover.... 275
Patterson, Helen Sinclair. Sepia Calendar..... 431
Peary, Robert E. Snowland Folk..... 385
Peattie, Elia W. The Shape of Fear, new edition.... 41
Peet, Stephen D. Prehistoric Architecture..... 93
Pemberton, Max. Beatrice of Venice..... 312
Pendleton, Louis. A Forest Drama..... 43
Pertwee, Ernest. Reciter's Treasury of Prose and Drama 318
Pickard, Samuel T. Whittier-Land..... 16
Pier, Arthur S. Boys of St. Timothy's..... 432
Pierson, Clara Dillingham. Tales of a Poultry Farm 384
Poe, E. A. Monsieur Dupin, illus. by C. R. Macauley 385
Poe's Tales and Poems, handy library edition..... 374
Potter, Beatrix. Tale of Benjamin Bunny..... 433
Potter, Beatrix. Tale of Two Bad Mice..... 433
Potter, Margaret Horton. The Flame Gatherers.... 40
Potter, Marion E. United States Catalog, second edition 94
Potts, William. More Notes from Underledge..... 316
Powell, Frances. The Byways of Braithe..... 211
'Prosit.'..... 428
Prothero, Rowland E. Psalms in Human Life..... 269
Putnam, Ruth. A Mediæval Princess..... 271
Pyle, Katharine. Childhood..... 432
Quiller-Couch, A. T. Fort Amity..... 37
Quirk, Leslie W. Baby Elton, Quarterback..... 432
Rankin, Carroll Watson. Dandelion Cottage..... 433
Raper, C. L. North Carolina..... 120
Rappoport, A. S. A Primer of Philosophy..... 68
Ray, Anna Chapin. Nathalie's Sister..... 382
'Raymond, Evelyn.' An Honor Girl..... 382
Read, Opie. Turk..... 314
'Red Letter Library'..... 216
Reddaway, W. F. Frederick the Great..... 121
Reed, Chester A. North American Birds' Eggs.... 67
Reed, Helen Leah. Irma and Nap..... 383
Reed, Myrtle. Book of Clever Beasts..... 429
Reich, Emil. Success among Nations..... 92
Rendle, Albert B. Classification of Flowering Plants 119
Repplier, Agnes. Compromises..... 315
Rhines, Alice C., and Rhead, Louis. Pets..... 384
Rhoades, Nina. Children on the Top Floor..... 383
Richards, Laura E. The Merryweathers..... 383
Richards, Rosalind. The Nursery Fire..... 383
Richardson, C. F. Webster for Young Americans.... 380
Riis, Jacob A. Is there a Santa Claus?..... 383
Roberts, H. Handbooks of Practical Gardening..17, 434
Roberts, Peter. Anthracite Coal Communities..... 240
Robins, Elizabeth. The Magnetic North..... 39
Robinson, J. H. Readings in European History.... 385
Rogers, Henry James. Jack Barnaby..... 42
Rood, Henry E. In Camp at Bear Pond..... 382
Roosevelt, Theodore, Addresses and Messages of..... 18
Rossetti's Poetical Works, 'Gladstone' edition..... 318
Royce, Josiah. Herbert Spencer..... 276
Ruskin's Letters to Charles Eliot Norton..... 417
Russell, G. W. E. Matthew Arnold..... 200
Russell, Israel Cook. North America..... 92
Ryland, Cally. The Taming of Betty..... 383
Sage, William. Frenchy..... 42
'St. Cecelia Calendar'..... 431
Sandys, Edwyn. Sportsman Joe..... 384
Sanford, Mary Bourchier. The Wandering Twins.. 381
Sangiacomo, Olivieri. The Colonel, trans. by E. Spender 41
Sangster, Margaret E. That Sweet Story of Old.... 384
Sargent, Helen C., and Kittredge, G. L. Child's Popular Ballads 94
Schelling, Felix E. The Queen's Progress..... 374
Schierbrand, Wolf von. Russia..... 14
Schley, Winfield Scott. Forty-five Years under the Flag 369
Schutze, Martin. Crux Ætatis..... 118
Scollard, Clinton. The Lyric Bough..... 118
Scott, S. P. The Moorish Empire in Europe..... 35
Sedgwick, Henry Dwight. Francis Parkman..... 207
Seton, Ernest Thompson. Monarch..... 374
Seymour, Frederick H. Gilhooleyisms..... 430
Seymour, Lady. The Great Frenchman and the Little Genevese 317
Shaler, Nathaniel S. The Neighbor..... 14
Shaw, G. Bernard. Man and Superman..... 33

PAGE
Shelton, W. H. The Three Prisoners 380
Shoemaker, M. M. The Heart of the Orient 273
Sichel, Walter. Beaconsfield 66
'Sidney, Margaret.' Five Little Peppers and their Friends 383
Singleton, Esther. Famous Women 429
Singleton, Esther. Japan 173
Singleton, Esther. Russia 45
Sladen, Douglas. Japan in Pictures 377
Slicer, Thomas R. Shelley: An Appreciation 55
Smith, Bertha H. Yosemite Legends 429
Smith, Gertrude. Little Precious 383
Smith, Hermann. The World's Earliest Music 172
Smith, Mary P. W. Boy Captive of Old Deerfield .. 380
Smith, Walter Burges. Looking for Alice 384
Sprague, William C. Felice Constant 39
Sprague, William C. The Boy Courier of Napoleon .. 380
Stansbury, C. F. A Kittiwake of the Great Kills 314
Starling, E. H. A Primer of Physiology 215
Starr, Frederick. Modern Mexican Authors 263
Stead, Alfred. Japan, by the Japanese 368
Steiner, Edward A. Tolstoy the Man 8
Stephen, Leslie. English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century 11
Stevenson, R. L. Edinburgh, new edition 434
Stevenson, R. L. Story of a Lie, Turner reprint 215
'Stevenson, Calendar of Prayers by,' 1905 edition .. 431
Stoddard, William O. Long Bridge Boys 380
Strang, Herbert. Light Brigade in Spain 381
Stratemeyer, Edward. Boy's Life of Roosevelt 381
Stratemeyer, Edward. Larry the Wanderer 382
Stratemeyer, Edward. On the Trail of Pontiac 380
Stratemeyer, Edward. Under the Mikado's Flag 433
Stuart, Ruth McE. Sonny, illus. by Fanny Y. Cory .. 378
Sturgis, Russell. Appreciation of Sculpture 315
Symons, Arthur. Plays, Acting, and Music 62
Taggart, Marion A. The Little Gray House 383
Tanner, J. H. Elementary Algebra 45
Tarde, Gabriel. Laws of Imitation 238
Taylor, Bert L. The Well in the Wood 384
'Temple Series of Bible Handbooks' 18
'Temple Topographies, The' 45
Thacher, J. B. Christopher Columbus 85
Thackeray's Works, 'Kensington' edition 69
'Theodoric the Ostrogoth, Last Days of' 117
Thompson, John. A Greek Grammar 17
Thorpe, F. N. Constitutional History of the United States 278
'Thumb Nail Series' 377
Thwaites, Reuben Gold. Early Western Travels 298
Todd, J. C. Politics and Religion in Ancient Israel. 269
Tolstoy, Leo. Bethink Yourselves! Crowell's edition .. 277
Tolstoy, Leo. Bethink Yourselves, Stokes's edition .. 434
Tomlinson, E. T. Rider of the Black Horse 380
Torrey, Bradford. Nature's Invitation 317
Tourguenieff's Works, Scribner edition 386
Townshend, Dorothea. Great Earl of Cork 121
Trevelyan, George O. American Revolution, Part II. 10
Trueblood, Sara. Cats by the Way 375
Truscott, L. Parry. The Mother of Pauline 42
Tytler, Sarah. The Old Masters, illustrated edition .. 378
'Unit Books, The' 215

PAGE
Upton, Bertha and Flora K. Golliwogg in Holland .. 3
Upton, George P. Life Stories for Young People 3
Vacaresco, Helene. Kings and Queens I Have Known
Vandam, Albert D. Men and Manners of the Third Republic 2
Vaile, Charlotte M. Truth about Santa Claus 3
Venable, William H. Saga of the Oak 1
'Vest Pocket Series, Putnam's' 4
Viereck, Georg Sylvester. Gedichte 1
Vignaud, Henry. The Real Birth-date of Columbus 1
Vizetelly, E. A. Emile Zola 1
Voynich, E. L. Olive Latham 2
Waddington, Richard. La Guerre de Sept Ans .....
Wallace, Kathryn. Story of a Mission Indian 4
Wallace, Robert. Autobiography and Correspondence of Eleanor Omerod .....
Wallis, Louis. An Examination of Society 2
Walsh, George E. The Mysterious Beacon Light 3
Ward, A. W., and others. Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VIII. 1
Ward, Grace E. In the Miz 38
Washburne, Marion Foster. Every Day Essays 27
Washington, Booker T. Working with the Hands 6
'Watanna, Onoto.' The Love of Azalea 37
Watson, William. For England 11
Weaver, E. P. The Search 38
Webster, Edwin F. Strenuous Animals 37
Weekley, Ernest. Mérimée's Chronique du Règne de Charles IX 4
Wells, H. G. Mankind in the Making 1
Wells, H. G. The Food of the Gods 31
Wells, Carolyn. The Staying Guest 38
Welsh, Charles. Famous Battles, 1815-1860 38
West, Paul, and Denslow, W. W. The Pearl and the Pumpkin 38
Wharton, Edith. Italian Villas and their Gardens .. 41
Wharton, Edith. The Descent of Man 4
'What is Worth While Series' 27
Wheeler, Olin D. Trail of Lewis and Clark 11
White, Grant. The Art of Caricature 31
White, Stewart Edward. The Mountains 37
Whitehouse, Florence Brooks. The Effendi 21
Whitney, Adeline D. T. Biddy's Episodes 38
Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and others. The Affair at the Inn 21
Wilcox, Delos F. The American City 16
Wilkins, W. H. Romance of Lady Burton, new edition 27
Wilkinson, Florence. Two Plays of Israel 17
Williams, Clara A. Mammy's Li'l' Chilluns 38
Williamson, G. C. Bryan's Dictionary of Painters .. 27
Wilson, Harry Leon. The Seeker 21
Wilson, Rufus Rockwell. New England in Letters ... 12
Wister, Owen. A Journey in Search of Christmas ... 37
'Woman Errant, The' 4
'Woman's Home Library, The' 27
Woodward, W. H. Erasmus concerning Education ... 12
Woolley, Edward Mott. Roland of Altenburg 31
Wormley, Katherine P. Sainte-Beuve's Portraits of the Seventeenth Century 37
Wyld, M. Alice. The Dread Inferno 8

MISCELLANEOUS

Dreams, Herbert Spencer on. (P. F. B) 158
Hearn, Lafcadio, Death of 243
Homer's 'Iliad,' Herbert Spencer on. (A. C. Barrows) 5
'Humanity, The Socialization of.' (Charles Kendall Franklin) 297
Johnson, Lionel: A Proposed Memorial. (John Russell Hayes) 41
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Incorporation of 17
Peace Congress, Meeting of Thirteenth International .. 17
Schiller Centenary Celebration, Announcement of 29
University, A New Species of. (T. D. A. Cockerell) ... 26

map

LAWRENCE Public Library, LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII. No. 433.* | CHICAGO, JULY 1, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

STORIES OF REAL AMERICANS

in which the Adventures, Descriptions, and Characters are all taken from

TRUE LIFE

A TEXAS MATCHMAKER

By ANDY ADAMS

"This story has the same force and evidences of accuracy that made his "Log" so striking and popular, and in addition to the realistic picture of the cowboy and the daily routine of his life, there runs through it all an interesting tale of his experience in love."— *Boston Transcript.* Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith.

THE PENOBSCOT MAN

By FANNIE HARDY ECKSTORM

"Seldom has a type been more sympathetically presented than the Maine river man in these stories. They impress one as actualities—almost too hard and grim, but for the relief of a quiet humor and charming descriptions of the woods and waterways."— *The Outlook.* With Frontispiece. 12mo, $1.25.

THE LAND OF LITTLE RAIN

By MARY AUSTIN

"Her portrayal of character, whether of miner, Indian squaw, or greaser, is as notable for pathos and quiet humor as for its intimate appreciation of the spirit of their lives."— *Indianapolis Sentinel.* 8vo, $2.00, *net.*

Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Postage, 24 cts.

THE LOG OF A COWBOY

By ANDY ADAMS

"Andy Adams has become a public benefactor in that he has preserved a record of a phase of American life that is already past, and which was shared by not another man capable of describing it in the same satisfactory fashion."— *San Francisco Bulletin.* Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith.

TWO TIMELY HISTORICAL VOLUMES

A Collection of Facts and Documents Relative to the Death of Major-General

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

With Comments: together with the various Orations, Sermons, and Eulogies that have been written on his Life and Character. By WILLIAM COLEMAN, Editor of The New York Evening Post, in 1804.

Now reprinted to commemorate the anniversary of his death, which occurs July 12, 1904. Four hundred numbered copies, handsomely printed and bound in cloth with paper label, are now offered at $4.50, *net*, per copy.

Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana

I. The Limits and Bounds of *Louisiana.* By THOMAS JEFFERSON.

II. The Exploration of the *Red*, the *Black*, and the *Washita* Rivers. By WILLIAM DUNBAR.

The edition in one octavo volume, printed on unbleached rag paper and bound uncut in smooth dark English cloth, with paper label, will be strictly limited to five hundred and thirty numbered copies, of which five hundred are offered for sale, at $6.00, *net*, per copy. *Send for descriptive circulars, mailed free.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON AND NEW YORK

PAGE
Shelton, W. H. The Three Prisoners ... 380
Shoemaker, M. M. The Heart of the Orient ... 273
Sichel, Walter. Beaconsfield ... 66
'Sidney, Margaret.' Five Little Peppers and their Friends ... 383
Singleton, Esther. Famous Women ... 429
Singleton, Esther. Japan ... 173
Singleton, Esther. Russia ... 45
Sladen, Douglas. Japan in Pictures ... 377
Slicer, Thomas R. Shelley: An Appreciation ... 55
Smith, Bertha H. Yosemite Legends ... 429
Smith, Gertrude. Little Precious ... 383
Smith, Hermann. The World's Earliest Music ... 172
Smith, Mary P. W. Boy Captive of Old Deerfield ... 380
Smith, Walter Burges. Looking for Alice ... 384
Sprague, William C. Felice Constant ... 39
Sprague, William C. The Boy Courier of Napoleon ... 380
Stansbury, C. F. A Kittiwake of the Great Kills ... 314
Starling, E. H. A Primer of Physiology ... 215
Starr, Frederick. Modern Mexican Authors ... 263
Stead, Alfred. Japan, by the Japanese ... 368
Steiner, Edward A. Tolstoy the Man ... 8
Stephen, Leslie. English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century ... 11
Stevenson, R. L. Edinburgh, new edition ... 434
Stevenson, R. L. Story of a Lie, Turner reprint ... 215
'Stevenson, Calendar of Prayers by,' 1905 edition ... 431
Stoddard, William O. Long Bridge Boys ... 380
Strang, Herbert. Light Brigade in Spain ... 381
Stratemeyer, Edward. Boy's Life of Roosevelt ... 381
Stratemeyer, Edward. Larry the Wanderer ... 382
Stratemeyer, Edward. On the Trail of Pontiac ... 380
Stratemeyer, Edward. Under the Mikado's Flag ... 433
Stuart, Ruth McE. Sonny, illus. by Fanny Y. Cory ... 378
Sturgis, Russell. Appreciation of Sculpture ... 315
Symons, Arthur. Plays, Acting, and Music ... 62
Taggart, Marion A. The Little Gray House ... 383
Tanner, J. H. Elementary Algebra ... 45
Tarde, Gabriel. Laws of Imitation ... 238
Taylor, Bert L. The Well in the Wood ... 384
'Temple Series of Bible Handbooks' ... 18
'Temple Topographies, The' ... 45
Thacher, J. B. Christopher Columbus ... 85
Thackeray's Works, 'Kensington' edition ... 69
'Theodoric the Ostrogoth, Last Days of' ... 117
Thompson, John. A Greek Grammar ... 17
Thorpe, F. N. Constitutional History of the United States ... 278
'Thumb Nail Series' ... 377
Thwaites, Reuben Gold. Early Western Travels ... 298
Todd, J. C. Politics and Religion in Ancient Israel ... 269
Tolstoy, Leo. Bethink Yourselves! Crowell's edition ... 277
Tolstoy, Leo. Bethink Yourselves, Stokes's edition ... 434
Tomlinson, E. T. Rider of the Black Horse ... 380
Torrey, Bradford. Nature's Invitation ... 317
Tourguenieff's Works, Scribner edition ... 380
Townshend, Dorothea. Great Earl of Cork ... 121
Trevelyan, George O. American Revolution, Part II. ... 10
Trueblood, Sara. Cats by the Way ... 375
Truscott, L. Parry. The Mother of Pauline ... 42
Tytler, Sarah. The Old Masters, illustrated edition ... 378
'Unit Books, The' ... 215
Upton, Bertha and Flora K. Golliwogg in Holland ... 385
Upton, George P. Life Stories for Young People ... 381
Vacaresco, Helene. Kings and Queens I Have Known ... 67
Vandam, Albert D. Men and Manners of the Third Republic ... 242
Vaile, Charlotte M. Truth about Santa Claus ... 384
Venable, William H. Saga of the Oak ... 118
'Vest Pocket Series, Putnam's' ... 430
Viereck, Georg Sylvester. Gedichte ... 173
Vignaud, Henry. The Real Birth-date of Columbus ... 12
Vizetelly, E. A. Emile Zola ... 159
Voynich, E. L. Olive Latham ... 210
Waddington, Richard. La Guerre de Sept Ans ... 69
Wallace, Kathryn. Story of a Mission Indian ... 433
Wallace, Robert. Autobiography and Correspondence of Eleanor Omerod ... 67
Wallis, Louis. An Examination of Society ... 239
Walsh, George E. The Mysterious Beacon Light ... 381
Ward, A. W., and others. Cambridge Modern History, Vol. VIII. ... 161
Ward, Grace E. In the Miz ... 384
Washburne, Marion Foster. Every Day Essays ... 278
Washington, Booker T. Working with the Hands ... 65
'Watanna, Onoto.' The Love of Azalea ... 376
Watson, William. For England ... 116
Weaver, E. P. The Search ... 381
Webster, Edwin F. Strenuous Animals ... 377
Weekley, Ernest. Mérimée's Chronique du Règne de Charles IX ... 45
Wells, H. G. Mankind in the Making ... 15
Wells, H. G. The Food of the Gods ... 313
Wells, Carolyn. The Staying Guest ... 383
Welsh, Charles. Famous Battles, 1815-1860 ... 381
West, Paul, and Denslow, W. W. The Pearl and the Pumpkin ... 384
Wharton, Edith. Italian Villas and their Gardens ... 419
Wharton, Edith. The Descent of Man ... 40
'What is Worth While Series' ... 277
Wheeler, Olin D. Trail of Lewis and Clark ... 112
White, Grant. The Art of Caricature ... 318
White, Stewart Edward. The Mountains ... 373
Whitehouse, Florence Brooks. The Effendi ... 212
Whitney, Adeline D. T. Biddy's Episodes ... 383
Wiggin, Kate Douglas, and others. The Affair at the Inn ... 212
Wilcox, Delos F. The American City ... 167
Wilkins, W. H. Romance of Lady Burton, new edition ... 278
Wilkinson, Florence. Two Plays of Israel ... 170
Williams, Clara A. Mammy's Li'l' Chilluns ... 385
Williamson, G. C. Bryan's Dictionary of Painters ... 277
Wilson, Harry Leon. The Seeker ... 211
Wilson, Rufus Rockwell. New England in Letters ... 120
Wister, Owen. A Journey in Search of Christmas ... 378
'Woman Errant, The' ... 41
'Woman's Home Library, The' ... 277
Woodward, W. H. Erasmus concerning Education ... 122
Woolley, Edward Mott. Roland of Altenburg ... 312
Wormley, Katherine P. Sainte-Beuve's Portraits of the Seventeenth Century ... 372
Wyld, M. Alice. The Dread Inferno ... 88

MISCELLANEOUS

Dreams, Herbert Spencer on. (P. F. B) ... 158
Hearn, Lafcadio, Death of ... 243
Homer's 'Iliad,' Herbert Spencer on. (A. C. Barrows) ... 5
'Humanity, The Socialization of.' (Charles Kendall Franklin) ... 297
Johnson, Lionel: A Proposed Memorial. (John Russell Hayes) ... 416
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., Incorporation of ... 173
Peace Congress, Meeting of Thirteenth International ... 174
Schiller Centenary Celebration, Announcement of ... 298
University, A New Species of. (T. D. A. Cockerell) ... 264

LAWRENCE Public Library, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Index

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII. No. 433.* | CHICAGO, JULY 1, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

STORIES OF REAL AMERICANS

in which the Adventures, Descriptions, and Characters are all taken from

TRUE LIFE

A TEXAS MATCHMAKER

By ANDY ADAMS

"This story has the same force and evidences of accuracy that made his "Log" so striking and popular, and in addition to the realistic picture of the cowboy and the daily routine of his life, there runs through it all an interesting tale of his experience in love."—*Boston Transcript.* Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith.

THE PENOBSCOT MAN

By FANNIE HARDY ECKSTORM

"Seldom has a type been more sympathetically presented than the Maine river man in these stories. They impress one as actualities—almost too hard and grim, but for the relief of a quiet humor and charming descriptions of the woods and waterways."—*The Outlook.* With Frontispiece. 12mo, $1.25.

THE LAND OF LITTLE RAIN

By MARY AUSTIN

"Her portrayal of character, whether of miner, Indian squaw, or greaser, is as notable for pathos and quiet humor as for its intimate appreciation of the spirit of their lives."—*Indianapolis Sentinel.* 8vo, $2.00, *net.*

Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Postage, 24 cts.

THE LOG OF A COWBOY

By ANDY ADAMS

"Andy Adams has become a public benefactor in that he has preserved a record of a phase of American life that is already past, and which was shared by not another man capable of describing it in the same satisfactory fashion."—*San Francisco Bulletin.* Crown 8vo, $1.50.

Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith.

TWO TIMELY HISTORICAL VOLUMES

A Collection of Facts and Documents Relative to the Death of Major-General

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

With Comments: together with the various Orations, Sermons, and Eulogies that have been written on his Life and Character. By WILLIAM COLEMAN, Editor of The New York Evening Post, in 1804.

Now reprinted to commemorate the anniversary of his death, which occurs July 12, 1904. Four hundred numbered copies, handsomely printed and bound in cloth with paper label, are now offered at $4.50, *net*, per copy.

Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana

I. The Limits and Bounds of *Louisiana.* By THOMAS JEFFERSON.

II. The Exploration of the *Red*, the *Black*, and the *Washita* Rivers. By WILLIAM DUNBAR.

The edition in one octavo volume, printed on unbleached rag paper and bound uncut in smooth dark English cloth, with paper label, will be strictly limited to five hundred and thirty numbered copies, of which five hundred are offered for sale, at $6.00, *net*, per copy. *Send for descriptive circulars, mailed free.*

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON AND NEW YORK

APPLETONS' NEWEST BOOKS

ADOLESCENCE

Its Psychology and its Relation to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime, Religion, and Education

By G. STANLEY HALL, Ph.D., LL.D.,

President of Clark University and Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy.

The first attempt in any language to bring together all the best that can be ascertained about the critical period of life that begins with the early teens and ends in the middle twenties. It is the summary of the author's conclusions, after more than twenty-five years of study and teaching, upon some of the most important themes in Philosophy, Psychology, Religion, and Education.

Cloth, 8vo, 2 vols., gilt top, $7.50 net. Postage additional.

A STORY OF THE RED CROSS

By CLARA BARTON

Founder of the American Red Cross and President 1881-1904

Illustrated, 12mo, Cloth, $1.00 net. Postage, 10 cents additional.

NORTH AMERICA

(Appletons' World Series)

By ISRAEL C. RUSSELL

Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan

8vo, Cloth, with Maps and Diagrams, $2.50 net. Postage, 20 cents additional.

AS A CHINAMAN SAW US

Selections from the letters of an educated Chinaman, covering a decade spent in America and addressed to a friend in China who had seen few foreigners

12mo, Cloth, $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents additional.

THE MOTHER OF PAULINE

A Novel

By L. PARRY TRUSCOTT

12mo, Cloth, $1.50.

MY LI'L' ANGELO

A Novel

By ANNA YEAMAN CONDICT

Frontispiece, 12mo, Cloth, $1.25.

THE BOOK OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SPORTS

By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR

Author of "Weatherby's Inning," "Behind the Line," etc.

The history and development and the rules for playing and conducting the games and athletic sports that have come to be such an important adjunct of school life, together with the records and provision for keeping additional records, is what Mr. Barbour has attempted in this book. It is the most comprehensive single volume on athletics yet printed, and should meet with great favor among all interested in outdoor life. The several departments have had editorial revision by Ralph D. Paine, Edward N. Robinson, W. A. Schick, Jr., Ronald T. Abercrombie, and others.

Illustrated, 12mo, Cloth, $1.75 net. Postage, 15 cents additional.

D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, 315 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 433. JULY 1, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

GEORGE SAND 3

COMMUNICATION 5
Herbert Spencer on Homer's 'Iliad.' *A. C. Barrows.*

A NEW OBSERVER IN THE PHILIPPINES. *Wallace Rice* 7

THE PERSONALITY AND TEACHINGS OF TOLSTOY. *Annie Russell Marble* 8

A BRITISH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. *James Oscar Pierce* 10

NEW STUDIES OF SOCIETY AND LITERATURE. *Clark S. Northup* 11

THE BIRTH-DATE OF COLUMBUS. *F. H. Hodder* 12

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 13
The 19th century as depicted in caricature. — Bright sides of American life and character. — Russia as seen by the eyes of a German critic. — History and conditions of human contact. — Dreams of the betterment of humanity. — Scottish traits depicted by a Scotchman. — Anecdotes of Whittier and his region. — The legends and landmarks of the Ingoldsby country. — Charles Reade as playwright. — The spirit of Greek sculpture.

BRIEFER MENTION 17

NOTES 17

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS 18

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 19

GEORGE SAND.

The early days of this month are marked by two literary centenaries which will not be allowed to pass without appropriate commemoration. Nathaniel Hawthorne was born a hundred years ago, on the birthday of our existence as a nation; and on the day following, in the first year of the Napoleonic Empire, a French child was born to whom was given the name of Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin. This name means little to the consciousness of the general reader, and hardly more is meant by the title of Baronne de Dudevant, the name which that child was to assume upon the day of her marriage at the age of eighteen. But the whole world knows the name of George Sand, under which, ten years later, this woman published the first of the long series of works of fiction that for more than half a century following were to flow from her facile pen. The two centenaries — American and French — now at hand might afford the literary moralist occasion for an instructive comparison between our own American romancer and the

'Large-brained woman and large-hearted man'

of Mrs. Browning's characterization, between the spirit of New England Puritanism incarnate in the one and the more human gospel of Rousseau made eloquent for a later age by the other. But we disclaim this ambitious task, and essay the simple one of recording a few impressions evoked by the memory of one of the two writers, choosing the Frenchwoman for our subject because she seems less likely than our own Hawthorne to be recalled to the recollection of the American reader.

When Matthew Arnold heard of the death of George Sand in 1876, he wrote to his daughter as follows: 'Her death has been much in my mind; she was the greatest spirit in our European world from the time that Goethe departed. With all her faults and Frenchism, she was this.' So pronounced an opinion from so weighty an authority, certainly gives us food for reflection. Some will probably dismiss the dictum as one of those unaccountable vagaries which the great critic occasionally permitted himself, others will hold it lightly as the unguarded saying of a man not writing for publication, and most will agree that it has in it some element of exaggeration. But making all

reasonable allowances for its circumstances and its subjective character, it still remains an impressive saying, and we must remember also that a year later Matthew Arnold put himself deliberately on record to much the same effect in one of his carefully-wrought essays in literary criticism.

This high estimate, moreover, has found support in the words of a long line of George Sand's contemporaries and successors. From writers so different in temper as Mill and Mazzini came substantially the same tribute to the beauty of her style and the nobility of her thought. Frederic Myers called her 'the most noteworthy woman, with perhaps one exception, who has appeared in literature since Sappho.' And George Eliot, who is the subject of the possible exception just mentioned, wrote of her as follows: 'I cannot read six pages of George Sand without feeling that it is given to her to delineate human passion and its results, and some of the moral instincts and their tendencies, with such truthfulness, such nicety of discrimination, such tragic power, and withal such loving humor, that one might live a century with nothing but one's own dull faculties, and not know so much as those six will suggest.' And even Mr. Henry James, as far removed from her as the antipodes in his methods and his theories of literary art, accords her 'the highest literary instinct — an art of composition, a propriety and harmony of diction, such as belong only to the masters,' and is constrained to predict that in the coming days of the complete triumph of realism, her novels will have for our children's children the sort of charm that Spenser's 'Fairy Queen' has for us.

Here is an impressive array of witnesses, and their testimony might be multiplied many times over from almost equally significant sources. Yet against it we must set the hard fact that George Sand's novels are in our time *démodés,* that they are respectfully placed upon the shelf and left there to gather dust, that we do not recur to their pages for a renewal of the emotions with which they thrilled our youth, that our younger generation has not read them at all. The writer herself did not anticipate a lasting fame. 'I believe that in fifty years I shall be completely forgotten,' she said to Flaubert, 'but my idea has been rather to act upon my contemporaries, if only upon some of them, and to let them participate in my ideals.' But it is not easy to believe that a series of writings whose influence was so profound upon the world of a half-century past can really be forgotten, or can fail to find in every new generation some devoted following. It is true that they belong to the literature of the romantic movement, which to us now is only a phase of literary history; but it is also true that they appeal in lovely and eloquent terms to some of the deepest of the abiding instincts of human nature.

With the English-speaking public at large, George Sand has never had a fair chance. Her introduction was brought about through the medium of her early novels — those passionate rhapsodies of revolt which reflected the turmoil of an outraged soul groping blindly for light and peace. These books, coupled with strange and distorted reports of their author's life, outraged the smug self-righteousness of the mid-Victorian period, and settled the case of George Sand for good. The ripe and chastened work of her later years — which means the whole of her work save only an insignificant fraction — never got an adequate hearing in England, although, as we have seen, the nobler English spirits of the time were among her most appreciative admirers. In America, the case was nearly the same, although we are inclined to think that she has been judged with somewhat more of charity upon this side of the Atlantic, and found a wider acceptance for her gospel of democracy, of the dignity of labor, of passionate belief in the essential goodness of human nature, and of the just claims of the individual soul. It is a gospel that fits in at many points with the idealism which is the basis of our national character, and could not fail to find a sympathetic hearing. Such a hearing it found particularly in the Concord circle, where the appearance of 'Consuelo' was as important an event as the discovery of a new oriental religion, and where a generous welcome was extended to the author and her works. Philistinism remained blind to this revelation of spiritual beauty, but the elect did not fail to perceive that beneath and behind all these early outpourings of passionate revolt and equally passionate aspiration there was, to use the fine phrase of Mr. Myers, 'a certain unity and background of peace.'

Those of us who have all along shared in that vision do not expect at this late day to send many readers back to a novelist whose work reached its climax of force in the forties and was completed in the seventies. There are more than a hundred volumes of George Sand, and most of them are already consigned beyond re-

call to oblivion. But for a few of them — the few that give the most typical expression of her faith and her many-sided charm — we would suggest that they are better worth reading than almost any of the current productions upon which we waste our attention. They are worth reading, not merely because they exemplify a period of literary development, but because they still have power to stir the soul and strengthen the better impulses of our nature. And by way of a brief selection, we would suggest 'Valentine,' for its lyrical passion and its loving description of nature; 'Mauprat,' for its combined tenderness and strength; 'L'Homme de Neige,' for the pure and unaffected charm of its narrative; 'La Mare au Diable,' for its idyllic embodiment of rustic life; 'Le Marquis de Villemer,' for its masterly study of aristocratic society, and 'Consuelo' with 'La Comtesse de Rudolstadt' its sequel, for their richly colored delineations of artistic life, their manifold picturesque incidents, and the lofty spirit that breathes in their rather shapeless form. For a course in George Sand, we confidently recommend these seven books, and feel sure that those who take it will be grateful to us for the counsel.

George Sand herself speaks somewhere of 'the literature of mysteries of iniquity, which men of talent and imagination try to bring into fashion.' Well, they have brought it into fashion, and most alarmingly, since her death. But the thoughts by which she was inspired have not lost their vitality, whatever the transformations of our literary fashion. And we cannot do better in closing than quote once more from Matthew Arnold, who sums up his reflections in these words:

'The immense vibration of George Sand's voice upon the ear of Europe will not soon die away. Her passions and her errors have been abundantly talked of. She left them behind her, and men's memory of her will leave them behind also. There will remain of her to mankind the sense of benefit and stimulus from the passage upon earth of that large and frank nature, of that large and pure utterance—*the large utterance of the early gods.*'

COMMUNICATION.

HERBERT SPENCER ON HOMER'S 'ILIAD.'

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

'Passing over its tedious enumeration of details of dresses and arms, of chariots and horses, of blows given and received, filling page after page,—saying nothing of the boyish practice of repeating descriptive names, such as well-greaved Greeks, long-haired Achæans, horse-breaking Trojans, and so forth (epithets which when not relevant to the issue are injurious); passing over, too, the many absurdities, such as giving the genealogy of a horse while in the midst of a battle, and not objecting that the subject-matter appeals continually to brutal passions and the instincts of the savage; it suffices to say that to me the ceaseless repetition of battles and speeches is intolerable. Even did the ideas presented raise pleasureable feelings, a lack of sufficiently broad contrasts in matter and manner would repel me.'

Right or wrong, an honest, fresh, unhackneyed criticism should always be made an occasion of new light upon the merits of a great book; for this result is sure to follow when the criticism is rightly discussed: the outcome must be either to establish more firmly our former admiration, or to modify it as it should be modified. But a cultivated critic will not find it easy to appreciate Mr. Herbert Spencer's strictures on Homer, because to do so demands that one shall, for the time at least, assume Mr. Spencer's point of view. That is to say, he must discover how he himself would be impressed by the 'Iliad' if he had not formed his literary tastes largely upon Homer; and he must consent to limit himself to an estimate of the essential value of Homer's poetic ideas — the entire content of his story, with its characters, passions, and incidents, — as distinct from the worth of the poems as archæological records on the one side, and as artistry in words on the other.

One who has been educated in the old classic curriculum will find it difficult to satisfy himself that no inconsiderable part of his admiration for Homer, Vergil, and Horace, is due to the simple fact that he has been carefully trained to identify excellence with the practice of these authors. He was made to study them admiringly, line by line and word by word; to account for each peculiarity of each verse as originating in some rule of art or in some principle of philosophy or psychology. It may happen that one has found out, in subsequent years, that some of those rules of art were unfounded or trivial, and that some of those principles of psychology were delusions; that the application of them was often forced, the result of a determination to make out, at all costs, that every word of the text is perfect. But, even so, it is not easy to cast off the habit of admiration, created by that prolonged training, sufficiently to become able to answer the question, 'If I had not been trained on Homer, if I had formed my literary standards on Shakespeare, and had then taken up Homer, how fully would he satisfy me?' For centuries most educated English and American writers have accepted the Bible as the standard for religion, theology, ethics, and within a certain field for history; but the classics were the standard for taste. Some twenty years ago I heard a white-haired 'professor of Biblical Theology' assert that, in comparison with Isaiah and Paul, Homer seemed to him to be but 'poppycock'; and a little earlier than that, I heard an intelligent reader of a wide selection of books say, 'When I have been reading Shakespeare, all other poets, Homer included, seem not to be strong meat, — just food for babes.' The more I have pondered on this question the more difficult I have found it to assure myself that this second quota-

tion does not express the real and essential difference between the two poets, as the first one, however inelegantly, measures the actual difference between Homeric and Biblical divinity.

Mr. Spencer read Homer only in translation, and so lost all that inheres in perfection of style; but the points to which he directed attention are those as to which an author suffers least, if at all, in translation. Dignity and nobility of action, rationality of plot, complexity of characterization and charm of personality, the tendency to emphasize the noble and to slight the trivial, absence of childish credulity accompanied by hearty faith in the essentially human, discrimination between the human and the divine, a natural and unwarped order, — in these and like matters a good translation represents an original correctly and with fair adequacy. The style is dissipated in translation, and with it vanish those finer touches of characterization that are given by the delicacies of style. No eulogium, therefore, upon the Homeric style can answer or much minimize objections brought against the contents of the poems when read in the original or in translation. So long as the translator has not originated the things assailed, the charge lies against the original Greek.

If it be assumed that it is a matter of small consequence how unsatisfactory the contents of a poem may be, provided the style is perfect and a charming display of beauty is achieved, it might be worth while to try to learn what Homer undertook to do, what he himself seems to have cared for. Did he try to tell a story about the conduct and passions of men, or did he set out to charm his hearers by artistry in words? I confess that I enjoy no such full and clear information about Homer as some critics claim to have obtained, — Mr. Quiller-Couch, for instance. He tells us that Homer is one of those authors 'who begin with the love of expression, and intent to be artists in words, and come through expression to profound thought.' How happy the man who knows all this! He must, at the least, have proof (1) that all the Homeric writings were the product of one mind; (2) that the order in which that mind produced his chants is known; (3) that he can tell which of them were written as studies in style, and which to express thought. But, ignorant as I am, I can only consult the immortal verses to learn what the poet supposed, or perhaps pretended, that he was about. He asserts (or should I say 'they' assert?) a purpose to let the world know about the wrath of Achilles and its destructive consequences. Possibly if he had been more candid he would have entreated his muse to supply some thousands of dactyls and spondees, duly variegated with colors of vowel-play, alliteration, 'PVF,' and all such elements of the music of speech. But so long as he set down in plain words his professed purpose, I can only accept it as the real motive of his work, and must assume that his art was only his charming means of carrying his message straight and strongly to the bosom of men. If the question were as to Milton or Shelley, one could be quite sure (since they were not humorists) that they would have felt insulted rather than stimulated to laughter by the suggestion that they cared more for beauty of expression than for the truth expressed. Imagine Shelley, returned to earth incognito, and listening to the expounding of his 'Ode to the West Wind,' with its

> 'Be thou me, impetuous one!
> Drive my dead thoughts over the universe,
> Like withered leaves, to quicken a new birth;
> And by the incantation of this verse,
> Scatter, as from an unextinguished hearth
> Ashes and leaves, my words among mankind!
> Be through my lips to unawakened earth
> The trumpet of a prophecy!'

followed by the comment: 'Of course, inasmuch as Shelley was an artist, he *could not* have cared much for his ideas (for which only a Philistine reader would search his poetry), but *must* have valued his work mainly for the profusion and beauty of his images, for the music of the lines, and for the ease with which he mastered the difficult *terza rima*, etc.' Surely, his orthodox enemies would wish him no worse torment than to be so considered by his professed admirers. But as to Homer, does anyone, unless it be 'Q.' know whether he (or they) would feel outraged, or moved to 'inextinguishable laughter,' by such an idea as to the aim of his twenty-four books?

Some years ago the charge was made that the subject of the 'Iliad' was essentially unworthy to be made the theme of a great poem, inasmuch as it was reducible to a quarrel over the possession of a captive woman. 'Christopher North' (if my memory is not at fault,—I read the papers about forty years ago) stood forth as the poet's champion, and argued that a woman is well worth fighting for, and nothing more so. I read his defence when just finishing three years of service in the army of the Union, and did not quite accept the proposition that my own soldiering had been for a cause no more noble than ownership of a fair slave; I wondered also how the English educated classes would rank the motives of Wellington at Waterloo compared with the reason for which Achilles sulked in his tents. But I could not but admire the frankness and candor with which the champion entered the fray. He did not dodge the question by sliding off into laudation of style; he did not dismiss the charge with pity or scorn of a critic so ignorant as to suppose that adequacy and nobility of motive is a topic of literary criticism,—he met the issue as it had been presented. Mr. Spencer's strictures on Homer should be weighed in the same frank manner. The call is for the consideration of but three questions. Do the Homeric poems contain the things which Mr. Spencer claims to have detected in them? If they are there, are they blemishes or not? If they are blemishes, how serious are they, when considered in their totality in relation to the entire poems? To discuss these questions is to exhibit real regard for the reputation and influence of the majestic Greek: to laugh at them, to pity a man who can ask them, to substitute for them rhapsodies on the Homeric style, is in very truth to confess judgment, supposing that the defeat can be covered up by shouting.

A. C. Barrows.

Columbus, Ohio, June 22, 1904.

The New Books.

A New Observer in the Philippines.*

It is something of a paradox to say that one finishes Mr. Landor's large book with a feeling of knowing more about the Philippines than ever before, and, considering the extraordinary opportunities afforded the traveller, vastly less than he had reason to expect. For Mr. Landor is always in search, primarily, of adventure; and, having that, is satisfied. After seeing almost all the different peoples of the islands, he suggestively styles them 'bewildering tribes'; and in this the reader will doubtless agree with him. Of his attainments in one almost essential regard, he himself speaks in the paragraph following:

> 'In a virgin forest of this kind there is more than plenty to interest and puzzle any botanist, but an average man, like the writer, gets simply bewildered by the incredible variety of trees and the dense mass of them; by the unaccountable number of orchids and other creeping and parasitic plants which hang or stick out or sprout everywhere upon the larger trees; by the astonishing toughness of the numberless creepers and fibres which hang from everywhere, — and all this in the moist, suffocating, used-up air of the dark forest, where sunlight in all its intensity never penetrates, so that it seems incomprehensible how the luxuriant undergrowth can not only exist but flourish as it does. It was interesting to watch the strain of the larger trees to force their way up and obtain air. Many of them were devoid of branches up to a great height.'

It will be noted that this describes a forest in tropical America quite as accurately as in the Philippines, and that the last sentence even contains a fact quite as true of the temperate zone and its forest trees. This is typical of the entire book. There is an equal failure to discriminate in regard to matters best worth dwelling upon, of which another instance may be found in the account of the visit to the Calamians, told thus:

> 'We were confronted by a curious tree which had a large horizontal branch on which were thirty-seven vertical cuts. Now, according to some authority, these notches denote the age of the man who cut them — but I think this is not so; first, because I rather doubt whether the Tagbanouas could mark the time more exactly than by the rainy and dry seasons; then because these marks did not appear to me as if they had been cut at great intervals of time.'

Three more conjectures are then taken up and disposed of, leaving the reader wondering why an observation so profitless should be made at all.

Mr. Landor's point of view is characteristically British in its feeling of superiority to the rest of the world, and not in the least what Americans think of as English in other respects. He loves to tell of himself in the most perilous predicaments, and as remaining absolutely cool and collected whatever befalls. There is always a self-vaunting that one is forced to feel is not warranted; and this is quite as characteristic of his latest as of his earliest work.

Against defects like these must be placed advantages resulting from the unusual length of the journey, and the fact that it was taken under government auspices and with every aid that the local authorities of the United States could give. The account is essentially of a popular nature, with much vagueness of detail. Though half the space in the book is felt to be wasted, what remains does give a general impression of the archipelago and of the results of American occupancy there not found elsewhere; and this gives the work a real value.

Mr. Landor impresses his readers with a sense of the experimental character of the work the American government is doing in the Philippines. There appears to be no desire to profit by the experience of other colonial administrators, not even those of Great Britain in the closely related countries of Borneo and the Malayan peninsula, but rather to solve every problem afresh from the vantage-ground of American democracy; something which Mr. Landor cannot comprehend, much less sympathize with. It appears that the American authorities are experimenting with leper colonies, with stock farms, with schools, with wages, with food for their soldiers, with tribe after tribe of natives, and that success in any one thing seems remote.

This brings one to the second impression left by the book in regard to American occupancy: that everything is to be done in a rush. Religion is left free from experiment in a degree, but in every other respect of the life of such of the Filipinos as have fallen under the flag there is to be immediate and permanent reform. They are to learn the English language as spoken by American school-teachers, and abandon their own. They are to take up lines of industry in which they are not in the least interested, and become brisk, businesslike, and untropical, straightway. Nothing seems more to annoy the American who is accustomed

*The Gems of the East: Sixteen Thousand Miles of Research Travel among Wild and Tame Tribes of Enchanting Islands. By A. Henry Savage Landor. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

to getting things done, Mr. Landor records, than Philippine inertia. Yet he notes that he had no difficulty in obtaining men to do the work incidental to his journey, and that he saw men who had refused to work under American direction for five times the ordinary wage cheerfully laboring under ecclesiastical stimulus for little or nothing.

While governors and others in authority, with whom Mr. Landor conversed, admitted nearly all that he had to say in favor of British colonial methods, wherein a few Englishmen direct the work of many thousands of natives, as in India, Malaya, and Egypt, there was always behind the American admissions a sense of having another, a better, and a more expeditious way. To borrow a figure from geology, Great Britain believes in the evolutionary, American in the catastrophic theory of ruling men of another color. Significant, too, is such a statement as this:

> 'One cannot help being struck by the splendid way in which the Spaniards did everything, down to the most minute details, in public works. There was no shabbiness about them. Everything was made in a practical way, and made to last, — a great contrast to the American way, which builds everything flimsily and temporarily. Where Americans put up bridges of wood, which tumble down with the first rain, and cut down roads without metalling them, so that they are soon overgrown with vegetation and impassible with mud, the Spaniards built solid bridges of masonry, iron or of strong, well-tarred wood on cantilever principles.'

To support this generalization, many specific instances are cited; and in curious contrast to this criticism goes an unbounded respect for the 'Americans who are doing something,' and a contempt equally unbounded for those who find fault at a distance. For the men in real authority, Mr. Landor has nothing but praise; and he is equally unstinted in his admiration for the fighting qualities of the American soldier, whom he saw in action at the taking of the Bacolod forts. Yet he speaks of the unpromising material of which the administrative subordinates is made in part, and he reads a really terrific indictment against the intemperance introduced into the islands by the Americans wherever it has been possible. And for our manners to the natives (the same charge is brought against the English generally) he has blame in abundance.

Finally, he sums up in two sentences the general effect of the contact of the Caucasian upon the hopeless mixture of races he has delineated, by saying, 'The more civilized the province, the greater the crime,' and 'Personally my experience was that the less Christianized the people the nicer they were.'

WALLACE RICE.

THE PERSONALITY AND TEACHINGS OF TOLSTOY.*

However one may regard Tolstoy as an influence — whether he be classified as the greatest moral leader of the century or as an inconsistent fanatic, whether he stands forth in mental vision as 'The Grand Mujik' or as a mere *poseur,* — there is interest among all readers in the personality and romantic environment of the man. Hence the earnest and the curious alike will enjoy the portrayal of him by one of his most sympathetic and grateful visitors of recent years, Dr. Edward Steiner. Renewing an acquaintance of student days in Germany, with treasured memories of the magnetic influence then exerted, the author has in full maturity placed himself again under the sway of Tolstoy's presence, has examined by direct and intuitive processes the elements of his character, and has described the prophet-novelist and his home region with vividness and force. From recollections of Tolstoy in Russia and Germany, gathered through intimate contact with both the peasantry and the cultured classes, Dr. Steiner has interwoven incidents and traits into a faithful pictorial background for the portrait of his hero. In the main the estimate is well-balanced, with just enough of personal enthusiasm to give the work a graphic force. Though at times lenient to a fault as to some minor flaw of temperament, the author has not seriously digressed from his avowed purpose, — 'That I may not dim his glory, and yet not unduly exalt him, that I may not misrepresent him and yet truthfully present him to view, that I may satisfy the curious and yet bring them nearer to the source of the teachings of Tolstoy, which is the Gospel of Jesus, this is my only desire.'

The author's first visit had been to Yasnaya Polyana, with a group of students to whom 'War and Peace' had come as a new message of life to combat their rationalistic philosophy. Forty years later he finds the inspirer of his

*TOLSTOY THE MAN. By Edward A. Steiner. Illustrated. New York: The Outlook Co.

LEO TOLSTOY. A Biographical and Critical Study. By T. Sharper Knowlson. With portrait. New York: Frederick Warne & Co.

young manhood even more gracious in illness and old age, still a rapt listener to music and conversation, deeply concerned for the welfare of all classes and all nations. The changes that have taken place during these forty years in Tolstoy's life and that of Russia, the steps by which he has both progressed and retrogressed as an artist in fiction, the spiritual struggles through which he has passed in evolving his unique and paradoxical moral code, are treated at length in this study of his personality. Tracing many of his peculiarities to his isolated childhood and to his manhood of indulgence, operating in turn upon a mind of deep speculative impulses, his life in the army is likened to the parable of the Prodigal Son. Here he 'came to himself,' wakened not alone to his moral depravity and the broader questions of ethics in war and society, but realized also his literary possibilities. In this study of his life, critical and expository comments on his fiction are supplementary to the main motive — the effort to trace the development of the man's mind and soul as revealed through his works, from the slighter sketches of 'Sebastopol' and 'The Cossacks' to the novels of thrilling problems, 'Anna Karenina,' 'Kreutzer Sonata,' and 'Resurrection.' With a careful inquiry regarding the effect of each event in shaping character, the author outlines the years of travel, the years of absorbing domestic life, the experiments in teaching and husbandry among the peasants, and the gradual alienation of many disciples and even some members of his family, because of his persistent and seemingly inconsistent theories on marriage, education, and government. At the zenith of his fame and promise as a novelist, and the culmination of his home-happiness, Tolstoy was inwardly passing through a crisis so severe that it menaced his reason and his life. From this struggle he emerged with a new gospel, familiar to us through the tracts, 'My Confession,' and 'My Religion,' as well as in his later fiction. Dr. Steiner offers no labored logic to systematize or harmonize these later ideas of the moral teacher. He states them with clearness, and emphasizes the effects of such teachings upon his neighbors in spirit throughout the world. Returning to the primal purpose of the volume, he gives a graphic narrative of the 'two worlds in the Tolstoy household,' pays strong deference to the graces and efficiency of the Countess, and presents in vivid contrasts the classes of visitors and parasites. The relations between Tolstoy and Turgenieff always awaken literary interest, and we are given a recital of their early friendship, their later misunderstanding and open quarrel, and the reconciliation and fulfilment of Turgenieff's prophecies for Tolstoy's art. In his summary, the author has laid stress upon Tolstoy's simplicity and zeal for truth in his life and writings, while the creed that has brought forth so many exhaustive statements by theologians and sociologists has been succintly phrased, 'God is his father, all men are his brethren.' The volume gains materially in interest from the illustrations, in color, by the friend of the Tolstoy family, the Russian artist Pasternak.

In marked contrast with the plan and form of the volume just cited is the study of Tolstoy's religious and social tenets, by Mr. Knowlson. The volume devoted to Tolstoy's personality was intended primarily for journal narrative, and portions of it appeared in 'The Outlook.' Its style is pictorial and somewhat discursive. The peculiar qualities of Mr. Knowlson's study, on the other hand, are conciseness and logical sequence. There is a brief but suggestive account of Tolstoy's external life as boy and man, and a forceful development of his altruism, his love for nature, and his reversion from the type of an aristocrat to that of a would-be peasant. In his analysis of Tolstoy as a novelist, the author gives him high praise for characterization, scenic skill, and dramatic motives. In choice of characters and setting, he draws an analogy between Tolstoy and Thomas Hardy; a comparison met with before in current criticism. In style, in naturalness, in emphasis of 'the primary passions of life as forming the best material for representing life in its dramatic intensity,' these authors present noteworthy resemblances. With an acknowledgment that Tolstoy's tenets are never fully expounded, Mr. Knowlson distinguishes between Tolstoy as a moralist rather than a philosopher, and examples the mysticism, the asceticism, and the noble charity of his creed, by ample quotations from such of his treatises as 'What I Believe,' 'The Christian Teaching,' 'Patriotism and Government.' With justifiable frankness, the inconsistences of Tolstoy's beliefs are shown; but the author has emphasized two significant thoughts as a result of his study, — first, Tolstoy has a sincere purpose to live literally as near like Christ as he can under the contradictions of his environment, to which purpose may be traced some of the views most

at variance with accepted Christian doctrines of today; second, Tolstoy's influence in Russia and the outside world is great though undefinable. Of much of his teaching one may well say, 'This is idealism, but it is not life'; but with equal candor one must admit, 'Leo Tolstoy is a world-character who in some directions will become a world-force. . . . This much, however, may be said for the Russian idealist, — that of all schemes for universal good his is the mightiest in its Universality, in its attempt at Uniformity, and in its plea for bringing all inharmonious elements into Unity.' This study of Tolstoy's writings and doctrines has a valuable bibliography; but neither this volume nor that by Mr. Steiner has any index, — a serious inconvenience in books so general in character.

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

A BRITISH VIEW OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.*

The initial volume of Sir George Otto Trevelyan's History of the American Revolution, which has been for some years before the public, is now supplemented by an instalment of the work in two volumes, which justifies the expectations of the author's friends that he would furnish at least a highly acceptable account of the events of that era. It is not possible and proper to say that Trevelyan's is destined to be one of the leading histories of that revolution. These two volumes cover only the years of 1775 and 1776; but no less space could well be taken for that period, and the deliberation with which Trevelyan proceeds with his work is warranted by his thoroughness. This historian deems the events of that period to be of too commanding importance to allow any but the most painstaking research or the most considerate recital. As evidently planned by him, the history when completed will be upon a scale commensurate with the colossal character of the transformation of thirteen feeble British colonies into a Federal Republic of marvellous promise and potency. It is his purpose to exhibit this evolution from a British point of view, but unembarrassed by British prejudice. His sympathy with the American side of the controversy which provoked the revolution is frank and undisguised; it is more pronounced than that shown by either Bryce or Dicey in their commentaries, broader and more persistent than the partial friendliness of Goldwin Smith.

Trevelyan sees both sides of the great controversy, and writes for readers on both sides of the Atlantic; and he relates in detail the English contention and views, no less than those of America. The merits of the original controversy, and the strength of the dialectics in which it was at first waged, he finds to have been distinctly with the Americans. Here appears a transatlantic historian, ready to help rescue the history of that era from the Philistines, on both sides of the sea, who would distort and misstate it. Trevelyan's pages should rejoice the critical heart of Mr. T. E. Watson, who in his recent account of the 'Life and Times of Jefferson' deplores the fact that 'a tendency has been shown by some historians to justify Great Britain and to blame the colonies,' and who repudiates the charge that America 'started a quarrel without just cause, and kept it up in spite of all attempts at reconciliation.' Trevelyan notes the same tendency in some American writers. Scrutinizing it, he finds it due largely to a revolt against the fulsome panegyric sometimes bestowed on the colonial leaders. But he demurs to the historical value of the criticism which condemns such extreme praise, and says that whatever may be the merits of the criticism in other respects, 'as an argument for or against the British policy, it is of no account at all.' He adds that 'the question to be determined, at successive points of the American controversy, was in every case a clear and simple issue'; and he declines to be ranked among the apologists for the hard-headed British leaders who, 'over and over again, at a very great crisis, adopted a wrong course, in defiance of the opinion strongly held and fearlessly urged by many of the best and most far-seeing of their own contemporaries.' How fair and unprejudiced appear to be the judgments advanced by Trevelyan, in respect to the leaders in his own country in that strenuous time, cannot well be illustrated within the limits of a review, but will appear clearly to those who read his pages.

The office thus assumed by Trevelyan, of telling his countrymen the unpleasant truth about the harsh manner in which their forefathers treated their American cousins, is but a continuation or a renewal of the task which his kinsman Macaulay had set for himself; for it

*THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Sir George Otto Trevelyan. Part II., in two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

was his design, as Trevelyan states, to continue his 'History of England' down to a date within the memory of his own contemporaries, and to show to them 'how imprudence and obstinacy broke the ties which bound the North American colonies to the parent state.'

Three chapters are devoted by the author to illustrating the condition and peculiarities of public sentiment in England at the outbreak of the war, the disfavor with which the King's belligerent plans were received and thwarted in many quarters, and his numerous unsuccessful attempts to enlist the services of eminent and influential public men in the active prosecution of the war. We are shown in detail the whole array of discontent, criticism and popular opposition, which made it impossible for the King to send native Britons in sufficient force to make the attempt to overawe the Americans, and forced him to hire foreign mercenaries. It may well gladden the hearts of Americans to recall that their English brethren were so generally in sympathy with the 'Britons in America' as to create the royal need for foreign legions; so that there was, after all, a silver lining to the dark and ugly Hessian cloud.

It seems but natural that the influence of Macaulay should appear upon almost every page of our author's work; in his literary and historical style, in his ideas as to the demands of historical narrative upon the narrator, in his choice of historical perspective, in his frequent resort to personal portraiture, in his slight regard for the details of campaigns, and in his preference for tracing the path of progress by exhibiting the influence of motives and forces in historical movements, as shown in particular episodes. The pains taken by Parson Gordon to collect data for his history of the revolution, and his appeal to British favor by publishing his work, after the war, in England, where it fell flat by reason of its lack of fidelity to his great subject; the development of the revolution in Pennsylvania sentiment, out of colonial Toryism and into stalwart Americanism; the influence of the publication and circulation of Paine's 'Common Sense,' in 1776, in working a great change in public opinion and fostering the thought that the assumption of independence was a timely and national duty, — such are some of the episodes graphically set forth in these pages.

If the author's sympathy with the Americans in their heavy struggle were not otherwise apparent, it would be disclosed in the evident pleasure with which he recites many an anecdote illustrating the feeling and the spirit which animated the leading revolted colonists, — such, for instance, as the calm and unruffled determination displayed by Franklin, Adams, and Rutledge, and the quick-witted repartee of their replies to Lord Howe in their conference with him over his desire to promote a reconciliation. In its *bonhommie,* and its regard for the finer and nobler elements of humanity, Trevelyan's work reminds one of John Fiske's; and while American readers would not willingly lay aside Fiske's history of the American Revolution, they will no doubt be pleased to supplement it with Trevelyan's.

JAMES OSCAR PIERCE.

NEW STUDIES OF SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.*

Probably few other men of his time knew the eighteenth century more intimately or studied it more sympathetically than the late Sir Leslie Stephen. His 'English Thought in the Eighteenth Century,' first published in 1876, remains the greatest work in its field; his biographies of Swift, Pope, and Johnson are works of surpassing merit. In 'English Literature and Society in the Eighteenth Century,' being the Ford Lectures delivered last year at Oxford and published since his lamented death, Mr. Stephen has left us a highly illuminating discussion of certain general aspects of literary history which the text-books too rarely touch upon. He recognizes the change in the methods of criticism, which has largely abandoned the administration of a fixed code of laws for the historical attitude, and which now asks first what pleased men and then why. Adequate criticism must therefore be rooted in history; between literature and general social conditions there exists a close connection. If we would understand the weakness of Elizabethan literature, as well as its excellences, we must study the complexities of Elizabethan society.

From this point of view, then, he surveys the literary output of the century of Addison and Johnson and Burke; of Walpole and Chatham; of Deism and the Methodist revival. At the opening of the century, the Wits formed 'a kind of island of illumination amid the surrounding darkness of the agricultural country.' Addison was an urbane prophet of culture, who

*ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIETY IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Ford Lectures, 1903. By Leslie Stephen. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

attempted 'to set forth a view of the world and human nature which should be thoroughly refined and noble, and yet imply a full appreciation of the humorous aspects of life.' With the breaking up of club and coffee-house society, the age of the Wits was succeeded by that in which Pope dominated, an age which called for satire, and which found Chesterfield's good-natured cynicism agreeable.

Meanwhile the plebeians grew into prominence, and after Walpole's death literature was more and more distinctly addressed to the middle class. The professional critic appeared. Moral and religious reading was demanded. Though the aristocratic order was accepted as inevitable, there was a growing feeling that the rulers were corrupt. It is the time of the moralist, and of the birth of the novel or portrait of manners.

The age of Johnson, which succeeded, is in literature an age of stagnation. The industrial revolution took place; in politics the democratic movement appeared, led, however, by men who 'proposed to remove abuses, not to recast the whole system.' A society independent of the aristocracy had grown up, 'which is already beginning to be the most important social stratum and the chief factor in political and social development.'

The watchword of every literary school may be stated as a 'return to Nature'; and the lecture concludes by showing that the difference between the various schools lies in the different interpretations of the formula. For Addison, Swift, Pope, it meant, be rational, avoid pedantry; in the period of Richardson and Fielding, middle-class John Bull demands portraits of real living men and women, and repudiates aristocratic rationalism; in the democratic period, cant and sham sentimentalism are condemned and realism is demanded, even though it be served in old bottles.

Somewhat along this line does our author conduct us in a survey of the century which above all others exhibits a prevailing temper akin to his own — a distrust of enthusiasm, a love of common-sense, a perception of historic continuity. We lay down the book with regret; for the hand that wrote it is still, and has left no successor.

The typography of the volume is commendable; we wish, however, that it had been provided with a descriptive table of contents, running-heads, and an index.

CLARK S. NORTHUP.

THE BIRTH-DATE OF COLUMBUS.*

Mr. Vignaud's monograph on the date of Columbus's birth is an interesting discussion of a much controverted subject. Columbus himself never stated his age, but made various statements respecting the length of different periods of his life. As these statements are contradictory, and all are of equal authority, Mr. Vignaud rejects the computations based upon any of them. The only statement of Columbus's age made by any of his contemporaries is that of Bernaldez, that he died in 1506 'at a fine old age, being about seventy.' This statement was the basis of the conclusions of early biographers that he was born in 1436. Its form indicates that it was an estimate rather than a statement of positive knowledge. Since it has become apparent, from facts discovered in regard to his family, that Columbus could scarcely have been born as early as 1436, it has been suggested that the transcriber wrote *setenta,* seventy, instead of *sesenta,* sixty, a change of only one letter. If Columbus was sixty at the time of his death, he was born about 1446; and this date has been the favorite one with recent biographers. This assumed error in transcription is open to the objection that if Bernaldez had meant sixty he would hardly have called it 'a fine old age.'

The latest estimates of the date of Columbus's birth are based upon certain notarial documents executed by him and by members of his family. The most important of these is an acknowledgment of debt, executed in 1470, with the consent of his father, which describes him as 'a major of nineteen years.' Mr. Harrisse takes this to mean that Columbus was at that time between nineteen and the full age of twenty-five, and hence was born between 1445 and 1451. Mr. Vignaud, following a suggestion made by Mr. Richard Davey in 1892 and since accepted by Senor de La Rosa, thinks that 'a major of nineteen' means a major nineteen years of age; and that Columbus, being nineteen in 1470, was born in 1451. In Genoan law there were majors of sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen, under the full age of twenty-five, but no major of nineteen; hence the expression 'major of nineteen' could mean nothing but a major of that age. The objection to this construction rests upon a ratification, in 1473, by Columbus, his mother, and a younger

*THE REAL BIRTH-DATE OF COLUMBUS, 1451. A Critical Study. By Henry Vignaud. London: Henry Stevens, Sons & Stiles.

brother, of a sale made or to be made by the father. The parental consent, incorporated in the original draft of the deed, was afterward struck out by the notary. From this ratification it has been inferred that the brothers were of full age in 1473, and that the elder must have been born as early as 1446. Mr. Vignaud argues that the formal consent of parents to an act approving an act of their own would have been superfluous, and that its inclusion and subsequent omission indicate nothing as to the age of the sons, since the requirement of parental consent was independent of age and might be necessary even to majors of twenty-five. He does not, however, raise the questions why the sons ratified at all, whether they could be brought in as interested parties during their minority, and whether consent given them would be subsequently binding. Two years earlier, the mother ratified a similar sale without the assistance of the sons. Why did they join in one act, and not in the other, unless their legal status had changed in the mean time? It would seem, therefore, that more light is needed, either upon the condition of the parties or upon the requirements of the law, before the question can be regarded as finally settled.

Mr. Vignaud does not discuss the relation of the birth-date of Columbus to his life, but clearly implies that Columbus intentionally misled his contemporaries as to his age in order to allow time for the voyages and studies he claimed to have made. It is understood that this monograph, and the earlier one on Toscanelli, are studies preliminary to a larger work which is to cover the whole career of Columbus. While the book is primarily intended for special students, it is nevertheless of very general interest in affording a glimpse of the problems that confront the historian and of the methods employed to meet them.

F. H. Hodder.

Briefs on New Books.

The 19th Century as depicted in caricature.

In 'The History of the Nineteenth Century in Caricature' (Dodd, Mead & Company) Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice and Mr. Frederic Taber Cooper have traced the course of the art in question from the beginning of political caricature through the Napoleonic era, during the days of Waterloo and the Crimean War, the Civil and the Franco-Prussian Wars, to the end of the century. Although Hogarth antedates by half a century the period covered by the present work, it has been deemed essential to recapitulate the achievements of the great domestic painter, — although his powers in the line of caricature, properly so called, while great, were subordinate to his higher merits as a painter of 'genre,' as the French term it, a delineator of popular incidents into which the humorous only entered as an ingredient. Of Gillray, the Rubens of caricature during the Napoleonic wars, it is said: 'There is rancor, there is venom, there is the inevitable inheritance of the warfare of centuries, in these caricatures of Gillray, but above all there is fear — fear of Napoleon, of his genius, of his star.' French art during the same period, refined and softened into effeminacy under the class civilization of the ancient *régime,* and rendered prudish also by its adherence to classical models, had its decorum soon shocked by too coarse intermixture of the grotesque. The vaunted superiority of French taste could not accommodate itself to 'ignoble' exaggeration. The first half of the nineteenth century is looked upon as a period of individualism — the one-man power in caricature. In America the political cartoon, which practically began with William Charles's parodies upon Gillray, developed in a fitful and spasmodic fashion until about the middle of the century. The establishment of 'Puck' and 'Judge' led to a distinct advance in political caricature; it also made it possible to draw an intelligent comparison between the tendencies of caricature in England and America. It was not until Thomas Nast began his pictorial campaign against the ring which held New York in its clutch, that American caricature could claim a pencil which entitled it to particular consideration from the artistic point of view. While the impulse to satirize public men in pictures is probably as old as satiric verse, the political cartoon, as an effective agent in moulding public opinion, is essentially a product of modern conditions and methods. The history of a hundred years of caricature, extending over all countries, is a subject which, if attempted at all in a single volume, could only be done in the form of a compact and well-reasoned essay. The entertaining and fragmentary sketches of the present historians are desultory but agreeable attempts to mirror the 'immeasurable laughter' of nations; and they are to be commended for the historical accuracy of the text and for the skill shown in the selection of illustrations.

Bright sides of American life and character.

Just as the sailor is said to have brought back from his circumnavigation of the globe, as his chief intellectual attainment, a knowledge of the liquor served in seaports, so Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart., brought back from his resi-

dence in the United States a vivid conception of the magnificence of the American bath-tub, which he has set forth in much detail in his 'Dollars and Democracy' (Appleton). No Aphrodite ever rose from the wave to more successful contemplation from the eyes of lovers of beauty than 'my beautiful snow-white tub, with its silver fittings and perennial supply of hot water and cold.' This, with the telephone, and the electric light 'that gives light,' are the three things that life in England itself fails to reconcile our author to, once he has known them on the Atlantic's hither shore. But it must not be supposed that these are all, but rather the *prima inter pares*. Truly, an average struck between this book and that of Mrs. Trollope would not give an incorrect view of America; we never were as bad as the English gentlewoman made us out, and it is to be feared we never can be as good as the English baronet says we are. From the astonishment with which Sir Philip perceived that the poorer classes of Americans are clean in their appearance, it may be judged that the British of the same social rank are not, — in spite of the criticism passed some years ago upon the personal habits of the South African burgher. But no blame is to be attached to the traveller. He was given every opportunity to see the best side of American life, and he certainly did not stay here long enough to catch the American characteristics, as his numerous sketches, used as illustrations, attest; one and all, they are merely pictures of English folk in an exotic environment. Such adverse criticisms as the book holds are of unimportant matters from our own point of view: things like crowded street-cars, the soot of Chicago, and yellow journalism. Of the realities of American life, excepting the rapidly growing luxury among the rich, there is no record, nor does there pretend to be. Sir Philip evidently had a charming visit to our country, and those who read his book will be glad of it.

Russia, as seen by the eyes of a German critic.

Giving Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand every credit for the intention to carry out in his book the promise of its title — 'Russia: Her Strength and Her Weakness' (Putnam — it is still to be said that he finds no indications of strength anywhere in the empire of the Czar, but everywhere signs of such weakness as, persisted in, must inevitably drag it and its rulers down to destruction. Nor can the impression be easily avoided that the ancient prejudice of the German against the Slav is speaking, and speaking loudly, from beginning to end of the work — allowing at the same time no doubt of the author's intention to be fair. In one respect, at least, the statements of the book are not verified; the financiers of the world, as shown by the rate at which the recent war-loan of Russia was negotiated, do not believe that the government is near the end of its resources, as Mr. von Schierbrand avers, and have shown it in the most convincing and practical manner. The whole question here turns upon the official statistics put forth from time to time by the St. Petersburg ministry. These, the author states, are confusing, irregular, incomplete, belated, and, as he believes, deliberately misleading. Yet upon them, of necessity, his entire argument is based; and this may be summarized as the depletion and almost wicked exhaustion of the empire at home for the sake of gratifying imperial ambitions in farther Asia. He proves, by a skilful use of the dilatory census reports, that the peasant of old Russia is growing poorer and poorer through the exactions of tax-gatherers, unwise communal laws, and withholding of education of every kind, until to-day he stands with his lands in too small sections to be worked to advantage, his soil decreasing in fertility, his domestic animals few and growing fewer, and himself always on the edge of famine. Money taken from him, as from the dwellers in the cities of European Russia, is spent extravagantly and corruptly in the new possessions of Asia; and this cause, coupled with the collapse of M. de Witte's plans for the creation of great manufacturing interests, leaves the imperial structure undermined in its foundations. It is to be inferred from this work that the success of the Japanese is inevitable, and the author says with deliberation that nothing better could possibly befall the Russian people if they are to go on to real success as a nation.

History and conditions of human contact.

Following closely upon the publication of Professor Shaler's essay on 'The Citizen' and his successful dramatic romance 'Elizabeth of England' comes 'The Neighbor' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), a third book from the same pen, characterized as the natural history of human contact. In it, Professor Shaler endeavors to set forth the conditions that originally gave rise to individual and racial sympathies and their opposites, and then to explain the manner in which these conditions of human contact may be influenced by the organic education of mankind. With all due appreciation of the spirit in which Professor Shaler wrote, and with due respect for the inherent value of his work, it must be set down as unscientific, both in its material and in the manner of its presentation. If the book is meant to be an abstract of a vast philosophic question, too much space is given to the specific instances of the Jews and the Negroes without such a correlation as shall bind the parts into a single whole. If the

author's idea was to furnish a background for the treatment of two interesting racial problems, his setting forth of each is merely skimming the surface of the matters involved. There is nothing that Professor Shaler has said concerning the American African that has not been said better by the two race-leaders in their books on the subject, and nothing in his study of the Jewish question to compare with M. Leroy-Beaulieu's masterly work, 'Israel Among the Nations.' The tremendous paradoxes that puzzle every student of this latter question, Professor Shaler quite ignores. The obtrusive Jew he knows, and treats him in many respects with more kindness than he deserves; this is the Jew who doubles your greeting, who 'climbs all over you' in his endeavor to make his way in the world, whose mental activity appals the slower Aryan mind, and who in all these respects (this fact Professor Shaler evidently does not recognize) stamps himself, not by his Judaism, but by the typical vices of the parvenu. But what of the exclusive Jew, the silent, religious, rigid man whom the Christian world does not know unless it seeks him, as M. Beaulieu did; the Jew who bars his doors against us when we but close ours to him, who considers his race and his blood too pure for admixture with ours, who seeks no converts because he is too clannish and too vain of his clan to welcome an outsider, who is a Russian in Russia, a Spaniard in Spain, an American in America, and yet, through the power of some unaccountable vital principle, a Jew in every land. This man the author of 'The Neighbor' evidently does not know. From his professor's chair he has studied the races that stand forth most prominently in the American world about him; from his own large sympathies he judges; but it requires more than human sympathy to account for human sympathies, and Professor Shaler leaves the conditions of human contact still unexplained.

Dreams of the betterment of humanity.

So far as Mr. H. G. Wells has a method in his 'Mankind in the Making' (Scribner), it seems to consist in asking questions at considerable length, and admitting them to be unanswerable at even greater length. The theme is the betterment and regeneration, physical, intellectual, and spiritual, of humanity, — which it will be granted, is almost as inclusive a topic as humanity is likely to find for discussion within the limits of its history. In spite of the practical admission that existing problems are insoluble through anything less fundamental than the march of evolution, the book is cheerful almost to the point of hilarity. Beginning with the possibility of securing artificial selection through the mating of men and women on other grounds than those they find to-day, Mr. Wells confesses that improvement in this respect is fairly inconceivable, and that any interference would in all likelihood result in failure. The remaining part of the book is given over to problems of education and government. Neither a collectivist nor an individualist, the author endeavors to steer a middle course between these extremes. Somewhat naturally, the course of the argument is like that between Scylla and Charybdis, and neither socialist nor anarchist will admit that the author escapes shipwreck. But the book will appeal to many and varied interests. It is brightly and sharply critical of the world as it is, and none too confident about what it will become. It has a point of view which, if not stable, is all the more capable of seeing life as it is, and as it might be, at many angles. It is always stimulating to thought, even when least to be agreed with; and it abounds in suggestions that may lead to valuable experiments. It is a sort of sequel to the author's 'Anticipations' of two years ago, and is like it in many respects; and this means that it is much more readable than many sounder books will ever be.

Scottish traits depicted by a Scotchman.

Not so 'unspeakable' as Mr. Crosland's Scot are the Scotch characters depicted in Sir Archibald Geikie's 'Scottish Reminiscences' (Macmillan). Though the book resembles in character such collections as Ramsey's 'Reminiscences' and Cockburn's 'Memorials,' the eminent geologist has apparently been very successful in excluding ancient anecdotes. In a happy descriptive and anecdotal style, he sets down what he himself has seen and heard in his professional travels over all parts of Scotland and the neighboring islands. Without inducing paroxysms of mirth, some of his stories are uncommonly good — as that of the wealthy ironmaster who, wishing to furnish his mansion with a library befitting his station, and being asked by the dealer who was to provide the 'leebrary' whether he would have his books bound in Russia or Morocco, replied in amazement, 'Can ye no get them bund in Glasco'?' New to most readers will be the reference to a custom prevailing, or that once prevailed, among the poorest crofters. The author speaks of their being obliged to bleed their cattle and mix the blood with their meagre supply of oatmeal in order to sustain life through unusually hard winters. This reminds one of the still crueller practice of like nature not uncommon among savage tribes. That the Scotch are gifted with humor, despite Charles Lamb's opinion to the contrary, is proved by its unexpected display even amid scenes of woe. But perhaps the following is rather an instance of a defective

than of a redundant sense of the incongruous: 'An old couple were exceedingly annoyed that they had not been invited to the funeral of one of their friends. At last the good wife consoled her husband thus: "Aweel, never you mind, Tammas, maybe we'll be haein' a corp o' our ain before lang, and we'll no ask them."'

Anecdotes of Whittier and his region.

Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, Whittier's biographer and intimate friend, has given in 'Whittier-Land' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) a view of the poet too little familiar to most of his readers. After an anecdotal sketch of the Merrimac-River region associated with the Quaker bard, Mr. Pickard adds a chapter on 'Whittier's Sense of Humor,' illustrated by quotations in both prose and verse. The poet's chuckle, we are told, was visible rather than audible. He would double up with laughter, and yet utter no sound. This mirthful temperament, so little suspected by most of us, had its beneficial effect in prolonging the life of the far from robust poet. So at least thinks Mr. Pickard, who well says: 'An earnest man without a sense of humor is a machine without a lubricant, worn out before its work is done.' Here is a story illustrating Whittier's quiet drollery, and short enough to quote in the author's words: 'An aged Quaker friend from England, himself a bachelor, was once visiting Mr. Whittier, and was shown to his room by the poet, when the hour for retiring came. Soon after, he was heard calling to his host in an excited tone, "Thee has made a mistake, friend Whittier; there are female garments in my room!" Whittier replied soothingly, "Thee had better go to bed, Josiah; the female garments won't hurt thee."' A score or more of Whittier's uncollected poems are contained in the book, which is also fully and attractively illustrated from photographs. It is an admirable guide and companion to the tourist in Whittier-Land.

The legends and landmarks of the Ingoldsby Country.

Mr. Charles G. Harper's volume on 'The Ingoldsby Country' (Macmillan) will appeal to several classes of readers. Its avowed purpose is to trace the landmarks of 'The Ingoldsby Legends,' a book which, with its author, is probably unknown to the majority of readers of this generation. While nine out of ten people may not know who Ingoldsby was, yet, like Izaak Walton, he is likely always to have a little circle of devoted friends who will not suffer his name to fall into oblivion. The Reverend Richard Harris Barham, known to his readers as Thomas Ingoldsby, seems to have been a very likable person. The same simplicity and kindliness and humor that endeared him to his acquaintances have won for him, for more than half a century, the affection of those who knew him only through the legends. Belonging as they do to no particular period, they will never be out of date; and, far from growing smaller, their audience is perhaps larger now than on their first appearance. Mr. Harper's book will be welcomed by the readers of these famous legends, but it has also an interest apart from this. The county of Kent has traces of the Roman, Briton, Dane, Saxon, and Norman; it is a region abounding in historic and antiquarian remains, and Mr. Harper has done a valuable work in collecting the traditions of this richly storied locality. The tourist, on the watch for out-of-the-way and as yet unspoiled spots, will delight in the revelation made here of some retired and quaint little nooks apart from the ordinary course of travel. It is rather a pity that they should be thus betrayed to the world, for they will not be likely to remain long unmolested. The numerous illustrations made by the author add greatly to the charm of the present work. In these days of the photograph, it is a pleasure to encounter the old-fashioned woodcuts again.

Charles Reade as playwright.

Mr. John Coleman, the well-known theatre-manager, prolific writer on matters theatrical, and voluminous author of novels of a certain grade, presents 'Charles Reade as I Knew Him' (Dutton) in a volume of rather formidable bulk, but rendered attractive by numerous illustrations. Reade is here portrayed chiefly in his character of playwright. That his first and abiding love was play-writing, will surprise most readers of his novels. Twenty-five acted and ten unacted plays stand to his credit, his dramas thus exceeding in number his works of narrative fiction. It is significant that, by his desire, the inscription on his tomb described him as 'dramatist, novelist, journalist.' As Mr. Coleman's prefatory note gives warning of the character of his book, one must not censure too severely its rambling incoherence and carelessness of literary form. But he need not have made his hero so extremely colloquial in his conversation. 'Fella,' 'fellas,' 'fellaship,' 'leetle,' 'Maudlen' (the college), — by these eccentricities of spelling in reporting the utterances of our excellent Charles Reade (Oxford graduate, successively fellow, dean, and vice-president of Magdalen, and scholarly and accomplished author of 'The Cloister and the Hearth') Mr. Coleman gives us something of a shock. The book, after all, is better suited to those interested in the gossip of the stage than to admirers of Reade the novelist, of whom, unfortunately, no satisfactory biography has yet appeared.

The spirit of Greek Sculpture.

If one should wish to turn for a time from things modern and be steeped in the spirit of Greece, he might well read Mr. Edmund von Mach's book on 'Greek Sculpture, its Spirit and Principles' (Ginn & Co.). Scholarly, sincere, and full of suggestion, it makes an appealing plea to its readers for the cultivation of the love of Greek art. The work is no mere guide-book, mechanically cataloguing the various products of the Greeks' artistic activity, but is, rather, an appreciation of their point of view and a suggestion as to its bearing on Art and Life. Incidentally, the reader, assisted by plates and clear descriptions, gains a considerable knowledge of the sculptures themselves; and if he be familiar with the work of other authors on the subject, he will note that Mr. von Mach has by no means bound himself to conventional interpretations. Were it not for the careful logic with which the author has followed up his assertions, one might doubt, at times, the validity of his position. But the strength, the force, the unity which are shown in the work make one feel that what Mr. von Mach states as fact is authoritative, and his conclusions are well worth consideration.

BRIEFER MENTION.

'The Langham Series of Art Monographs,' edited by Mr. Selwyn Brinton and imported by the Messrs. Scribner, is introduced to our notice with a volume on Auguste Rodin, by Mr. Rudolf Dircks, and one on 'The Illustrators of Montmartre,' by Mr. Frank L. Emanuel. The books are well illustrated and prettily bound in limp red leather, and on the whole should have no difficulty in holding their own in competition with the numerous other series of the same sort now appearing.

A 'New Century History of the United States' for the use of schools was the last literary work undertaken by the late Edward Eggleston. He had nearly completed the work at the time of his death, and what it still needed in the way of supplement and revision has since been done by his brother, Mr. George Cary Eggleston, the work being now published by the American Book Co. The narrative is of excellent literary quality, the illustrations are many and interesting, and the teaching apparatus is skilfully planned.

The plays of Vanbrugh, edited by Mr. A. E. H. Swain, form the latest reissue in the 'Mermaid Series,' imported by the Messrs. Scribner. The same importers also send us Defoe's 'Journal of the Plague Year,' in the 'Caxton Pocket Classics,' and five new volumes of the 'Caxton Thin Paper Classics'—'The Ingoldsby Legends,' 'Poems by Wordsworth,' 'The Shorter Works of Walter Savage Landor,' and 'The Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning' in two volumes.

NOTES.

'A Contribution to the Theory of Glacial Motion,' by Professor T. C. Chamberlain, is a new issue in the decennial publications of the University of Chicago.

Every few years, Mr. Henry Abbey revises his Poems, adding some and omitting others. The present edition is the fourth, contains nine new pieces, and is published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.

'The Book of the Carnation,' by Mr. R. P. Brotherston, is the latest addition to Mr. John Lane's 'Handbooks of Practical Gardening.' A special chapter on raising new carnations is contributed by Mr. Martin R. Smith.

Mr. Hector Macpherson has condensed into a volume of moderate dimensions the greatest of all economic classics—Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations.' The historical matter is generally omitted, while the theoretical passages are as generally preserved. Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. are the publishers.

The interest in Dr. Robert F. Harper's presentation of 'The Code of Hammurabi' has made necessary a second edition of the work, and this will be published shortly by the University of Chicago Press. A supplementary volume, entitled 'The Hammurabi and the Mosaic Codes,' is announced as in preparation.

'A Greek Grammar, Accidence and Syntax, for Schools and Colleges,' by Mr. John Thompson, is published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. The object of the work is 'to introduce into schools some knowledge of modern comparative philology as applied to Greek.' It is a bulky volume of nearly five hundred pages.

An accurate text of Baron de Tocqueville's 'L'Ancien Régime' is about to be issued by the Oxford University Press. The editor is Mr. G. W. Headlam, who has written a short introduction explaining de Tocqueville's position among scientific historians, together with a few notes of a more or less elementary kind.

'The Book of School and College Sports,' prepared with various editorial assistance by Mr. Ralph Henry Barbour, is a book that will certainly find a large constituency among youthful athletes. The subjects are football, baseball, track and field athletics, lacrosse, ice hockey, and lawn tennis. The Messrs. Appleton are the publishers.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has just finished a new volume of short stories, which will be published this fall by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., under the title, 'Traffics and Discoveries.' This is the first volume of Mr. Kipling's collected tales since 'The Day's Work.' It contains one long tale, 'The Army of a Dream,' hitherto unpublished.

Carlyle's 'Cromwell,' in three volumes, appears from the press of the Messrs. Putnam. This is a handsome library edition, to which the editor, Mr. S. C. Lomas, has brought the equipment of the most exacting scholarship for the furnishing of the elaborate apparatus of notes. The work is also provided with a lengthy introduction by Mr. C. H. Firth.

The following 'Eclectic School Readings' are published by the American Book Co.: 'Self-Help,' by Samuel Smiles, edited by Ralph Lytton Bower; 'Abraham Lincoln: a True Life,' by Mr. James Baldwin; 'Historical and Biographical Narratives,' by Miss Isabel R. Wallach; and 'Stories from Life: a Book for Young People,' by Mr. Orison Swett Marden.

Mr. Edward Berdoe, author of a 'Browning Cyclopædia,' now publishes through Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. a useful little 'Primer of Browning,' indicating concisely the subjects and outlines of the various poems. An appendix contains the poem entitled 'A Miniature,' recently discovered and attributed to Browning, but since proved to be from another hand.

To the 'Temple Series of Bible Characters and Scripture Handbooks,' published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., the following three volumes have just been added: 'The Age of Daniel and the Exile,' by the Rev. A. Mitchell Hunter; 'Saul and the Hebrew Monarchy,' by the Rev. Robert Sinker, and 'The Early Christian Martyrs and Their Persecutions,' by the Rev. J. Herkless.

The dainty 'Garden Diary and Calendar of Nature,' published by Messrs. James Pott & Co., should prove a companionable book for amateur gardeners. In addition to a poetical quotation and blank space for individual entry for every day in the year, there are practical gardening directions for each month contributed by Miss Rose Kingsley, and a brief introduction by Mr. George A. B. Dewar.

M. Pierre de Courbertin's useful little annual, 'La Chronique de France,' with its accompanying 'Carnot Bibliographique,' makes its fourth appearance with the volume for 1903. Among the subjects discussed are the Renan statue, the excavations at Delphi, the Combes educational crusade, French Louisiana, and 'L'Evolution des Genres Littéraires' as illustrated by recent publications in verse and prose.

The Hawthorne Centenary celebration began at the Bowdoin College Commencement on June 22, when Mr. Bliss Perry, editor of 'The Atlantic Monthly,' delivered the oration. Anniversary exercises were also held at Salem, June 23, when Dr. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge was the principal speaker. On the actual date of Hawthorne's birthday, July 4, literary exercises will be held at Hawthorne's 'Wayside' home in Concord.

Lovers of elegiac poetry have to thank Miss Mary Lloyd for a most careful selection of 'Elegies, Ancient and Modern' (Albert Brandt, Trenton, N. J.), prefaced with a scholarly 'history of elegiac poetry from the earliest days down to the present time.' The opening selection, twenty-four lines from the 'Rig Veda,' indicates to what remote antiquity Miss Lloyd has pushed her studies. The closing piece in the first volume (a second is to appear later) brings us down to Congreve. A little discordant in appearance, but in that only, is Mr. Lang's prose rendering of 'The Lament of Bion,' all the other translations being in verse. That the elegies are not all tearful is proved by the inclusion of Milton's lines on Hobson (of 'Hobson's choice').

The 'Addresses and Presidential Messages of Theodore Roosevelt, 1902-1904,' with an introduction by Senator Lodge, is a recent publication of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume purports to be only a selection, yet the addresses alone number thirty-nine—perhaps we may venture to call them the thirty-nine articles of the Republican faith as held in this year of grace by the official head of the party. They deal with pretty nearly all subjects, and were originally delivered pretty nearly everywhere, from Bangor to Palo Alto, and from Charleston to Spokane. Mr. Roosevelt's swing around the circle makes Andrew Johnson's seem but a small affair. And this is not all, for the volume also contains twenty pages of letters, and nearly two hundred more of presidential messages. Mr. Lodge finds 'genuine sincerity' to be the note of these deliverances. We open the book at random, and the first words that strike our eye are these: 'I do not intend to appoint any unfit man to office.' But even as severe a moralist as Mr. Lodge would find it difficult to vouch for the 'fitness' (in any other than a Pickwickian sense) of some appointments that will occur to the mind of every reader.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

July, 1904.

Advertising, Artistic Possibilities of. C. M. Robinson. *Atlantic.*
Alaskan Boundary, The. Thomas Hodgins. *No. American.*
Art Treasure of New York, An Important. *Century.*
Battleships, Mines, Torpedoes. Park Benjamin. *Rev. of Revs.*
Book, Most Popular, The. H. R. Elliot. *Century.*
Breton Shrine, A. Thomas A. Janvier. *Harper.*
Business, Uplift in. T. F. Woodlock. *World's Work.*
Campaign, Hardships of the. John Fox, Jr. *Scribner.*
Canada's Industrial and Commercial Expansion. *Rev. of Revs.*
Chicago's Intellectual Life. W. M. Payne. *World Today.*
China and the War. A. R. Colquhoun. *No. American.*
Cities, American, The Uplift in. *World's Work.*
Collier, Thomas, Art of. Frederick Wedmore. *Studio.*
Consumptives, Government Care of. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Content in Work. Charles W. Eliot. *World's Work.*
Cowboy, Truth About the. Andy Adams. *World Today.*
Cultivated Man in Industrial Era. W. H. Page. *W.'s Work.*
Democratic Expansion. H. W. Seymour. *No. American.*
Dimension, The Fourth. C. H. Hinton. *Harper.*
Disfranchisement,—Why It Is Bad. A. H. Grimké. *Atlantic.*
Eliot, C. W.,—Our Foremost Citizen. *World's Work.*
Forum, Roman, Recent Discoveries in the. *World Today.*
Frontier Campaign of 1813. A. T. Mahan. *Scribner.*
German Army's Degeneracy. W. von Schierbrand. *No. Am.*
Golf, The Mystery of. Arnold Haultain. *Atlantic.*
Harvesters, Journeying with. C. M. Harger. *Scribner.*
Hawthorne, Nathaniel. H. W. Mabie. *North American.*
Hawthorne, The Centenary of. T. T. Munger. *Century.*
Hell, The New. George T. Knight. *North American.*
Industrialism and Education. J. S. Bassett. *World's Wk.*
Irrigation, National, Triumph of. W. E. Smythe. *Rev. of Revs.*
Japan, Arms and Ammunition in. *No. American.*
Japan, The Magna Charta of. Baron Kaneko. *Century.*
Japanese Politics, Christians in. E. W. Clement. *World Today.*
Liechtenstein: a Sovereign State. Robt. Shackleton. *Harper.*
Literature, American. Josephine Daskam. *No. American.*
Manchuria. James W. Davidson. *Century.*
Massachusetts and Washington. M. A. DeWolfe Howe. *Atlan.*
Metal Workers, Two English. Esther Wood. *Studio.*
Music, Our Uplift in. L. C. Elson. *World's Work.*
Nature, Literary Treatment of. John Burroughs. *Atlantic.*
Nature's Way. John Burroughs. *Harper.*
Negro, Disfranchisement of the. Thomas N. Page. *Scribner.*
Outdoor Life. Dallas L. Sharp. *World's Work.*
Panama Canal, Labor Problem on the. *No. American.*
Panama, Solving the Health Problem at. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Petrarch, 1304-1904. Henry D. Sedgwick. *Atlantic.*
Plants and Fruits, A Maker of New. *Scribner.*

Porto Rican Government's Fight with Anemia. *Rev. of Revs.*
Porto Rico, American Rule in. *World Today.*
Republican Party's Record. Elihu Root. *Rev. of Revs.*
Rome, The Evil Eye and Witches' Night in. *Century.*
Royal Academy Exhibition. W. K. West. *Studio.*
Russia in War Time. Andrew D. White. *Century.*
Russian of Today. G. R. Brandt. *World Today.*
Saint-Gaudens' Statue of Sherman. H. van Dyke. *Atlantic.*
Satires in Verse, American. Brander Matthews. *Harper.*
Science, Beginnings of. H. S. Williams. *Harper.*
Seas, Freedom of the. John B. Moore. *Harper.*
Society Nationale des Beaux Arts Exhibition. *Studio.*
South Africa After the Boer War. *No. American.*
South Africa Today. W. T. Stead. *World Today.*
Spencer, Herbert. William James. *Atlantic.*
Taste, Improvement in American. C. H. Caffin. *World's Wk.*
Tibet, British in. Prince E. Oukhtomsky. *No. American.*
Washington in Wartime. Ralph Waldo Emerson. *Atlantic.*
West Point, the New. Sylvester Baxter. *Century.*
West, Spirit of the. Henry Loomis Nelson. *Harper.*
Whistler and the Society of the XX. *Studio.*
Woman, Advance of. Lyman Abbott. *World's Work.*
Woods, How to Go Into the. W. J. Long. *World Today.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 56 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY.

Whistler as I Knew Him. By Mortimer Menpes. Illus. in color, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 153. Macmillan Co. $10 net.

Eleanor Ormerod, LL. D., Economic Entomologist: Autobiography and Correspondence. Edited by Robert Wallace. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 348. E. P. Dutton & Co. $6 net.

Frederick the Great, and the Rise of Prussia. By W. F. Reddaway, M. A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 368. 'Heroes of the Nations.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

HISTORY.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL. D. Vol. IV., Cuming's Tour to the Western Country (1807-1809). Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 377. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4 net.

Constitutional History of the United States. By Nelson Case. 12mo, pp. 292. Published by the author.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Social Life under the Stuarts. By Elizabeth Godfrey. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 273. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

The Legends of Parsifal. By Mary Hanford Ford. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 102. H. M. Caldwell Co. 75 cts.

Strenuous Epigrams of Theodore Roosevelt. With portrait, 18mo, uncut, pp. 76. H. M. Caldwell Co. 50 cts.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

The Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell. With elucidations by Thomas Carlyle. Edited by S. C. Lomas; with introduction by C. H. Firth, M. A. In 3 vols., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

The Letters of Horace Walpole, Fourth Earl of Orford. Chronologically arranged, and edited, by Mrs. Paget Tonybee. Vols. V. to VIII., 1760-1774. Illus. in photogravure, 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. Oxford University Press. Per set of 16 vols., $27 net.

Complete Poems of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. In 2 vols., with photogravure frontispieces, 18mo, gilt tops. 'Caxton Thin Paper Classics.' Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, $2.50 net.

A Journal of the Plague Year, 1665. By Daniel Defoe. With photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 318. Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather $1.25 net.

The Ingoldsby Legends; or, Mirth and Marvels. By Thomas Ingoldsby, Esq. (R. H. Barham). With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 657. 'Caxton Thin Paper Classics.' Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, $1.25 net.

Poems of William Wordsworth. Selected and edited by William Knight, LL. D. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 639. 'Caxton Thin Paper Classics.' Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, $1.25 net.

Shorter Works of Walter Savage Landor. With photogravure frontispiece, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 839. 'Caxton Thin Paper Classics.' Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, $1.25 net.

Plays of Sir John Vanbrugh. Edited by A. E. H. Swain. With photogravure portrait, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 501. 'Mermaid Series.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Poems by Sir Lewis Morris. (Authorized selection.) 32mo, pp. 340. E. P. Dutton & Co. Leather, 75 cts.

The Poems of a Child: Being Poems Written between the Ages of Six and Ten. By Julia Cooley; with Introduction by Richard Le Gallienne. With portrait, 16mo, uncut, pp. 151. Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

Crux Aetatis, and Other Poems. By Martin Schutze. 12mo, uncut, pp. 54. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

St. John: A Poem. By Robert F. Horton. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 40. E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cts. net.

FICTION.

The Givers: Short Stories. By Mary E. Wilkins Freeman. Illus., 12mo, pp. 296. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Love among the Ruins. By Warwick Deeping. Illus., 12mo, pp. 294. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Mother of Pauline. By L. Parry Truscott. 12mo, pp. 297. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Richard Gresham. By Robert Morss Lovett. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 302. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Old Hendrick's Tales. By Captain A. O. Vaughan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 234. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Sue Terry; or, Two Hearts — Two Minds — Two Women's Ways. By Margaret Ryan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 358. New York: M. W. Haven Co. $1.50.

Wings and No Eyes: A Comedy of Love. By Philip Crutcher. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 289. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50.

Wellesley Stories. By Grace Louise Cook. Revised edition, illustrated and enlarged. 12mo, uncut, pp. 340. Boston: E. H. Bacon & Co. $1.25.

Uncle Bob and Aunt Becky's Strange Adventures at the World's Great Exposition. By Herschel Williams. Illus., 12mo, pp. 358. Laird & Lee. 75 cts.

The Conqueror. By Gertrude Atherton. New edition; 12mo, pp. 546. Macmillan Co. Paper, 25 cts.

RELIGION.

The Early Christian Martyrs and their Persecutions. By Rev. J. Herkless, D. D. With frontispiece, 24mo, pp. 112. 'Temple Series of Scripture Handbooks.' J. B. Lippincott Co. 30 cts. net.

Saul and the Hebrew Monarchy. By Rev. Robert Sinker, D. D. With frontispiece, 24mo, pp. 92. 'Temple Series of Scripture Handbooks.' J. B. Lippincott Co. 30 cts. net.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Manchuria: Its People, Resources, and Recent History. By Alexander Hosie, M. A. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 293. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

As a Chinaman Saw Us: Passages from his Letters to a Friend at Home. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 324. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

Belgian Life in Town and Country. By Demetrius C. Boulger. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 321. 'Our European Neighbors.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

Stratford on Avon. By H. W. Tompkins. Illus. by E. H. New. 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 69. 'The Temple Topographies.' E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cts. net.

The Rand, McNally Economizer: A Guide to the World's Fair, 1904. Compiled by W. S. Wrenn. Illus., 18mo, pp. 190. Rand, McNally & Co. Paper.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

THE COST OF SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. By John P. Altgeld. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 132. Chicago: Hammersmark Publishing Co. $1 net.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE: An Application of Economic Theory. By John A. Hobson. 12mo, pp. 202. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

SCIENCE.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF FLOWERING PLANTS. By Alfred Barton Rendle, M. A. Vol. I., Gymnosperms and Monocotyledons. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 403. Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

MAN AND WOMAN: A Study of Human Secondary Sexual Characters. By Havelock Ellis. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Illus., 12mo, pp. 488. 'Contemporary Science Series.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE THEORY OF GLACIAL MOTION. By T. C. Chamberlin. Illus., 4to, pp. 18. University of Chicago Press. Paper, 50 cts.

ART.

THE ILLUSTRATORS OF MONTMARTRE. By Frank L. Emanuel. Illus. in color, etc., 16mo, gilt top, pp. 86. 'Langham Series of Art Monographs.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

AUGUSTE RODIN. With a List of his Principal Works. By Rudolph Dircks. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 16mo, gilt top, pp. 72. 'Langham Series of Art Monographs.' Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

SEA STORIES FOR WONDER EYES. By Mrs. A. S. Hardy. Illus., 8vo, pp. 157. Ginn & Co. 75 cts.

THE ADVENTURES OF BUFFALO BILL. By Colonel William F. Cody ('Buffalo Bill'). Illus., 16mo, pp. 156. Harper & Brothers. 60 cts.

MORNING-GLORIES AND QUEEN ASTER. By Louisa M. Alcott. Illus., 12mo, pp. 41. Little, Brown & Co. 50 cts.

FATHER GANDER'S MELODIES, for Mother Goose's Grandchildren. By Adelaide F. Samuels. Illus., 12mo, pp. 45. Little, Brown & Co. 50 cts.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

ANCIENT HISTORY. By Philip Van Ness Myers. Revised edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 639. Ginn & Co. $1.50.

UN EPISODE DE WATERLOO (Extract de la Chartreuse de Parme). Par Stendhal; adapted and edited by Maurice A. Gerothwohl. 12mo, pp. 94. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts. net.

CHRONIQUE DU REGNE DE CHARLES IX. Par Prosper Mérimée; adapted and edited by Ernest Weekley, M. A. 12mo, pp. 178. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts. net.

A COMPANION TO FRENCH VERSE. With Poems for Recitation. By H. J. Chaytor, M. A. 12mo, pp. 107. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts. net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HISTORY OF MATRIMONIAL INSTITUTIONS, chiefly in England and the United States; with an Introductory Analysis of the Literature and the Theories of Primitive Marriage and the Family. By George Elliott Howard, Ph.D. In 3 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. University of Chicago Press. $10 net.

NORTH AMERICA. By Israel C. Russell. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 435. 'Appletons' World Series.' D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

A STORY OF THE RED CROSS: Glimpses of Field Work. By Clara Barton. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 199. D. Appleton & Co. $1 net.

LA CHRONIQUE DE FRANCE. Publiée sous la direction de Pierre de Coubertin. 16mo, uncut, pp. 238. Paris.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting; collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

FOR ANY BOOK ON EARTH write to H. H. TIMBY, Book Hunter. Catalogues free. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Conneaut, O.

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former New York editor. RESARTUS LITERARY BUREAU, 27 William Street, NEW YORK.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write? Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS
Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson, Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought. — WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.
Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?
Covers to Order | Price List Free
YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS
"FIRST FOLIO EDITION"
To be completed in 40 handy vols., size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net, 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)
Send for descriptive booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
426-428 WEST BROADWAY :: :: NEW YORK

THE OPEN SESAME
of the magazine world. There is no magic about it, but it is just as effective. The Readers' Guide will enable you to determine, in an instant, whether any of the sixty-two most important magazines have recently discussed the topic in which you are most interested.
Ask your librarian to let you see a copy.
The H. W. Wilson Company, Minneapolis
Publishers of the ONE-PLACE Bibliographies

MANUSCRIPTS

Typewritten, criticised in a helpful way, and corrected in faults of form and rhetoric. Our facilities are also at the service of authors inexperienced in marketing MSS. Write to us freely and we will reply to the best of our ability. We understand what is demanded in the way of form, and the place where articles are likely to find a market. Try us.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

OLD TOWNE AGENCY, P. O. Box 1431, Boston, Mass.

OLD BOOKS

Upwards of 100,000 volumes of old and rare books constantly on hand.—History, Biography, Poetry, Shakespeare and the Drama, Belles Lettres, Canadiana, Americana, etc.

Catalogues issued monthly.—Free.

ALBERT BRITNELL,
TORONTO, CANADA.

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS

Is the best for schools and colleges. 89 volumes.
List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE

Offer wanted for a set of Poe's works, subscription edition, published by George Barrie & Sons. In 6 vols., finely illustrated with etchings by famous artists. In original packages, unopened. Published price, $65. Will consider any reasonable offer.

Address A. B., care THE DIAL.

MICHIGAN IN 1841

JUST PUBLISHED

Journal of a Trip to Michigan in 1841
By L. B. SWAN

Edition limited to two hundred copies only. Price $1.00.
GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, 65 Spring St., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

An interesting picture of the country as it was sixty years ago, and of the primitive railroads, steamboats, and stage coaches.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary: most carefully graded. *Part III.* ($1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. *Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.*

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.
We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

IDIOM NEUTRAL

DICTIONARY with complete grammar, in accordance with the Resolutions of the International Academy, and a brief history of the Neutral Language by M. A. F. HOLMES. $1.50.

JOHN P. SMITH PRINTING CO.,
72 Exchange Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS

Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi.

Send for Descriptive Booklet.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS

Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK

NO BRANCH STORES

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition

Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 131 volumes.
List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

The Dura Library Binding

Is the outgrowth of the Wales Improved Binding patented June 7, 1898, and is warranted to outwear *any* binding in use. Endorsed by many Librarians. It costs no more than by the old way, and will stand more than 100 per cent. more wear.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED

J. RUFUS WALES, 40 SHAWMUT AVENUE. MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

Louisiana Purchase Leaflets

Among the Old South Leaflets are several relating to the Louisiana Purchase. No. 105, The Account of Louisiana, prepared for Congress at the time of the purchase; No. 127, The Ordinance of 1784; No. 128, Official Documents relating to the Cession of Louisiana. Other leaflets relating to the opening of the West are: The Ordinance of 1787; Manasseh Cutler's Description of Ohio; Garfield's Address on the Northwest Territory.

5 cents a copy. $4.00 a hundred.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LISTS.

DIRECTORS OF OLD SOUTH WORK
Old South Meeting House,
WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO

VACATION TRAVEL

THE COLORADO MIDLAND RY.

Reaches the prominent resorts and wonder spots of COLORADO — affording the Grandest Views of Rocky Mountain Scenery.
Pullman Library Observation Cars — through the Mountains by daylight — and Pullman Tourist Cars Chicago to California.

Write for books and summer rates

H. C. BUSH, Traffic Manager . . . . DENVER, COLO.
C. H. SPEERS, General Passenger Agent . . DENVER, COLO.
H. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Agent, 306-7 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cool Trip to Cool

CALIFORNIA

Across the Rockies

Santa Fe ALL THE WAY

$50 round trip from Chicago and $47.50 from St. Louis.
Aug. 15 to Sept. 10. Equally low rates from East generally.
The luxurious California Limited — semi-weekly service.

Ask for free folder, "Summer Outings in California."
Address General Passenger Office, A. T. & S. F. Ry., Railway Exchange, Chicago.

AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK FOR EVERY READER

SOME of the most notable things which distinguished writers of the nineteenth century have said in praise of books and by way of advice as to what books to read are here reprinted. Every line has something golden in it. — *New York Times Saturday Review.*

ANY one of the ten authors represented would be a safe guide, to the extent of the ground that he covers; but the whole ten must include very nearly everything that can judiciously be said in regard to the use of books.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE editor shows rare wisdom and good sense in his selections, which are uniformly helpful.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE is so much wisdom, so much inspiration, so much that is practical and profitable for every reader in these pages, that if the literary impulse were as strong in us as the religious impulse is in some people we would scatter this little volume broadcast as a tract.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Right Reading

WORDS OF GOOD COUNSEL ON THE CHOICE AND USE OF BOOKS, SELECTED FROM TEN FAMOUS AUTHORS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED AT THE MERRYMOUNT PRESS

Red cloth, gilt top, uncut, 80 cts. net.

Half calf or half morocco, $2.00 net.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

Issued on the 1st and 16th of each month.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information

Per year, $2.00; single copy, 10 cents.

"The Dial" has always stood for character. It has the old Puritan conscience on which everything that is lasting in our country is built. It is sane, wise, truthful; it is honest, hopeful, and kindly, and with all this it is the best journal of literary criticism which we have, and we ask no better.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.
STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
April 18, 1900.

"The Dial" is easily our most valuable literary review. It has been faithful to the best literary traditions from the first, and will no doubt continue to be so.

JOHN BURROUGHS.
WEST PARK, N. Y., April 7, 1900.

"The Dial" seems at present the most unbiased, good humored, and sensible organ of American criticism.

—BARRETT WENDELL
in "Literary History of America."

The good sense, the sound critical judgment, the liberal spirit, the high principles of "The Dial," all maintained with simplicity, steadiness, and without pretension, have secured the respect as well as the cordial regard of its readers.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
April 21, 1900.

"The Dial" has uniformly directed its energies to the work of upholding the best standards of literary criticism in this country. It has done this with dignity, courage, and strength.

JAMES LANE ALLEN.
NEW YORK, April 8, 1900.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER For the purpose of introducing THE DIAL to a large circle of new readers the publishers will mail to any person, not now a subscriber to the paper, who will send us 10 cents and mention this advertisement, four consecutive numbers, together with a special offer for a yearly subscription. No obligation is implied by the acceptance of this offer other than the intention to give the paper a full and fair examination.

THE DIAL, 203 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Marriage and Divorce

THE growing interest in marriage and divorce legislation throughout the country, and the determined efforts put forth in the various denominations to make the marriage relation permanent, when once it is entered into, have provoked a great deal of discussion of the family and its place in our modern social organization. The importance of the home as an institution cannot be appreciated without understanding its historical development and its dependence upon sound matrimonial practice. Professor GEORGE E. HOWARD, in a three-volume work entitled

A History of Matrimonial Institutions

has given us a complete survey of the subject from earliest times down to the most recent legislation. The work is divided into three parts and each contains an exhaustive treatment of its appropriate topic. The general chapter headings follow:

PART I. Theories of Primitive Matrimonial Institutions

The Patriarchal Theory.
Theory of the Horde and Mother-Right.
Theory of the Original Pairing or Monogamous Family.
Rise of the Marriage Contract.
Early History of Divorce.

PART II. Matrimonial Institutions in England

Old English Wife-Purchase Yields to Free Marriage.
Rise of Ecclesiastical Marriage.
Rise of Ecclesiastical Marriage (continued).
The Protestant Conception of Marriage.
Rise of Civil Marriage.
History of Separation and Divorce.

PART III. Matrimonial Institutions in the United States

Obligatory Civil Marriage in the New England Colonies.
Ecclesiastical Rites and the Rise of Civil Marriage in the Southern Colonies.
Optional Civil or Ecclesiastical Marriage in the Middle Colonies.
Divorce in the American Colonies.
A Century and a Quarter of Marriage Legislation in the United States, 1776–1903.
A Century and a Quarter of Divorce Legislation in the United States.
Problems of Marriage and the Family.
Biographical Index.
Case Index.
Subject Index.

Gilt top, dark green art buckram, $10.00 *net;* by express, $10.80.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS OR DIRECT FROM

The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.

Law Trade Supplied by Callaghan & Company, Chicago.
Publisher for England and Europe: T. Fisher Unwin, Paternoster Square, London.

_____ *1904*

The University of Chicago Press:

Please send me detailed prospectus covering Professor Howard's History of Matrimonial Institutions.

DIAL, JULY 1.

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Pu' rary.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII. No. 434.* | CHICAGO, JULY 16, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

SUMMER READING, SO-CALLED, MUST BE ABSORBING ENOUGH TO TAKE THE READER ALONG WITHOUT THE LEAST CONSCIOUS EFFORT, AND NOTHING ACHIEVES THIS RESULT BETTER THAN BOOKS OF DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT OR OF DELIGHTFUL HUMOR. HERE ARE SOME PERFECT EXAMPLES OF BOTH CLASSES.

WHEN WILDERNESS WAS KING

So successfully has Mr. Parrish woven a beautiful love story around the dramatic struggle for Fort Dearborn that his book is now listed among "the six best sellers." There is no doubt about its ability to keep the reader's interest — to the exclusion of all his surroundings. Besides, its ornamental features and illustrations make it attractive to have around.

McCUTCHEON'S "CARTOONS"

The volume published last year, "Cartoons by McCutcheon," is of the variety known as "hardy perennial" because its humor is the sort that is just as delightful one year as another, and will repay any number of re-readings. This year's volume — "Bird Center Cartoons" — seems in a fair way to become a classic. Not to be familiar with the Bird Center characters is now considered almost as reprehensible as not knowing one's Dickens.

THE WARD OF KING CANUTE
and
THE THRALL OF LEIF THE LUCKY

Anyone who has not read these two wonderful Viking romances by Miss Liljencrantz has a most delightful pleasure to anticipate. They are so fresh and vigorous, so full of the fire and spirit of the Norsemen, that they stand in a class by themselves in modern fiction. They can be unhesitatingly recommended to those who appreciate the elusive flavor of true romance, nor must their beautiful illustrations be overlooked.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

The Celebrated Japanese Calendars for 1905

Now is the right time to order for the season's trade. Trade discount furnished on application. Trial orders should be accompanied by remittance either in draft or postal order.

On Crêpe Paper in Book Form

Monthly Changes of Japanese Street Scenes 75
The Months of Japanese Children 30
The Landscapes of Tokyo 30
Japanese Street Scenes, Favorite Flowers, etc. . . .30
" " " and Landscapes 20
" " " 20
Calendar in Japanese Towels 20

Hanging Calendars

The Favorite Flowers of Japan (on Crêpe Paper) . .50
Japanese Street Scenes in *Kakemono* (Monthly alterable) .50
Japanese Landscapes and Flowers in *Kakemono* (Monthly alterable) 40
Pagoda Calendar for 1905 20
The Favorite Flowers of Japan on Damask *Kakemono* 2.00
Calendar in Hand-painted Silk Frame with Silk Cord 1.25
" " Embroidered " " " " " 2.00

Calendar in Embroidered Silk Stand

Calendar for 1905 . . . . . 1.50

Picture Postcards of Japanese Sceneries

by Japanese Artist. Hand-printed in full colors on Japanese Paper. Price 30 cents per packet of 6 different cards.

T. HASEGAWA, Publisher
38 Yotsuya Hommura TOKYO, JAPAN

A Minute With the Readers' Guide

Will set you right and put you in the way of finding what you have been looking for so long. Try it once and we shall not need to ask you to try it again. Ask your librarian to allow you to see a number.

The H. W. Wilson Company, Minneapolis
Publishers of the ONE-PLACE Bibliographies

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition

Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 131 volumes. List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.
Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

IDIOM NEUTRAL

DICTIONARY with complete grammar, in accordance with the Resolutions of the International Academy, and a brief history of the Neutral Language by M. A. F. HOLMES. $1.50.

JOHN P. SMITH PRINTING CO.,
72 Exchange Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO. Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.
We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS

Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK
NO BRANCH STORES
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary; most carefully graded. *Part III.* ($1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. *Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.*

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, 315 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 434. JULY 16, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

PETRARCH 27

MODERN ECHOES OF PETRARCH. *Annie Russell Marble* 29

A STOREHOUSE OF NOTES AND ANECDOTES. *Percy F. Bicknell* 31

THE DUEL OF SEX. *Archibald Henderson* . . . 33

THE MOORISH EMPIRE IN EUROPE. *Laurence M. Larson* 35

RECENT FICTION. *William Morton Payne* . . . 36

Mallock's The Veil of the Temple. — Chesterton's The Napoleon of Notting Hill. — Conrad's and Heuffer's Romance. — Quiller-Couch's Fort Amity. — Maarten Maartens's Dorothea. — Hichens's The Woman with the Fan. — Churchill's The Crossing. — Sprague's Felice Constant. — French's The Barrier. — Chambers's In Search of the Unknown. — Elizabeth Robins's The Magnetic North. — Gertrude Atherton's Rulers of Kings.

NOTES ON NEW NOVELS 40

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 44

Early American schools and school-books. — Japanese physical training for children. — Men and manners of the England of Elizabeth. — Home-life in Turkey. — The administration of our armies in the Revolution.

BRIEFER MENTION 45

NOTES 45

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 46

PETRARCH.

In the summer of 1304, the exiled Ghibellines, including in their number the greatest of Italian poets, made their headquarters in the Tuscan town of Arezzo, whence they vainly sought to effect a return to their beloved Florence, which had cast them forth with contumely. One of these exiles, expelled from Florence on the same day with Dante something more than two years earlier, was a scholar and politician of some consequence named Petracco; and to him there was born, on the 20th of July, the child destined to a fame among Italian poets second only to that of his father's friend and fellow-exile. The personal relations which thus link the names of Dante and Petrarch did not, however, operate to shape the two poets in anything like the same mould; and the chief instruction offered by setting them side by side is found in the marked contrast between their temperament, their outlook, and their ideals. The main point of contrast is, of course, to be found in the fact that Dante was the incarnation of the mediæval spirit, while Petrarch had in some dim sense the vision of the world to come 'and all the wonder that should be'; the thoughts and the emotions of Dante were held in the strait-jacket of scholasticism, while those of Petrarch were working themselves free from that hampering confinement; while Dante's ideal of the future took the utopian form of the universal dual monarchy of Papacy and Empire, the words of Petrarch, declaring that

> ''L'antico valore
> Nell' italici cor non e 'ancor morto,'

made his voice the first of those to be raised in prophecy of the very practical ideal of a united Italy. In a word, the temper of Dante, for all his deep tenderness and spiritual exaltation, was that of the schoolman; that of Petrarch, on the other hand, for all the mistaken direction of his aims, was that of the humanist.

It has recently been suggested, in a semi-humorous way, that American contributions toward the erection of a monument at Arezzo might most appropriately be made by such of our fellow-countrymen as had ventured to practice the art of sonnet-writing. Certainly, if all of those thus designated should respond to the appeal, abundant means would be forthcoming, no matter how modest the individual offerings. The sonnets of Petrarch have had a multitudinous progeny, not all of whom have done credit to their progenitor, and many a modern

maiden has been the recipient of a form of tribute which might never have been thought of had it not been for the sonnets addressed to Madonna Laura six hundred years ago. The Canzoniere of Petrarch, that 'epitomised encyclopædia of passion,' as Dr. Garnett calls it, is so precious a jewel among the world's poetical possessions that it predisposes us to a kindly indulgence of the feeblest of Petrarch's modern followers. The 'Africa' upon which the poet set his hopes of enduring fame has gone the way of all artificial epics, and of all mediæval attempts to keep Latin alive as the medium of literary expression; but the odes, and the sonnets, and the *trionfi,* written in the despised vulgar tongue, have taken on with the succeeding centuries a more assured immortality. Of the influence of Petrarch upon the poetry of later ages, something is said in the special article which we print elsewhere; we wish to devote our own brief remarks to the humanist rather than to the poet, to the forerunner of the revival of learning rather than to the singer of his own joys and sorrows.

The Alpinists claim Petrarch as the first of their number by virtue of his famous ascent of Mont Ventoux. We doubt, however, if they can read with proper sympathy the letter in which the expedition is described. The modern mountain-climber is not likely to sit down in the first convenient valley and say to himself, 'What thou hast repeatedly experienced to-day in the ascent of this mountain, happens to thee, as to many, in the journey toward the blessed life,' and then to indulge in a long retrospective survey of his career. Nor is he apt, after having reached his summit, to take St. Augustine's 'Confessions' from his pocket and ponder over its message. In Petrarch's case the effect was startling, for he hit upon the following passage: 'And men go about to wonder at the heights of the mountains, and the mighty waves of the sea, and the wide sweep of rivers, and the circuit of the ocean, and the revolution of the stars, but themselves they consider not.' Whereupon, he says: 'I was abashed, and . . . closed the book, angry with myself that I should still be admiring earthly things who might long ago have learned from even the pagan philosophers that nothing is wonderful but the soul, which, when great itself, finds nothing great outside itself.' From that moment, the panorama of hill-tops and clouds and skies meant no more to him than the view of Lake Leman had meant to Bernard of Clairvaux. 'Then, in truth, I was satisfied that I had seen enough of the mountain. I turned my inward eye upon myself, and from that time not a syllable fell from my lips until we reached the bottom again.'

But Petrarch could hardly have been expected to climb his mountain in the modern spirit; the significant thing is that he did such a thing at all. 'My only motive was the wish to see what so great an elevation had to offer,' is his simple prefatory statement. But we, knowing in how many things his thought groped unconsciously toward the future, may be pardoned for finding this exploit in a certain sense symbolical, or at least highly suggestive of what we can now see to have been his relations to the development of culture. He cherished the past,— none more fondly than he, — but he never took the view that the sum of all possible culture had been made up by the ancients, leaving nothing for the coming ages to add. He knew not what those ages might bring forth; but he had a wistful sense of their possibilities, which amounted almost to prescience.

The analysis of Petrarch's humanism reveals a number of distinct elements. He not only climbed the mountain, but he also travelled far and wide, because he was genuinely curious about the world of nature and of men, and took a wholesome interest in things and affairs. He read the classical authors, not to find in them texts for disputation, but for the purposes of culture as we understand the term, and with a passionate enthusiasm for their beauty. He collected a library of some two hundred manuscript volumes, not for the reputation of owning them, but because they were for him the very bread and wine of the intellectual life. He even planned to bequeath his books to Venice for the general good, thus conceiving the modern idea of the public library. He wrote the most delightful letters to his friends, following the example of Pliny and Cicero, and he wrote them with an eye to their preservation for future generations. He even wrote a fragmentary autobiography; and, what is particularly noteworthy, he made it largely a record of his inner life, of his intellectual and emotional experiences. The course of his speculation was singularly self-determined; he rejected the narrow educational ideals of his age, and made free to find flaws in the teaching of Aristotle,— not, indeed, calling him 'that accursed heathen,' as Luther was to do two centuries later, but flatly refusing to recognize his authority as pontifical.

All these matters, as well as others unmentioned, bring Petrarch into closer touch with the modern world than any of his contemporaries. Carducci makes him the intellectual arbiter of his age, as Erasmus and Voltaire were the intellectual arbiters of theirs; but that strictly historical fact appeals to us less directly than the fresh and sympathetic quality of his work. Those who would like to come into close contact with Petrarch the humanist, as distinguished from Petrarch the poet, will do well

to read the volume of selections admirably translated and edited by Professors Robinson and Rolfe. The English reader could have no better introduction than this to the man and his writings. The poems, of course, need no such introduction. There have been over four hundred editions of them in Italian alone, besides countless translations into numerous tongues. And of their author, now in his grave six hundred years less the three score and ten of his life, let our closing words be those of the contemporary who thus described his end: 'Francesco Petrarca, the mirror of our century, after completing a vast array of volumes, on reaching his seventy-first year closed his last day in his library. He was found leaning over a book as if sleeping, so that his death was not at first suspected by his household.'

MODERN ECHOES OF PETRARCH.

Each century brings new proof of the permanence of Petrarch's influence and the charm of his poetry. As Italy celebrates, on the 20th of July, the six-hundredth anniversary of his birth, she challenges the world to name a literary hero who has won more sympathetic homage from cultured men and women of every age. Research during the last century has disclosed few new facts in Petrarch's life; but knowledge of his work, both as humanist and poet, has been widely disseminated. Earlier studies, by Abbe de Sade, Foscolo, Ginguene, and Sismondi, have been translated and appreciated. In Italy and France many biographic and critical treatises have appeared; there have also been a few significant volumes by English and American scholars, from the biography by the poet Campbell in 1843 to more recent studies by Mr. Symonds, Mr. Reeve, and the collaborated work of Professors James Harvey Robinson and H. W. Rolfe. Other popular sketches, both in book and magazine form, have testified to the increasing interest in the romantic phases of Petrarch's life. More illuminative, both of the man and the poet, have been the translations of his sonnets, canzone, and letters, by such modern scholars as Hartley Coleridge, Walter Savage Landor, Mr. Richard Garnett, and Colonel T. W. Higginson. Indirect evidences of his literary influence abound. The Victorian poets and their successors made frequent allusions to him, and their works bear impress of his mode and spirit.

No one would claim Petrarch as one of the world's greatest poets. But the duration of his popularity, and the acknowledged and indirect imitations of his style, give evidence of the progressive quality of his influence. As the lover and sonneteer of Laura, as the patriot-friend of Rienzi and Colonna, as the enthusiast for pure classicism in an age of mental lethargy and pedantry, he merits the remembrance which has never waned from his day to our own. Without loss of his prestige as a scholar, he has won more general recognition as an amatory lyrist, combining the best elements of chivalrous worship for women with the conflicting passions of a modern lover. In the more than three hundred sonnets, and the scores of canzone and sestinas, celebrating the charms and reserve of his mistress, photographing the lover's struggles of heart and conscience, Petrarch has accomplished a work of poetic art more memorable than his cultural reforms. There is an ever-new fascination in his revelations of this fourteenth-century woman, with her soft dark eyes, her golden hair, her alluring voice, and her reposeful beauty of face and presence. Midway between the spiritual Beatrice and the sensual Fiametta, she is a humanized creation of rare charm. Whether she was in truth, as later authorities aver, the wife of Hugo de Sade and the mother of nine children, or only the personification of a poet's vision, she is essentially real yet ideal,— the mistress of feudal days, with the dominant traits of modern womanhood of a loftier type arousing in her lover's heart a conflict between reverence and yearning.

While the last century has given attention chiefly to the love-poetry of Petrarch, it has not overlooked his qualities as a leader both in affairs and in letters. His Latin essays in available form for the modern scholar, his voluminous correspondence carefully edited and largely translated, afford distinct signs of the directive force which he wielded in his own age. Undoubtedly the time was ripe for his influence; but such consideration does not minimize his service. Inferior to Dante as a poet, and separated from him by less than a generation, he was eminently modern in spirit and mode, while Dante was the last noble exponent of mediaevalism. With all his breadth of insight, Petrarch was more than a scholar and a poet; he was the first true Italian patriot-prophet. With vanity and a proneness to servility, he possessed deep-rooted aspirations for political reform, in which are found many of the later tenets of patriotism. In his diplomatic missions, in consultation with Pope and Doge, even in his ardent hope and disappointment in Rienzi, Petrarch was an idealist tempered by practical wisdom. Like Mazzini, his great compatriot of five hundred years later, Petrarch saw in his vision a free and united Italy, though it was his belief that this should come through a revival of Roman standards. For Petrarch, whose father had suffered exile from Florence, there was no specific city-allegiance; he was a patriot, not a partisan, well called by Mr. Symonds 'a freeman of the City of the Spirit.'

Passages in his letters reveal the hidden ethical motives of the man. His honesty, his hatred of deceit in any form, are often reiterated. In the confession of his unabating passion for work, he seems strangely akin to our modern day. The wish expressed to Boccaccio, that death might find him reading or writing, was fulfilled with unexpected literalness. From the letters covering the period between 1326 and 1374, Mr. Lohse selected, translated, and published in London, in

1901, certain 'Thoughts' that well disclose Petrarch's moral and literary traits. Keen insight into humanity and into the fundamental truths of life are interwoven with intimate hints of personal experiences. A few pertinent epigrams have special force,— as 'Nothing can succeed in defiance of nature' (Bk. IV: Letter 16); 'Idleness alone causes us to disbelieve in our own powers' (Bk. XXI: Letter 10); 'Humble and earnest research is always the first step toward knowledge' (Letters of Old Age; Bk. IV: Letter 5).

Modern scholarship has not only found new meanings in Petrarch, but it has shown greater discrimination in the study of his literary forms. Leigh Hunt's 'Book of the Sonnet,' in the middle of the nineteenth century, emphasized for English readers the perfection of Petrarch's verse and its many adaptations. To Mrs. Shelley he wrote, in general tribute, 'Petrarch and Boccaccio and Dante are the morning and noon and night of the great Italian day; or, rather, Dante and Petrarch and Boccaccio are the night and morning and noon.— "And the evening and the morning were the first day."' (Dowden's 'Life of Shelley,' II., 220.) To Leigh Hunt we are indebted for one of the most musical translations of Petrarch's 'Ode to Vaucluse.' Hunt caught the playful spirit of the verse, and delicately portrayed the vision of Laura amid a shower of blossoms. Passing by occasional tributes to Petrarch in prose and verse, by Samuel Rogers, Barry Cornwall, Lord Houghton, Lord Hamner, and other English scholars, one is reminded of the more significant allusions by that coterie of poets to whom Italy was not alone a goal of pilgrimage but a place of long and happy sojourn. In 1813, Byron, in disgust at his own inability in sonnet form, had written: 'They are the most puling, petrifying, stupidly platonic compositions. I detest the Petrarch so much that I would not be the man even to have obtained his Laura, which the metaphysical, whining dotard never could.' In 'Don Juan' he interpolated a characteristic sneer,—

> 'Think you if Laura had been Petrarch's wife,
> He would have written sonnets all his life?'

When, however, chance brought Byron to the Euganean hills, he found himself moved to a more sympathetic note toward Petrarch and his adjacent home. In a somewhat skeptical mood, he paid his first visit to Arqua in 1817. He confessed that he was 'moved to turn aside in a second visit,' and two years later he urged the poet Moore 'to spare a day or two to go with me to Arqua; I should like to visit that tomb with you,— a pair of poetical pilgrims,— eh, Tom, what say you?' All are familiar with his commemoration of 'the soft, quiet hamlet at Vaucluse' in 'Childe Harold' (IV: xxx).

Shelley had been under the spell of Petrarch's influence before he came to Italy, when, in 1813, he joined his friend Hogg, and read the Italian poets in company with Mrs. Boinville and her sentimental daughter Cornelia Turner. Shelley's earlier interest was revived under these close associations, and in his 'Defense of Poetry' he spoke warmly of Petrarch, 'whose verses are as spells which unseal the inmost enchanted fountains of the delight which is in the grief of love. It is impossible to feel them without becoming a portion of that beauty which we contemplate.' Vaucluse became a pilgrim-shrine to the Brownings, from that first romantic scene pictured by Mrs. Jamieson, as well as by Mrs. Browning, when the poet-lovers 'sate upon two stones in the midst of the fountain which in its dark prison of rocks flashes and roars and testifies to the memory of Petrarch.' In their Italian studies, the Brownings found Dante and Camoens more stimulating than Petrarch, though one recalls significant references to the latter in 'Apparent Failure,' 'The Ring and the Book,' and 'The Vision of Poets,' such as,

> 'And Petrarch pale,
> From whose brain-lighted heart were thrown
> A thousand thoughts beneath the sun,
> Each lucid with the name of One.'

For the most pronounced reflection of Petrarch's influence, one turns to Landor. At the outset, he challenges all English writers who have transformed his hero's name. 'For I pretend to no vernacular familiarity with a person of his distinction, and should almost be as ready to abbreviate Francesco into Frank as Petrarca into Petrarch.' The idea of 'The Pentameron' may be traced to the letter sent by Petrarch to Boccaccio after the latter had given him a copy of Dante and asked for a more sympathetic reading of the earlier master. That Petrarch recognized the mental superiority of Dante cannot be questioned; but he confessed that he was repelled by two causes,— the severe adherence to mediaeval standards, and a persistent memory of one glance, when he was eight years old, at the cold and rigorous face of Dante. Two other reasons for this indifference are suggested in Landor's dialogue: first, Petrarch's youthful fear lest by reading Dante he should become a mere imitator; and, second, an objection to Dante's persistent use of the Italian rather than the Latin text for his lofty poetic vision. The natures of these great poets were too antithetical to be in accord,— leaving out all suggestions of Petrarch's vanity; and Landor has well delineated what Disraeli called 'Petrarch's caustic smile on Dante.' To Landor, the character of Petrarch was thus unfolded: 'Unsuspicious, generous, ardent in study, in liberty, in love, with a self-complacency which in less men would be vanity, but arising in him from the general admiration of a noble presence, from his place in the interior of a heart which no other could approach or merit, and from the homage of all who held the principalities of Learning in every part of Europe.'

The early studies and translations of Petrarch's sonnets by Lord Morley, Major MacGregor, Lord Surrey, Lady Dacre, and Susan Wollaston, are still valuable to the modern reader. During the last three decades, several volumes of translations and anthologies have extended general study of the Petrarchan sonnet,— notably the anthologies by Samuel Waddington,

William Sharp, Dr. Richard Garnett, and the scientific treatise on the sonnet by Mr. Charles Tomlinson. In his recent volume of sonnets from Dante, Petrarch, and Camoens, Dr. Garnett has shown skill and poetic insight in his renderings of more than sixty Petrarchan sonnets. Especially fine are the thirty-ninth, with the poet's benediction upon Laura; the eightieth, on Vaucluse; and the second of the later memorial sonnets after the passing of Laura and his friend Colonna. Dr. Garnett has prefaced the translations by an original sonnet of tribute, closely following his model in structure and effective play upon the words Laura and Laurel:

> 'Laurel in right of Laura thou didst claim,
> Which wreath Apollo with his bay enwound;
> Nature with flower and wit with diamond crowned;
> Thine were the wind, the dawn, the star, the flame.'

Of American translators, none have rendered more scholarly and sympathetic sonnets by Petrarch and Camoens than Colonel Higginson. Some of these were included in his earlier volume of verse, 'The Afternoon Landscape'; and with them have been incorporated a few new translations in the exquisite volume of this memorial year, 'Fifteen Sonnets of Petrarch.' Here also is reproduced the essay published in 'The Atlantic' many years ago, 'Sunshine and Petrarch,' in which the earlier sonnets were imbedded. The elusive memory of Laura's beauty, and the vacuity of mind after her death, have been retold with perfect sympathy in sonnet 251, 'Gli occhi di ch' io parlai.'

> 'Dead is the source of all my amorous strain,
> Dry is the channel of my thoughts outworn,
> And my sad heart can sound but notes of pain.'

Deft in portrayal of the lighter fancies, Colonel Higginson has been even more successful in the deeper revelations of the spirit. With earnest grace he has interpreted the three hundred and twenty-third sonnet, the exaltation of Laura's womanliness and its admonition to maidenhood of all ages,— 'Qual donna atende a gloriosa fama.'

> 'Doth any maiden seek the glorious fame
> Of chastity, of strength, of courtesy?
> Gaze in the eyes of that sweet enemy
> Whom all the world doth as my lady name!
> How honor grows and pure devotion's flame,
> How truth is joined with graceful dignity,
> There thou may'st learn, and what the path may be
> To that high heaven which doth her spirit claim;
> There learn that speech beyond all poet's skill,
> And sacred silence, and those holy ways
> Unutterable, untold by human heart.
> But the infinite beauty that all eyes doth fill,
> This none can learn; because its lovely rays
> Are given by God's pure grace, and not by art.'

Though Petrarch's sonnets and songs can never be placed in the very first rank among world-poetry, yet there is an unwaning charm in the life and verse of this man of warm passion, of strenuous ambition for himself and the modern world. Refreshing the mind of his own age with draughts from the spring of classic letters, he speaks a message as pertinent to-day as when it issued from his romantic valley retreat, or was listened to by his flatterers at the Venetian court.

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

The New Books.

A STOREHOUSE OF NOTES AND ANECDOTES.*

Personalities will continue to interest more than impersonalities, as long as human nature endures. The concrete is to most of us so much easier of apprehension than the abstract, that memoirs and reminiscences and (alas, that it should be so!) court scandals and back-stairs gossip are eagerly perused, while works on psychology and sociology and the history of institutions go begging for readers. This being the case, and any immediate change for the better being beyond the book-reviewer's power to effect, he ought at least to single out, for that commendation which is implied in an extended notice of the present kind, only such examples of personal history and anecdote as are most nearly free from malevolence, from frivolous tattle, and from petty detail of whatever sort. In this more worthy and dignified class of biographic and autobiographic writing belongs Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff's voluminous but seldom unentertaining 'Diary,' some fresh 'Notes' from which, covering the years 1892-95, have recently appeared in two volumes convenient in size and appropriate in character for summer reading. With two more volumes the diarist hopes to bring his work down to the accession of the present King, thus covering a full half-century. In the instalment now published, as in the earlier ones, the author has, he tells us, 'resolutely kept to the less serious side of life,' and he purposes doing so to the end. A few notes from these 'Notes,' with such occasional comments as they may suggest, will perhaps suffice to introduce the book to the reader.

No one was readier than Wordsworth himself to admit his lack of humor; and, when we come to think of it, this is no slight evidence of the poet's candor and self-knowledge. Yet Browning held that Wordsworth did himself an injustice in this matter; for, according to the younger poet's report, when his engagement to Elizabeth Barrett was announced Wordsworth exclaimed, 'Well! I suppose they understand each other, although nobody understands them.' Strictly speaking, this should rather be classed as wit than as humor, being the discovery of an unexpected congruity, not the revelation of an unimagined and comical incongruity. Passing from Wordsworth to Sydney Smith, — an abrupt transition, — the Diary narrates the witty clergyman's last record-

* NOTES FROM A DIARY. 1892-1895. By the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, G. C. S. I. In two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

ed joke. On being asked, a few days before his death, whether he had had a comfortable night, he replied, 'Yes! I had a very pleasant dream. I dreamt that there would be in future thirty-nine Muses and only nine Articles.'

A curious incident, ominous if we choose so to regard it, is related on the authority of an eye-witness. At the coronation of Charles X. of France, the crown slipped and was caught by the Duke of Orleans before it reached the ground. Another anecdote of Louis Philippe will be new to most readers. Ambassador Bayard told our diarist that the Duke, in the days of his first exile, 'found his way to Philadelphia and started a business, chiefly in molasses, under the firm of "Orleans and Brother." It was unsuccessful, and the future King became a teacher of French in the family of Mr. Bayard's great-grandfather. He wished to marry one of the daughters, and a miniature of her from his hand is now in the possession of Mrs. John Field in Paris.' This great-grandfather, we infer, was Dr. James Asheton Bayard of Philadelphia, who died prematurely in 1770, twenty-five years or more before the incidents referred to. To another of our countrymen there is devoted a paragraph that probably makes unduly prominent certain of his less amiable traits which have been noted by previous writers.

'Our talk strayed to Lowell, so agreeable at his best, so much the reverse when, as too often, he bored his company by trying to prove that all men of ability had Jewish blood, or when that secret distrust of himself and his countrymen, which was his bane, overmastered his better nature and made him offensively self-assertive. Aberdare quoted some instances of this, but also his excellent advice to a young lady about to be married, which I have elsewhere noted: "Always give your husband—your way."'

When it comes to self-assertion, the English are well able to hold their own. This charge against Lowell recalls the greedy youngster who taunted his sister for taking the very piece of cake he had set his heart on.

The author gives a list of highly interesting letters and papers examined by him at the Record Office, — among others the despatch containing an account of the battle of Blenheim, signed by Marlborough himself but written in another hand, a circumstance for which he apologizes in a postscript, saying that he was out of order for want of rest. In our day, when important communications are dictated to stenographer and typewriter, one would rather expect an apology for an autograph despatch. How unconscious do we tend to become of the large part played by convention in all our customs! Livingstone reported the existence in central Africa of a tribe whose women were greatly disgusted when he told them that in England it is customary for a man to have but one wife; and Lubbock tells of an intelligent Kandyan chief who was 'perfectly scandalised at the utter barbarism of living with only one wife, and never parting until separated by death.' But this is a digression, though not an unpardonable one, it is hoped. An improved version of an old story is thus given by our diarist:

'Most people have heard the story of the late Archbishop of Dublin exclaiming at a dinner-party in his deep voice: "It's come at last! it's come at last!" His horrified wife, springing up, asked: "What has come?" "Paralysis," replied her lord. "Paralysis!" she rejoined. "What can make you think that?" "I have been pinching my leg from time to time," was the answer, "for the last two minutes, and I can feel nothing." "I beg your Grace's pardon," said the lady who sat next to him, "you have been pinching mine." Miss Yonge told this, but made the recipient of the pinches—an Archdeacon!'

This anecdote, despite its mild flavor of impropriety, is here quoted to offset another that has been marred rather than mended in the telling by our author. It is that story of a French misprint which Herbert Spencer gives in his 'Autobiography'; and as his is an earlier and hence presumably a more authentic version, and as readers of light memoirs are not, in many cases at any rate, readers of Herbert Spencer, it may be worth while to record here the better form of the anecdote. Spencer had it from Louis Blanc not quite half a century ago. In a novel by a certain Comtesse X—— (Spencer withholds the lady's name) the novelist, wishing to point the moral of her tale in its closing sentence, had written, 'Bien connaitre l'amour il faut sortir de soi.' The printer made of this, 'Bien connaitre l'amour il faut sortir le soir.'

Some schoolboy answers to examination questions are given on the authority of the examiner or other responsible person. Two of these ingenious stupidities are worth quoting. Question: 'Enumerate the principle battles between Marston Moor and Naseby.' Answer: 'General Marston Moor and General Naseby repeatedly encountered each other; but at last General Naseby defeated his opponent in a great battle, and Marston Moor was left dead upon the field.' Question: 'Explain Lupercalia.' Answer: 'Lupercalia was the name of the shewolf who nursed Romeo and Juliet.'

Finally, let us note the witty or otherwise memorable dying utterances of sundry celebrated men, as jotted down here and there in the

Diary. On the authority of one who sat beside Disraeli's death-bed, we learn that when the doctor, with finger on pulse, felt justified in declaring, 'I think the old gentleman is gone at last,' the indomitable Beaconsfield made answer, 'Not yet.' Horace Smith, — presumably the Horace Smith of the 'Rejected Addresses,' — was asked, as he lay dying, whether he would have any more ice. 'No,' he replied, 'no more ice for me, — except paradise.' This reminds the diarist of the last words attributed to Rabelais as he drew his cowl over his face,— 'Moriamur in domino.'

There have been given here but a few out of the many readable matters that fall so readily from the author's practised pen. He has both the story-hearing and the story-telling temperament. Few men, or women either, join his company without being made to give of their best for his amusement or instruction; and by this praiseworthy characteristic of his the reader is the gainer.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE DUEL OF SEX.*

Just six years ago, a writer in this journal, lured by the fascination of 'Candida,' was tempted to say that he almost regretted that the poet in the play was not lame, or something of the sort, so that it might have been acted. When this regret was expressed, 'Candida' had, I believe, already been put on a few times in England by Mr. J. T. Grein's 'Independent Theatre,' in a propagandist tour through the provinces with Ibsen's 'A Doll's House.' It evoked little comment, however; and Mr. Shaw's disappointment was all the greater when Richard Mansfield, who had already put the play in rehearsal in America, was compelled to abandon it, owing to the physical difficulties of impersonating the eighteen-year-old pre-Raphaelite poet.

While 'Candida' had been played several times in the English provinces, it had never been seen in London, except for a representation by the Stage Society, until April 26 of the present year, when the first of seven afternoon performances of this play was presented at the Court Theatre. The press notices were very inadequate and misleading, which prompted Mr. William Archer's recent reproof of the English critics for their failure to report what happened at these performances, — namely, that everyone was highly interested, amused, and edified.

Except for a performance by the Browning Society of Philadelphia last year, and one other performance by amateurs, 'Candida' had not been seen in America until December 8 last, when Mr. Arnold Daly and his company gave their first matinee performance in New York. It was soon transferred to the evening bill, and more than a hundred and fifty consecutive performances were given in that city alone. On April 23, the company went on the road, and duplicated, in Boston and elsewhere, the New York success. 'The Man of Destiny,' a one-act piece by Mr. Shaw, was also added to Mr. Daly's repertory.

The appearance of Mr. Shaw's new play, 'Man and Superman,' just now is especially timely. The 'Candida' performances in both England and America not only pleased their immediate audiences, but have given wide publicity to Mr. Shaw's claims as a dramatist, especially as a dramatist who has expressed the confident belief that the public had brains and wanted to think. The new book will make a considerable demand upon the brains of the public, and in order to understand it they will have to think, whether they want to or not.

The modern three-act play, which makes up only a little over a third of Mr. Shaw's new book, was written at the suggestion of Mr. A. B. Walkley, dramatic critic of the 'London Times,' a friend and former fellow-worker with Mr. Shaw in the field of criticism. So the new volume is dedicated to Mr. Walkley in a lengthy 'Epistle Dedicatory,' which gives the philosophic *rationale* of its evolution and construction. Mr. Walkley wished his friend to write a Don Juan play, and Mr. Shaw has chosen to interpret Don Juan's character in the modern philosophic sense. The Don Juan, invented early in the sixteenth century by a Spanish monk, thrown upon the stage by Molière, interpreted spiritually by Mozart, and inadequately represented in Byron's fragment, has long since become an obsolete type. Even Goethe's Faust, the spiritual cousin of Don Juan, although he had passed far beyond mere love-making into altruism and humanitarianism, was still almost a century out of date.

Moreover, the modern society play, in which the woman defies the law regulating the relation of the sexes, and the man marries her in defiance of the convention which discountenances the woman, did not suit Mr. Shaw's purpose any better because, even though preoccupied with sex, it is really void of all sexual interest. The Don Juan of tradition and drama and opera being antedated, the modern so-called sex-drama debarred, and the play of mere libertinism excluded for obvious reasons, Mr. Shaw was driven to the conclusion that Don Juan in the philosophic sense was his only alternative.

* MAN AND SUPERMAN. A Comedy and a Philosophy. By G. Bernard Shaw. New York: Brentano's.

The *reductio ad absurdum* process forced him to present the modern type of Don Juan, who 'does actually read Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, studies Westermarck, and is concerned for the future of the race instead of for the freedom of his own instincts.'

But when Mr. Shaw was confronted with the problem of the duel of sex, he solved it with the typically Shawesque conclusion that Man is no longer, like Don Juan, the victor in that duel. Woman has become not only powerful, but even aggressive and dangerous. She covertly takes the initiative in the selection of her mate. Don Juan is transformed from pursuer into pursued. Thus the new play is, in Mr. Shaw's words, 'a stage projection of the tragicomic love chase of the man by the woman.'

Ann Whitefield, a modern English girl, secures the appointment of the friend of her childhood, John Tanner, as one of her guardians, by her father's will, in the hope of using the relation as a lever for her intrigues to win him. John Tanner, *alias* Don Juan de Tenorio, a pen-picture of Mr. Shaw himself, perfectly fulfils the definition of the philosophic Don Juan. His *chauffeur,* 'Enry Straker, *alias* Leporello, first opens his eyes to the machinations of Ann. But this Ann is no Merely Mary Ann, and Tanner, seeing that his only safety is in flight, takes wings — otherwise his automobile — and speeds to Granada.

Unhampered by the proverbial 'scrupulousness' of woman, — that is, with total disregard of masculine fastidiousness, — Ann, in company with a party of her friends, starts in pursuit. Although Tanner declares to her, when they meet, that he will not marry her, that he was appointed her guardian, not her suitor, that marriage to him means loss of freedom and individuality, his declarations go for naught. For he is at last in the grip of the Life Force. Ann's will has conquered his, for the motive-power of her will is that Life Force, the genuine sexual instinct that brooks no denial or defeat.

Goethe recognized the existence of an eternal womanly principle in the universe. Mr. Shaw has now written a play to show that Woman leads Man onward and upward — by the nose. He has stripped things bare of their amoristic halo, and brought us face to face with the stark problem of sex. One of his strongest convictions was expressed years ago in these words: 'To me the tragedy and comedy of life lie in the consequences, sometimes terrible, sometimes ludicrous, of our persistent attempts to found our institutions on the ideals suggested to our imaginations by our half-satisfied passions, instead of on a genuinely scientific natural history.' In the new play he has chosen to submit his own view of the existing relations of men and women, in the most highly civilized society, for what it is worth. He has dealt with love, not from the idealistic side of 'romantic nonsense, erotic ecstacy, or the stern asceticism of satiety,' but from the observational and empiric standpoint of pure science in physics. The new play, which throws into the familiar order of cause and effect a certain body of fact and experience, may possibly interest the public; but it is more probable, Mr. Shaw believes, that it will pass at a considerable height over its 'simple, romantic head.' Daring more and more to be a realist as time passed, Mr. Shaw has now taken the last step. With amazing boldness, he has finally laid hands on a mask, which the idealists have always feared to lose and fought to retain.

One other thing is of sufficient interest to note. Mr. Shaw has complained of many dramatists, the moderns especially, on account of their failure to realize in character the impression they seek to produce. You are told that someone is a great politician, a great architect, a great financier; but there is nothing especially definitive about the character to support and enforce that *ab extra* estimate. Dissatisfied with such a feeble evasion, Mr. Shaw has not only stated that his hero wrote a revolutionist's handbook, — he has given the handbook in full at the end of the play. Unwilling also to deprive his friend Walkley of the pleasure of another glimpse of the 'Mozartian *dissoluto punito* and his antagonist the statue,' he has inserted in his modern play a totally extraneous act in which the Mozartian Don Juan, in a 'Shavio-Socratic dialogue,' philosophizes at great length with the lady, the statue, and the devil. The discussion of philosophy and sociology, with which the superflous act and the revolutionist's handbook almost wholly deal, is left for a philosophic socialist of the most pronounced Shavianism.

The play of ideas, the drama of edification, is the ideal Mr. Shaw has set up for himself. Indeed, he believes that the drama can never be anything else. The new play, although handled in suitably decorous fashion, certainly escapes Mr. William Archer's pointed indictment of the 'bloodless erotics' of Mr. Bernard Shaw. It remains the drama of ideas, although frankly concerned with the problem of sex. 'To Life, the force behind the Man, intellect is a necessity, because without it he blunders into death.' But intellect without will is impotent; and the victory in the duel of sex goes to Woman, for her intellect is engineered by the force of irresistible will. The Life Force within her is supreme, and, as Maeterlinck so beautifully says, 'The first kiss of the betrothed is but the seal which thousands of hands, craving for birth, have impressed upon the lips of the mother they desire.'

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON.

The Moorish Empire in Europe.*

In the earlier centuries of the Middle Ages, it seemed as if the end of all civilization had come. Tribes and nations numbering thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of barbarous men were wandering hither and thither through the Mediterranean lands in quest of suitable homes. The story of the Germanic migrations is well known; few subjects in history have been studied with greater patience and care. We are, however, likely to forget that all the nations that migrated in those days were not Germanic. Two or three years after the Lombards had entered Italy, there was born in a distant Arabian city the great Mohammed whose followers in due time came to demand their share of European soil.

It seems that no earlier scholar has attempted to write in English anything like a detailed account of the Moorish empire in Europe. Prescott and Irving, among others, have written entertainingly of the last days of Saracen independence; but theirs is not the picture of a nation in the fullness of conquering power, — they tell the story of a dying race. Recently, however, an American student, Mr. S. P. Scott, has undertaken to present the entire history of this interesting people. 'This work has engaged the attention of the author for more than twenty years. Its object is an attempt to depict the civilization of that great race whose achievements in science, literature and the arts have been the inspiration of the marvellous progress of the present age.' The work is in three large volumes of about seven hundred pages each. In the first volume the author traces the history of the Moors down to the middle of the eighth century. The Arabic home, Mohammed, the rise of Islam and its conquering progress from Pamir to the Atlas region, are the subjects of the first few chapters. A chapter is devoted to the Visigothic monarchy in Spain, and then follows the account of Tarik's invasion in 711, the establishment of the emirate, and the beginnings of the new Christian state in the ravines and gorges of Asturia. The history of the emirate during the forty-five years of its existence is told quite circumstantially, perhaps unnecessarily so. The second half of the volume tells the story of the Khalifate of Cordova from the coming of the first Ommeyade in 756 to the end of the dynasty in 1012. Under the Khalifs, Saracen Spain reached the meridian of her prosperity and glory. But in the eleventh century disaster befell the Ommeyades; the last survivor of the royal line mysteriously disappeared, and the empire collapsed. The second volume continues the history of the fragments, closing with the conquest of Granada in 1492.

The civilizing influence of the Moorish people is the principal theme of volume III. In glowing terms the author recounts the wonderful achievements of the Arabic mind. 'From Moorish sources . . . were derived those maxims of chivalry which modified the turbulent barbarism of feudal Europe, the courteous gallantry of the tournament, idolatrous devotion to the female character, a high sense of honor and personal dignity, and the refining amenities of social life. From these originals sprang the germ of modern literature and the earliest models of modern poetry. . . . Through the schools of Montpellier and Salerno, contemporaneous seats of learning and both dominated by Arabian influence, the philosophy of Averroës, the botany of Ibn-Beithar, the surgery of Abulcasis, the agriculture of Ibn-al-Awam, the histories of Ibn-al-Khatib, became familiar to the benighted and priest-ridden people of Europe.' All this, and much more, Mr. Scott claims for the Moors as an educative influence in the West. At the same time he tries to minimize the effects of the Crusades as a factor in European civilization. In many respects this volume is the most valuable part of Mr. Scott's work. Modern civilization is, indeed, a composite product to which the learning and experience of Arabic Spain have largely contributed, though perhaps not so extensively as our author would have us believe.

For an undertaking such as this, Mr. Scott seems to be eminently qualified. To an evident knowledge of the Romance and Oriental languages, he adds an intimate acquaintance with the region where the Saracen empire flourished. He sympathizes with the Arab race; he understands the Arab spirit; he appreciates the literature of the desert; he knows the precepts of Islam. From one who can bring to his task such thorough scholarship and such genuine enthusiasm we should expect a masterpiece.

These qualities alone, however, do not make the historian. That the author has made a thorough study of his subject cannot be doubted. The annalistic field of the Middle Ages is largely barren soil; and yet Mr. Scott has been able to collect a great mass of interesting materials. But the manner in which these materials are built up into a historical narrative is open to serious criticism. His work is clearly intended to be what is commonly called a popular history; as it has no foot-notes and is very poorly indexed, it will prove something of a disappointment to the scholar who may try to use it. In matters of chronology it is also seriously wanting. From the dates given at the head of each chapter, the reader may know approximately when the recorded event

* The History of the Moorish Empire in Europe. By S. P. Scott. In three volumes. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

occurred, but only occasionally does the text furnish an exact date.

One needs not be a critic to discover that the work is far too extensive. This is due in part to the author's diffused style, and in part to his habit of commenting freely on almost every subject discussed. He has also included a great many things that a conscientious historian would omit. Mere suspicions and exploded myths should not be given a place on a page devoted to serious history. Nor is it necessary for a historian to express an opinion on every conceivable subject that may be drawn into the narrative. In chapter XXVII. the author turns aside from his general purpose to give his readers a little insight into the conditions of Christian Europe during the Middle Ages. This is, of course, done for the purpose of contrast; but the treatment of the matter is as unfair as it is admittedly superficial. The whole chapter, with large sections of other chapters, should have been omitted as unnecessary and irrelevant materials. Almost every page of Mr. Scott's work is in need of literary compression. By removing superfluous padding the three volumes could easily be reduced to two, and appreciation of what seems to be a solid and valuable piece of work would be greatly increased thereby. LAURENCE M. LARSON.

RECENT FICTION.*

Mr. Mallock's first conspicuous appearance in literature — the occasion upon which he first became widely read — was with 'The New Republic' of nearly thirty years ago. Since then he has produced many novels and indulged himself in many discussions of matters political and philosophical, matters scientific and religious, and has commanded the interest, if not exactly the assent, of the intellectual *élite* of England and America for whatever he might choose to write. Now, after all these years, he reverts to the method, and even to the plan, of his first successful book, and gives us in 'The Veil of the Temple' a ripened dramatic discussion of the fundamental problems of belief. Again we have the country-house and its urbane host, again we have the guests and the daily symposia which give them occasion to set forth their respective points of view, and again we have the thinly-disguised personalities of certain well-known thinkers. And it may be added that we have again the amusing by-play, the touches of humanity, the covert satire, and the erotic suggestiveness that gave the earlier work a spice and savor of its own. The case of Miss Sinclair, who in 'The New Republic' brought confusion to the good Dr. Jenkinson by asking if Greek love-poems were very hard to translate, finds a pendant in 'The Veil of the Temple' when Lord Restormel breaks off abruptly his paraphrase of the Song of Songs by saying, 'I didn't get any farther than that.' To which Lady Snowdon replies: 'And I'm sure it was a very good thing you didn't.' These diversions, however, are infrequent, and the temper of the whole work is far more serious than that of its predecessor. For this reason, and for its failure to bag so interestingly contrasted a collection of personalities as rewarded the sport of 'The New Republic,' the new book fails to eclipse the old one, and is greatly its inferior in piquancy, animation and deft satirical humor. It shows, nevertheless, the same diabolical cleverness of intellectual mimicry, and has of course the advantage of dealing with the phases of religious thought presented to our own time as distinguished from those most evident a full generation ago. Of actual personalities, only two, — those of Herbert Spencer and Mr. Frederic Harrison, — are obviously recognizable to the world at large; the others may be described, — as the Philistine materialist, the Hegelian idealist, and the sensuous dilettante, — instead of having definite names affixed to them. In his portrayal of the synthetic philosopher and the positivist, and of the several clerical types introduced, Mr. Mallock verges more than once upon caricature, and indulges in spiteful flings of the sort with which readers of 'The New Republic' are sufficiently familiar. The seasoned reader of Mr. Mallock's many writings knows that his chief delight is in pulling the strings that make his puppets work, and that the showman himself never ventures into the open. Rupert Glanville, the host of the present company, clearly speaks for the author, and all that he can do in the end by way of extricating us from the philosophical tangle takes the form of a weak resort to something like Kant's doctrine of the practical reason, — a self-confessed impotence

* THE VEIL OF THE TEMPLE; or, From Dark to Twilight. By William Hurrell Mallock. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE NAPOLEON OF NOTTING HILL. By Gilbert K. Chesterton. New York: John Lane.

ROMANCE. A Novel. By Joseph Conrad and F. M. Hueffer. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

FORT AMITY. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DOROTHEA. A Story of the Pure in Heart. By Maarten Maartens. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE WOMAN WITH THE FAN. By Robert Hichens. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THE CROSSING. By Winston Churchill. New York: The Macmillan Co.

FELICE CONSTANT; or, the Master Passion. A Romance. By William C. Sprague. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

THE BARRIER. A Novel. By Allen French. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

IN SEARCH OF THE UNKNOWN. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE MAGNETIC NORTH. By Elizabeth Robins. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

RULERS OF KINGS. A Novel. By Gertrude Atherton. New York: Harper & Brothers.

to adopt any basic set of ideas, or to meet with any sort of logic the logic of his opponents. We expected nothing more than this, and consequently cannot urge the disappointment that will doubtless be felt by many readers of the present work. This lack of conviction on the part of the author of course reduces the whole book to a kind of ingenious dialectic exercise, and prevents it from being considered a serious contribution to thought. But for all that, it is vastly entertaining and even stimulating to the thoughtful mind, and will at least serve to arouse the dullest reader from his sluggishness. This is the only apology we have to offer for directing attention to it in a review of current fiction, for it is only by an extraordinary extension of the meaning of the term that we may regard the book as being fiction at all.

Mr. Chesterton's first essay in fiction takes the form of a whimsical romance of London in the twenty-first century. Externally, the metropolis is described as not greatly differing in appearance from the present, but in spirit the years have brought a vast change. The lesson of social evolution has been learned and taken to heart; men no longer try to make changes by violence, and democracy has ceased to be a passionate faith with any considerable number of people. Life has grown apathetic and mechanical, and the king is chosen by lot. Just at the time when the story opens, chance has selected for monarch a certain dry humorist by the name of Auberon Quin. Casting about for the wherewithal of a sensation, this personage devises a plan for the restoration of the ancient autonomy of the cities of which London is the coalescence, and for the revival, at the same time, of all the pomp and ceremony and gorgeous trappings of mediævalism. The plan goes into effect, and soon has an unforeseen consequence. A young fanatic named Adam Wayne, who becomes Provost of Notting Hill, takes the thing seriously, and, when certain men of affairs seek to open a new thoroughfare through his territory, resists by force of arms, repulses the invaders by ingenious strategy that depends mainly upon control of the gas-works and the water supply, and thus firmly establishes himself in the position of dictator. Aroused by his example, the other cities begin to take seriously the new mediævalism, and presently we have a transformed London, no longer a civic unity, but a congeries of rival municipalities under the hegemony of Notting Hill. The king, meanwhile, surprised at the consequences of his whim, watches the new developments with amused curiosity and sardonic interest. In the end (of the story), many years later, Notting Hill is attacked by a league of the foes raised up by Wayne's arrogant dictatorship, and this time successfully invaded and crushed. But the idea for which it stood is not vanquished, since London has been permanently transformed into a centre of vivid and picturesquely romantic life. Mr. Chesterton has developed this invention with an admirably humorous philosophy, and found in it the opportunity for a renewed exercise of his peculiar talent for startling paradox.

'Romance,' which is a big new book by Mr. Joseph Conrad, written with the collaboration of Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, takes us from England to the haunts of the Cuban buccaneers, and gives us a striking series of pictures set in that lawless environment. The time is only a hundred years ago, too late for an exhibition of the full flower of pirate enterprise, yet not sufficiently modern to plunge us into the age of humdrum respectability. We call the book a series of pictures, for such it is rather than a coherent and skilfully-planned romance. The pictures are satisfactorily vivid, the situations have strong dramatic quality, and the figures are drawn with the power of characterization that we have learned to expect from Mr. Conrad's genius. Certainly in respect to both characterization and diction, the hand is Mr. Conrad's; the hand of his fellow-craftsman is probably to be found in the working-out of the plot and in the swing of the narrative. The book as a whole is rather disappointing, despite its many remarkable qualities. But although it does not satisfy as a piece of construction, youthful readers will find their account in its panorama of breathless adventure, while the older and more discriminating will be well rewarded by its brilliant style and wealth of incisive detail.

Mr. Quiller-Couch's 'Fort Amity' is a historical romance of the French and Indian war, leading up to the victory of Quebec, although that crowning achievement is glimpsed rather than described, and reached by indirection rather than by the novelist's straightforward attack. The hero is a young English officer who is captured at Ticonderoga, and thus cut off from participating in the deed of his companions-at-arms. His captivity throws him among Indians and Frenchmen, and even after he escapes from his bonds, he remains in their companionship, allured in part by the charms of wild forest life, and in part by the even more potent charms of one Madamoiselle Diane, a daughter of the foe. All of these complications bring us to a properly romantic conclusion, but the residual impression of the story is vague and disappointing.

Welcome indeed, and all the more welcome because of its unheralded coming, is the new novel of the genial Dutchman who calls himself 'Maarten Maartens' for literary purposes. This author is not of those who have their

doings chronicled from day to day, and who resort to the puff preliminary and other devices known to the advertising novelist; he is the sort of man who works without observation until a new masterpiece is completely shaped, and then bestows it without trumpeting upon the world. The new novel is called 'Dorothea: A Story of the Pure in Heart,' and is indeed a masterpiece. It is fairly upon the level of 'God's Fool' and 'The Greater Glory,' which amounts to saying that it is a work that few living writers of English fiction could hope to equal, and possibly none surpass. To sketch the story in outline would be so ineffectual a way of conveying an impression of its beauty and strength that we shall not make the attempt, beyond saying that it tells of a half-Dutch half-English maiden, whose girlhood, secluded from all evil thoughts, is passed in rural Holland, and who is suddenly transported into the world — the world of fashion and folly and wretchedness as it may be seen in France and Italy and Germany. The story itself, although strictly private in its interest, is skilfully contrived, and has enough of plot to hold the attention. But the real charm of the book is to be sought in its vital delineation of a great variety of characters, its many-colored portrayal of life, and the unfailing tenderness and purity of its idealism. It is a book to take to one's heart, a book to make one grateful to the author for writing it, a book that makes the world better for its existence.

A sharper contrast could not easily be found than is offered when we set 'The Woman With the Fan' by the side of the work just reviewed. We are introduced by both novels to the same general sort of sophisticated society, but the writers view their subject from opposite sides, and the optimistic human outlook of 'Maarten Maartens' is replaced by the hard and unlovely cynicism of Mr. Hichens. The latter writer, indeed, has already taught us what to expect from him. He takes a mean view of life, and its morbid aspects are to him typical manifestations of human character. He has an epigrammatic manner which gives a certain superficial cleverness to his work, but which in the long run proves distressful. This latest novel of his depicts a woman of fashion, her jealous and brutal husband, and her various lovers. Becoming disfigured by an accident, she drinks the very dregs of bitterness as her lovers fall from her one by one; for the author's thesis seems to be that physical beauty is everything in a woman, and that men's protestations of their love for her intellectual or spiritual qualities are mere hollowness or self-delusions. The book is hopelessly lacking in naturalness and in anything like elevation of sentiment. It leaves a bad taste not easily to be forgotten.

Mr. Winston Churchill's new novel gives us a picturesque panorama of the movement of westward expansion that began when the first hardy pioneers crossed the mountains in pre-Revolutionary times, occupying not without difficulty the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky, and that was consummated a generation later by the raising of the United States flag over the Louisiana Territory. It introduces us incidentally to Boone and his fellow-fighters, makes much of Clark's conquest of the Northwest, carries us through the period of Western disaffection marked by intrigues with Spain and the brief history of the State of Franklin, and leads us in the end to the secret transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France, and the final obliteration of European control over the Mississippi and its Western shores. Here is matter enough and to spare for the outfitting of a historical romance, and Mr. Churchill has skilfully brought it all into a sort of unity by linking it with the fortunes of his imaginary hero. 'The Crossing' is the fitting title of this narrative, for all of its episodes follow logically enough from the crossing of the Alleghanies by those first hardy pioneers. The historical figures presented to us include Boone, Sevier, Robertson, Wilkinson, Andrew Jackson, and, foremost among them, George Rogers Clark. Upon his delineation of that stout-hearted and daring Virginian Mr. Churchill has expended his best powers, following the 'Memoirs' quite literally, yet drawing with their aid a portrait of fine artistic quality. We have both the Clark of the Cahokia and Vincennes expeditions, resourceful, commanding, a natural leader of men, and the Clark of later years, embittered by his treatment, grown infirm of will, and feebly plotting against the government that had rewarded his great services so ill. It is a strong and truthful account of a striking personality. The fictitious hero of all these scenes begins to be heroic at a very tender age. He is a boy in Charleston when Colonel Moultrie defends the island fort, and is still a boy amid the scenes of Indian warfare in Kentucky. He goes with Clark's expedition to Vincennes, being identified with the drummer-boy of the 'Memoirs,' and is carried through the water on the shoulders of one of the men. In the later chapters, of course, he reaches manhood, becomes a skilful lawyer and a stout Federalist, and ends somewhat surprisingly by marrying an *émigrée* — a French marquise of the Old Régime. That is, he ends for the purposes of the present novel, but with so much youth and ambition left that we should not be at all surprised to find him figuring once more in some later and consequent work of Mr. Churchill. 'The Crossing' is a thoroughly interesting book, packed with exciting adventure and sentimental incident, yet faith-

ful to historical fact both in detail and in spirit. It is a capital book for youthful readers especially, because it makes vivid a section of our national history to which the text-books rarely give adequate attention.

One of the soldiers who was with Clark at Vincennes is the hero of Mr. Sprague's 'Felice Constant.' He makes his way to Detroit, spies upon the British garrison there, and becomes entangled in the affections of two young women. This embarrassing situation is relieved when one of them turns out to be his long-lost sister. Under the circumstances, we see no particular reason why she should have to die in the hour of this revelation, but the author seems to have thought it necessary. The story has the conventional villain, conventionally thwarted, and is agreeably supplied with exciting adventures. It fairly reeks with fine language and luscious sentiment, and is about as unreal as it is possible for such a story to be.

Mr. Allen French's first book of fiction was a historical romance of the American Revolution. His second, now published, and entitled 'The Barrier,' is a novel of modern American society, business, and politics, as these exist in a New England city of moderate size. The central figure is that of a promoter who, by unscrupulous methods, has made himself a power in the business and political life of the community, and who seeks to round out his achievements by the conquest of the local society. Here, however, he finds difficulties of a kind new to his experience, and it is the unexpected 'barrier' of caste and gentle breeding now standing in his path that gives to the novel its title. There is an interesting heroine, a daughter of the aristocracy, and the scheming promoter seeks to make her his wife, partly because of her personal attraction for him, and partly because that seems to be the most effective way of realizing his social ambitions. She, impressed by his masterful ways, and revolting against her own contracted and conventional environment, is almost persuaded to join her fortunes with his, but is saved at the last moment by a revealing light cast upon some of his sinister activities. Of the other characters, some are well-studied and others are not; but there are enough of them to provide a variety of interesting complications, and to furnish forth a book that is at least thoroughly readable.

'It appears to the writer that there is urgent need of more "nature books" — books that are scraped clear of fiction and which display only the carefully articulated skeleton of fact.' With these prefatory words Mr. Robert W. Chambers lures the innocent reader to investigate a collection of the wildest yarns ever spun by a wool-gathering imagination. The work is a continuous narrative only in the sense that the same susceptible young naturalist figures in its several episodes, which are otherwise distinct stories. In the first of them he discovers a living family of great auks and a strange amphibious monster of semi-human attributes. In the next, he finds the 'dingue' and the mammoth disporting in the wilds of Labrador. The Tasmanian ux is next exploited, and five of its eggs (as large as hogsheads) are actually hatched in sight of an international congress of naturalists held in Paris. The sea-serpent next claims our excited attention, and then we go to the Everglades in search of jelly-fish women, invisible to the ordinary sense, but having a very material taste for apple-pie, and almost captured by reason of that weakness. The last story is a wondrous farrago of nonsense about transmigration and astral bodies in which the hero discovers a cat to be his great-aunt, a fact which makes his family relations embarrassingly complicated. Each one of these tales introduces an attractive young woman who works temporary havoc with the affections of the naturalist; but since he recovers as promptly as he falls a victim, we need not make him the object of any very deep sympathies. We trust, with Mr. Chambers, that this work 'may inspire enthusiasm for natural and scientific research, and inculcate a passion for accurate observation among the young.'

A work of fiction that comes dangerously near to being a record of fact is 'The Magnetic North,' by Miss Elizabeth Robins. It is a story of the rush to the Klondyke in 1897, and, while we do not suppose that the experiences related were exactly those of any particular set of adventurers, the narrative is so realistic and so minutely circumstantial that it might well be an account of the hardships actually undergone by a party of prospectors during the twelve-month following the news of that famous 'strike.' The essential truthfulness of the story is apparent upon every page, and there is absolutely no effort to strain the credulity or to introduce sensational matter for the sake of dramatic effect. We have simply a matter-of-fact chronicle of the journey up the Yukon, of the daily life of the winter camp, and of the journey's end the summer following. We judge that the author has been on the spot, for she could hardly have pieced together at a distance, and from the tales of travellers, so vivid and veracious a tale. There is no little art in the telling, for Miss Robins is a practiced hand in novel-writing, but we feel that in this instance she has acted upon the principle that truth is more interesting, if not exactly stranger, than fiction, and that she has been singularly careful not to exceed the bounds of truth. A map of the gold region illustrates the book, and adds to its verisimilitude.

Mrs. Atherton's 'Rulers of Kings' is a magniloquent romance, the work of a scornfully superior person, who this time takes for her subject the *haute politique* of the European world. Her hero is the son of the wealthiest man in America, and his romance ends with the capture of no less a heroine than an Austrian archduchess, who for the sake of his love abdicates her claims to the throne and (presumably) starts across the seas to become a plain citizen of the American Republic. The Emperor of Germany is made to figure as the hero's ally, and between them they accomplish, or are upon the point of accomplishing, the mastery of the world. William is to fall heir to German Austria, and, by means of an electrical invention of the hero, is to wipe out the governments of Russia and Turkey. The American, for his part, has already got the whole of South America within his grasp, and seems likely to end as the autocrat of the entire western continent. The unreality of this sort of thing is obvious enough, although the writer does show a considerable familiarity with the political situation of to-day in Austria-Hungary, as well as a wide acquaintance with the conditions of society in Vienna and Pesth. But the best part of the book is found in the opening chapters, which describe the hero's life up to manhood; for not until he reaches that estate does he learn that he is the heir to wealth, or that any other task lies before him than that of making his own unaided way in the world. These early chapters — of boyhood in the Adirondacks and of student-life in a Western university — have a marked interest, not to be wholly dulled by the turgid and pretentious manner of their telling.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

NOTES ON NEW NOVELS.

It is a long time since there has been written as good a story of those that go down into the sea in ships as Mr. James B. Connelly's 'The Seiners' (Scribner). Like his other prose works, it deals with the life, afloat and ashore, of the fishermen of Gloucester; and through the text are interspersed sea-songs that leave one longing for a volume of them. For the first time, Mr. Connelly deals with women, just as for the first time he is writing a formal novel; and his success in both departures is marked. The narrative is told by the cousin of one of the three quasi-heroines, himself a sailor on a mackerel boat. His captain, with more than one human failing, but every inch a man, is the hero. The girl he loves is rather nebulous in character; and the designer of the boat they sail on is wholly so, though he too is destined to be married at the end. But there are no indistinct outlines in the characterization of the woman who makes the trouble — the 'other woman' of the story. And the accounts of the sailing, the rivalries of the crews, the catches of fish, the rescuing of those in adversity, the celebrations over victories culminating in the great race of the best ships, make up a rounded and most entertaining whole. No reader of the book will ever see a mackerel again without increased respect for it and for the men who caught it.

Ambitious in the extreme is the design of 'The Flame Gatherers' (Macmillan) of Margaret Horton Potter (Mrs. John Donald Black), highly to be commended for its plan and almost appalling in its scope, and a book, it may be confidently predicted, that will be read for many years. For the first time in English fiction, the most fascinating period of the Moslem conquest of Hindustan is utilized as an historical background for the working out of human destinies. The details of this transitional and most interesting epoch are elaborated with Miss Potter's usual painstaking care, though so thoroughly that the reader is conscious chiefly of the novelty of scene and place. The real interest lies in the illicit love between a captive Moslem prince and the youngest and favorite wife of his royal captor. Through half of the novel their story works itself irresistibly through to its tragic close, the unhappy couple dying at last in one another's arms. The latter half of the story deals with the child who inherits the dual natures of both prince and queen. The child of a Brahmin, he accepts Buddhism, is driven from the monastery because of his double nature, becomes a hermit, and expiates at last the sin of his predecessors on the spot of its commission. Unusual and tremendous as the theme is, it is worked out with full mastery of its materials, affording Miss Potter an opportunity for the setting forth of refined philosophical doctrines regarding human nature and human destiny.

For the first time in her writings, Mrs. Edith Wharton is successful in depicting masculine humanity in a manner satisfactory to the possessors of it, in the short stories published under the collective name of 'The Descent of Man, and Other Stories' (Scribner). There are nine of these tales, worked out with the careful elaboration and literary finish to be expected of this accomplished writer, and exhibiting a versatility and resource unusual even in her writings. The themes are various: intellectual integrity in the face of literary temptation, the reaction upon a man and wife of their adoption of a child in answer to the woman's craving for motherhood, what happens to a husband when he discovers that his wife has two divorced husbands living and their successive impressions upon her plastic nature, the searchings of heart that the wives of 'yellow' journalists have when sufficiently intelligent, over-refinement and subtlety in love-making and its effects upon both man and woman, a concrete example of what 'free' marriage leads to, the salving of a literary conscience by churchly beneficence, an admirable ghost-story with a background of human frailty, and a tale of the eighteenth century wherein a youthfully self-sufficient son of Salem comes into abrupt contact with Latin civilization. All the stories

embody searchings of the human heart; all afford delightful reading to those discerning enough to appreciate their true merit.

'A Texas Matchmaker' (Houghton), by Mr. Andy Adams, is a 'human document' rather than a work exhibiting literary art, and possesses a certain historical interest in its portrayals of life on a Texas cattle-range thirty years ago, before the days of fences and railways. The ranch-owner, an early settler and veteran of the struggle for Texan independence, is the central figure of the story and gives the book its name through his persistent endeavors to make matches between every maid and bachelor whom he views with favor. Accounts of these love affairs, none of which run smooth, combined with interpolated tales of frontier life, make up the long volume, certain to bring conviction of the author's knowledge and sincerity.

The latest book of Mr. Hamlin Garland, 'The Light of the Star' (Harper), is an account of the difficulty a young playwright and a still younger actress of prominence have in persuading managers first, and the play-going public afterward, of the merits of a drama or two not designed to split the ears of groundlings. In the intercourse made necessary by the acceptance and rehearsal of the plays, the two fall in love in the most natural manner, and much of the plot proceeds according to the demands of the conventional romance. Remembering Mr. Garland's earnest protest against literary abuses of one sort and another in his earlier works, it is something of a surprise to find here no adverse criticisms of the combination of theatrical managers which has stifled our American drama, and this notwithstanding the fact that all the action of the story depends upon this lamentable condition of affairs. The novel is unusually short, and not entirely convincing.

A most appropriate collective title, 'The Givers,' graces Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's book of short stories published by the Harpers. Various forms of generosity, rather than conventional love-making, animate the eight tales that make up the volume, and give it both originality and force. As before, New England and its people appear in the pages, all of them sufficiently idealized to make their exact location, even by commonwealths, impossible. The first of the stories, which lends its name to the book, is a most laudable satire on the too-common practice of giving gifts that suit the whim of the giver rather than the need of the one to whom they are given. The last story, which shares with the initial one the palm of merit, tells of a clergyman with whom benevolence has been carried almost to the point of criminality in his earlier life, and who later finds few compunctions in taking the money of a comfortable fellow-wearer of the cloth to relieve the pressing necessities of an unfortunate family. The other components of the volume are only less well done, and fully sustain Mrs. Freeman's reputation as a literary artist.

An Italian novelist of repute, the late Captain Olivieri Sangiacomo, makes his first bow to an English-speaking audience in 'The Colonel, a Military Romance' (David Nutt), translated by Mr. E. Spender. The book has already appeared in French, German, and Swedish; and its vogue can be explained by its sociological interest, apart from the study in heredity involved in its two leading characters. A colonel in the Italian army, on the road to higher rank, and somewhat negligent of regimental affairs in view of greater ambitions, is rudely recalled to his duties through the shooting of several members of his command by a new recruit of lawless tendencies. Investigation shows that the young man is the colonel's own unacknowledged son, and retribution swiftly follows. The methods and phases of labor agitations in Italy occupy a large place in the story, with the means taken to suppress them, identical with those used by Mr. Cleveland in Chicago in 1894 and just now in use in Colorado. The book is instructive as well as entertaining, and makes one wish for more of Captain Sangiacomo's work.

Had Mrs. Elinor Macartney Lane striven less strenuously for corroborative detail to lend an air of veracity to 'Nancy Stair' (John Lane), her work would be much less open to criticism. The narrative concerns chiefly the daughter of a noble Scottish house, and includes Robert Burns among its characters. Nancy is represented as being a poet, and to this end a fac simile of her autograph is given, written quite plainly in the fashionable hand of the present generation. This is a mere detail, however, and does not seriously affect the real sprightliness of the book, which is unusual in both conception and execution, the main incident turning upon Nancy's self-acquired knowledge of legal procedure and the consequent acquittal of her favored lover.

'The Woman Errant, Being Some Chapters from the Wonder Book of Barbara, the Commuter's Wife' (Macmillan) gives further delightful acquaintance with a presumably fair unknown, who figures as the heroine of her own narrative, though not of the romance therein contained. Barbara takes a family of rather remote cousins who have been deprived of most of the opportunities of life by the indigence and narrowness of their clerical father, secures for them the countenance of a very rich widow and her fashionable friends, and not only gives her favorite among them something to live for, but incidentally some one to love. The real merit of the work lies in its delicious characterizations of women by a woman, given with the same zest and joy in the telling that have been apparent in the earlier volumes from the same hand. The book is rather distinctly one for summer reading, though it cannot fail to interest if read by a winter's fire.

After six years, a new edition of Mrs. Elia W. Peattie's 'The Shape of Fear, and Other Ghostly Tales' (Macmillan) has been brought out, a circumstance sufficiently remarkable in these days of novels dead in their first year to be worth noting. The book merits its resurrection; but not more so than that other collection of short stories from Mrs. Peattie's pen, 'The Mountain Woman.' The tales which are called ghostly are delicately and sometimes humorously

so, and fill a place not quite occupied by anything else in English fiction. A recounting of their titles should be sufficient inducement to anyone who has not read them, to take the little volume away on vacation: 'On the Northern Ice,' 'Their Dear Little Ghost,' 'The House That Was Not,' 'Story of an Obstinate Corpse,' 'A Child of the Rain,' 'The Room of the Evil Thought,' 'Story of the Vanishing Patient,' 'The Piano Next Door,' 'An Astral Onion,' 'From the Loom of the Dead,' and 'A Grammatical Ghost.'

The anonymous work called 'The High Road' (Stone) purports to be the autobiography of a woman born of humble folk in West Virginia, who by dint of sacrificing her individuality, economising in the wrong places, toadying to the powerful, bullying the weak, writing for yellow journals, and doing a number of other things equally not worth doing, finally achieves social position in New York, having previously acquired it abroad. While there is no reason to doubt that the means employed will generally bring about similar results, the impression gained from the book is that the writer is a journalist rather than a person of social importance. As a close study of existing society at home and abroad, the book presents its most valuable side.

In 'The Philanthropist' (Lane), Mr. J. F. Causton has painted the portrait of a self-seeking and inefficient man wedded to an intractable and extravagant wife, who pays the penalty of his inherent instability of character by sinking with his family to the level of a rather common recipient of the bounty of others. He has a daughter who preserves her self-respect through all the family vicissitudes, and is rewarded at last with the affection of a rich and worthy man. The entire narrative moves within the sphere of British Methodism, and insists upon the inherent goodness of the more modest members of that communion, even while holding up to ridicule the words and deeds of the more pretentious. The portraiture is particularly good, and the book unconventionally but highly moral in its conclusions.

'Jack Barnaby (Dillingham) is a study of an unfortunate attachment and its effects upon the man and woman participants, as well as on the girl with whom the man afterward falls honestly in love. It is written by Mr. Henry James Rogers, its action takes place in New York, and it is rather modern in its re-statement of an old problem. While not exhibiting marked ability, it is a work of considerable promise, little more than a short story in length and treatment. The manner in which the nice girl rescues the man from himself at the close is its best touch.

'Wellesley Stories' (Bacon) is Miss Grace Louise Cook's volume of four years ago revised and enlarged, and exhibiting occasional little graces that were denied it on its first appearance. A pleasant series of pictures of girls' college life, and of the spirit of solidarity Wellesley inculcates among her children, is presented with a firm hand and fair mastery of literary method. The first of the stories, which deal very little with love between the sexes, is, curiously enough, the least convincing of them all.

Mrs. L. Parry Truscott has written a simple and satisfactory problem study, and 'The Mother of Pauline' (Appleton) is the title, taken in part from the child's mother, for whom she is named, and partly from the elder sister of Pauline, who has been the only mother she remembers, and who furnishes the romance of the book through her own love. Quietly written, the book is in several respects one of more than ordinary merit.

A story vivacious almost to the point of eccentricity is Miss Valentine Hawtrey's 'Perronelle' (Lane). The heroine is a girl of fifteen living in Paris at the beginning of the fifteenth century; and the story concerns itself with her erratic and infelicitous career. There is something of the learning of the day interspersed in the narrative, much old French, and a great deal of conversation.

Melodrama of an old-fashioned sort is presented in 'Lychgate Hall' (Longmans), by 'M. E. Francis' (Mrs. Francis Blundell). A haunted house, a distressed damsel, a stalwart yeoman, a noble turned highwayman, a farmer's daughter who chances not to be buxom, and a large beefy baronet, control the action of the work, and do about what they have been doing in English fiction for considerably more than a century. The narrative is long, a great deal of padding coming between the scenes of dering-do. 'Sublimated dime-novelism,' with the scenes laid in Marlborough's day, characterizes the book sufficiently.

After Mr. William Sage's 'Robert Tournay,' something better than 'Frenchy, the Story of a Gentleman' (Scott-Thaw) was expected from his pen. The story is not much more than the sort of thing written for messenger-boys and serving-maids, with a French nobleman of the least convincing kind for its hero, and the affairs of the universe shifting obligingly to compass the author's ends. The illustrations, — quite unintentionally, — show the hero as the sort of combination idiot and knight he seems to have been.

Mr. Alexander Nelson Hood has incorporated the story of the independence of Venice in the beautifully printed 'Adria, a Tale of Venice' (Dutton). He has seized upon the historical episodes in that romantic and little-known step toward the independence of Italy for the dramatic crises of his argument, but has not altogether succeeded in connecting them vitally with his fictional characters. Mingled with these are chapters which discuss Venetian painting and earlier history, — most informing, but distinct breaks in the action. Taken separately, the ingredients of the work are admirable; but they have been so little welded together that the general effect is amateurish.

Something of the spirit manifest in Mr. George Meredith's essay on Comedy lies behind Mr. W. E. Norris's 'Nature's Comedian' (Appleton), the protagonist of the novel being a young man of most susceptible nature who has made a surprising success as an actor after being foredoomed to failure by his conventionally provincial but gently-bred family. He falls in love

and out of it with an ease and versatility that bespeak his shallowness of character but will still afford the reader considerable amusement. The tragic close of the book, wherein the hero loses his life as a result of his ill-advised impetuosity, will be felt as a striving after paradox, but there is presented a careful view of British contemporaneous life in several of its aspects.

In 'Evelyn Byrd' (Lothrop), Mr. George Cary Eggleston completes his trilogy of the Civil War as seen from the side of the South, and at the same time reaches his high-water mark in fiction. Some of the characters in the two earlier works reappear in this, though the story is in no sense a mere sequel to them. It discusses the events preceding the fall of the Confederacy, and introduces large elements of commerce and finance. The heroine is an appealing character, a girl of many and varied adventures, throughout which she preserves a sweetness and simplicity of character seldom found in modern romance. The war scenes are well done.

Fishing has long been the most literary of pastimes among English-speaking peoples, and though Mr. H. W. Lanier makes no effort to connect 'The Romance of Piscator' (Holt) with the older traditions of the art, he has made a really delightful and humorous tale out of the pursuit of a maiden and any number of fish, the manner in which each interest gives way to the other being told with great gusto and evident enjoyment. The fisherman loses himself in the lover, and the lover in the fisherman, many a time before the end is reached and the hardy rival beaten in both contests of skill. It is also to be said that when the end comes it is a toss-up as to whether the maiden was fishing for the piscator or the piscator for the maiden; assuredly none of his mighty catches had any such element of prolonged uncertainty about them.

Without literary pretension, Mrs Fannie Hardy Eckstrom has embodied a variety of human interests in her tales of lumber-camps in Maine, collected in a small volume with the title 'The Penobscot Man' (Houghton). Dealing with elemental forces in the great northern forests, the American, whether of white or aboriginal blood, acquires something of the character of his surroundings, and is moved to deeds of heroism, the most striking of which are set forth in this book, oftentimes in the very language of the actors in them. Plain and uninteresting as the daily life of a lumberer seems to be, there are emergencies arising wherein he proves himself strenuous in the better sense of the word, doing brave things with a fine unconsciousness wholly denied the usual preachers of strenuosity.

'A Forest Drama' (Coates) is rather a melodrama, in which an escaped English convict runs away with a beautiful English girl visiting in the wilds of Canada, carries her to his camp far in the north, and waits accommodatingly while an English and a French-Canadian lover rescue her from his toils. The treatment of the wild scenes through which the heroine is conducted shows familiarity with them, and continued action makes the book interesting.

Two editors of woman's pages in daily journals, one a Philadelphia man and the other a Southern woman, carry on the correspondence which makes up the story of 'Daphne and Her Lad' (Holt). The authors, effectually concealing themselves in their characters, are Mr. M. J. Lagen and Miss Cally Ryland, and their work has much the impress of reality; at least, the letters are quite of the sort that youthful journalists might write one another in the same circumstances. The letters are announced in the book as 'not originally intended for publication,' but bear marks of close editing and rewriting to fit them to the tale, the end of which is evidently an after-thought—and not a particularly happy one.

'Crecy' is a little New Jersey Quaker of the Revolutionary period, in Miss Edith Lawrence's novel of that name (F. M. Buckles & Co), and it is supposed to be made up of the letters passing between herself and the members of her family during the British occupancy of the newly declared State. In the young lady are mingled strains of the North and South, accounting for the pleasant mixture of forethought and recklessness that makes up her character. There is an abundance of fighting and love-making, with a joyful ending in the interests of international amity.

In 'The Jessica Letters' (Putnam) there will be found a most refreshing quality of classicism, imparted by a real love for and knowledge of the Latin poets, a most graceful learning incorporating itself with a pretty love-story. The letters are supposed to pass between the literary editor of a New York journal and the daughter of a Methodist parson in the South, the acquaintance beginning with her calling on him in his office in regard to work for the journal, and continuing, through the excellence of the reviews she writes for him, until literary interests are merged in the sentimental. The editor has a philosophy of his own, based on wide reading of classical authorities, and his strictures on modern sentimentality will be enjoyed by many who find themselves in a minority to-day. The work is anonymous, but its author has no reason to disown it.

The conversation of the leisure classes of England has seldom been so exhilaratingly painted as by Mr. John Galsworthy in 'The Island Pharisees' (Putnam). With one marked exception, the characters are the well born, well bred, educated, cultivated, and wealthy folk of the mother country. This exception is a youthful adventurer from the continent, half Dutch and half French, who has seen and known the realities of life at first-hand. The protagonist of the book meets him by chance, and disillusionment regarding the ideals of his class follows until he is no longer to be ranked with the thinkers who are 'safe.' He procures for the foreigner a position as tutor in the family with which he expects to intermarry; and this proves his undoing. A more direct blow at social complacency has seldom been given, and the book should make good reading for those whose opinions are not prescribed for them by their worldly position.

Briefs on New Books.

Early American schools and school-books.

Readers whose memories reach back to the primitive district school, with its hard benches and much-whittled desks, will renew their youth in Mr. Clifton Johnson's 'Old-time Schools and School-books' (Macmillan). An industrious collector and careful student in this department of literature, the author has got together a goodly store of curious items, which he generously illustrates with a very attractive display of ancient title-pages, rude woodcuts from primers and other textbooks, exteriors and interiors of historic school-houses, portraits of famous pedagogues, and other matters, interspersed with frequent extracts from the old readers and spellers that have now in many cases become so hard to find and so impossible of purchase except by the rich. The chapters on early schools are, appropriately enough, confined almost exclusively to those of New England, whose lead in public-school education is emphasized. New Amsterdam's rival claim is shown to rest on slight foundation. An incidental reference to Benjamin Harris's 'Publick Occurrences' as the earliest American newspaper will perhaps surprise those who are wont to think of 'The News-Letter' as the pioneer in this line. This general false impression, it may here be explained as the author has not dwelt on the matter, is probably due to the fact that the first-named paper was suppressed by the provincial authorities after the issue of the initial number, September 25, 1690, and only one copy of it is now known to be extant,— the copy on file at the State-Paper Office, London. It was not until fourteen years later that postmaster John Campbell began the issue of his 'News-Letter.' Both these papers, it is hardly necessary to add, were printed in Boston.

Japanese physical training for children.

Having written on the merits of the Japanese system of 'jiu-jitsu' for men and women, Mr. H. Irving Hancock turns to the coming generation and applies the same series of exercises in his 'Physical Training for Children by Japanese Methods, a Manual for Use at Home and in the Schools' (Putnam). Of necessity, the exercises described in this volume are modified to suit a more tender age; but they take the child of ten and bring him to an improved condition of bodily health and strength quite as thoroughly as those set forth in the previous works for men and women. As in the former books, little or no apparatus is prescribed; but a difference will be found in the end sought for. While with the elders 'jiu-jitsu' was the art of hurting without being hurt, with the youngsters health and strength are sought for without regard to the uses to which they can be put. The book, like its predecessors, is profusely illustrated from photographs of both boys and girls actually engaged in the amicable contests of which the exercises are chiefly composed, which have the advantage over ordinary turning, gymnastics, and calisthenics of the western world in being immediately competitive. The amount of space required will make the introduction of 'jiu-jitsu' somewhat difficult in schools without gymnasiums; but it is well worth trying at home, where its demonstrated efficiency should lead to its introduction as part of a complete system of education, after the manner of the ancient Greeks.

Men and manners of the England of Elizabeth.

The book by Mrs. Frederick Boas, entitled 'In Shakespeare's England' (James Pott & Co.), is not in any specific sense Shakespeariana, but only a series of brief biographical and descriptive sketches of the men and manners of Elizabethan England (James Pott & Co.). The best chapters are the more general ones, such as 'Country Life' and 'Schools and Universities,' both of which contain a large amount of interesting data that would be hard to come at elsewhere. Some of the biographies, on the other hand, and particularly those of authors, are commonplace and quite unnecessary revisions of material already easily available to the young student. It is for such apparently that Mrs. Boas writes this volume, which begins with a forceful sketch of the Queen and broadens its outlook, chapter by chapter, to include all the many-sided activities of her great reign,— the work of statesman, soldier, priest, and sailor, and finally of the poet who alone among them all has had no successor. The style of the work is distinctly popular, and the book is without notes, index, or bibliography. This last omission is a serious one, since no volume of this scope can be more than a beginning for historical reading. A few good portraits constitute the illustrations.

Home-life in Turkey.

The tenth volume of 'Our European Neighbours' series (Putnam) is devoted to an account of 'Turkish Life in Town and Country.' The author, Mrs. Lucy M. J. Garnett, gives us not only much information upon the social life, the government, the institutions and the customs of the Osmanlis, or Mohammedan Turks, but also interesting chapters upon the Albanian Highlanders, the Macedonian nationalities, the Armenian communities, the Hebrew colonies, and the Nomads and Brigands that go to make up the exceedingly complex life of the Ottoman Empire. Readers will have an opportunity to correct some of their preconceived notions of the family organization in Turkey. For example, although an Osmanli may legally marry as many as four wives, it is the exception rather than the rule for even the wealthy to have more than one wife; and a harem is not, as is generally supposed, a number of women and slaves maintaining the relation of wife to one man, but the female portion of a family as legitimately organized as those of the western peoples. Nor is it a 'detestable prison,' but the most cheerful and commodious portion of an Osmanli's house, a 'sacred enclosure' indeed, as the word harem implies, in which the women of the family are protected from all intrusion, and in which the wife and mother is the sole ruler.

The administration of our armies in the Revolution. It is rare that a student's thesis contains material interesting to the general reader. An exception to the general rule is found in 'The Administration of the American Revolutionary Army,' by Mr. Louis Clinton Hatch, which appears as one of the Harvard Historical Studies (Longmans, Green & Co.). The outline of the history of the Revolutionary army is generally known, beginning with the appointment of Washington, continuing through Valley Forge, and ending at Yorktown. But we have lacked an intensive study of the subject considered as a whole. The privations of the troops is frequently mentioned, the thesis taking up this matter in detail and showing the causes to lie not only in a lack of funds to carry on the war, but in mismanagement and internal jealousy. It must be confessed that the details of the rivalries, the mutinies, the strife, the cabals, and the frequent mercenary motives manifest, make one feel that our fathers were not so perfect as they have often been pictured, or that we have vastly improved since those days. The Newburg Addresses, not commonly accessible, appear as an appendix.

BRIEFER MENTION.

Emerson's 'Letters and Social Aims' and his 'Poems' are the latest volumes in the new 'Centenary' edition of his works, edited by Mr. Edward W. Emerson, and published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volume of the poems restores the pieces omitted by Emerson himself in 1876, but restored in the 'Riverside' edition of 1883. There are also some new poems and fragments, including about a score of early pieces. The notes of this volume are of great value for elucidation and historical commentary.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the publishers of three text-books in French that are deserving of particular consideration. 'A Companion to French Verse,' by Mr. H. J. Chaytor, is just the sort of elementary work that is needed in high schools. It gives as much as is likely to be taught effectively, and adds a selection of poems for purposes of illustration and recitation. An adaptation of Mérimée's 'Chronique du Règne de Charles IX.,' made by Professor Ernest Weekley, is especially for the quiz method of teaching, besides offering an interesting text.

The publishers of 'The Educational Review' have had prepared, by Mr. Charles Alexander Nelson, an analytical index to the first twenty-five volumes of that periodical, covering the period from January, 1891, to May, 1903. The fortunate libraries and individuals who possess complete sets of the 'Review' will be grateful for this work, which now transforms a row of bound volumes into a veritable encyclopædia of education, ready for consultation upon almost every imaginable modern educational problem. Analysis by topics is the leading feature of this index, and the work has been intelligently performed. The work is a dictionary catalogue (author and subject), extending to upwards of two hundred double-columned pages.

NOTES.

A treatise on 'Illinois Railway Legislation and Commission Control Since 1870,' by Mr. Joseph Hinckley Gordon, is published by the University of Illinois in the series of 'University Studies.'

'Beowulf and the Finnesburgh Fragment,' translated into English prose by Professor Clarence Griffin Child, is a recent and welcome addition to the 'Riverside Literature Series' of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The American Book Co. publish an 'Elementary Algebra,' the work of Professor J. H. Tanner. It is a manual which covers the most exacting of college entrance requirements, and is thoroughly logical in its development.

Burke's 'Conciliation' speech, edited by Professor William Macdonald, and George Eliot's 'Silas Marner,' edited by Professor Wilbur Lucius Cross, are recent additions to the 'Gateway Series' of texts published by the American Book Co.

'The Temple Topographies' is a new series of Dent handbooks, which Messrs. E. P. Dutton have undertaken to publish in this country. 'Stratford-on-Avon,' by Mr. H. W. Tompkins, is the first of these booklets to appear, and is prettily printed and illustrated.

'Longer Elizabethan Poems' and 'Shorter Elizabethan Poems,' each with an introduction by Mr. A. H. Bullen, are two new volumes in the reissue of Arber's 'English Garner,' now nearly complete. Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers.

Messrs. Ginn & Co. publish a revised edition of the 'Ancient History' of Professor Philip Van Ness Myers. The text has been largely rewritten, and the illustrations increased in number and interest. It would be difficult to imagine a better book for high school instruction than this, or one more completely equipped with attractive features for the student and helpful apparatus for the teacher.

'Russia, as Seen and Described by Famous Writers,' published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., is one of Miss Esther Singleton's attractive compilations. It is a companion volume to her 'Japan,' recently issued. We are not sure that the writers are all 'famous,' but most of them are fairly well known, and some of them speak with authority. The book is abundantly illustrated.

Dr. John Louis Haney has performed a task of considerable usefulness to students of literary history in selecting a volume of 'Early Reviews of English Poets,' and publishing them (The Edgerton Press: Philadelphia) with notes and a historical introduction. The introduction is a valuable sketch of English periodical literature, bringing together many facts for which we should hardly know where else to look. The brief bibliography which follows is also useful. The reviews selected begin with one of Gray's 'Odes,' and end with some of the early criticisms of Browning and Tennyson. The notorious early attacks on Keats, Shelley and Byron naturally find a place in this collection. A portrait of Jeffrey provides this volume with an appropriate frontispiece.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 34 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Writings of Samuel Adams. Collected and edited by Harry Alonzo Cushing. Vol. I., 1764-1769. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 447. G. P. Putnam's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

New England in Letters. By Rufus Rockwell Wilson. Illus. in color, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 384. A. Wessels Co. $1.50 net.

Dante and the English Poets, from Chaucer to Tennyson. By Oscar Kuhns. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 277. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

The Real New York. By Rupert Hughes; drawings by Hy Mayer. 12mo, pp. 384. Smart Set Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

The Web of Indian Life. By the Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble.) 8vo, uncut, pp. 301. Henry Holt & Co. $2.25 net.

Benozzo Gozzoli. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, pp. 100. "Newnes' Art Library." Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

HISTORY.

Documents Relating to the Purchase and Exploration of Louisiana. Limited edition. With photogravure portraits and map, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 250. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6. net.

The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century. By Herbert L. Osgood. Ph.D. In 2 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Macmillan Co. $5. net.

America, Asia, and the Pacific. With special reference to the Russo-Japanese war and its results. By Wolf von Schierbrand. With maps, 12mo, pp. 334. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

BIOGRAPHY.

John Bellows: Letters and Memoir. Edited by his wife. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut, pp. 392. Henry Holt & Co. $3. net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE

Works of W. M. Thackeray. "Kensington" edition. Vol. XVII., Paris Sketch Book; Vol. XVIII., Barry Lyndon; Vol. XIX., The Hoggarty Diamond and Yellowplush Papers; Vol. XX., Irish Sketch Book. Each illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets of 32 vols. by subscription.)

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Eighth Army Corps Ballads. By G. Garnet Groves. 18mo, pp. 112. Spanaway, Washington: Far West Book Co. 65 cts. net.

In Merry Measure. By Tom Masson. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 152. Life Publishing Co. 75 cts.

FICTION.

The Woman Errant: Being Some Chapters from the Wonder Book of Barbara, the Commuter's Wife. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 376. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The Diary of a Musician. Edited by Dolores M. Bacon. Illus., 12mo, pp. 277. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

Daphne and Her Lad. By M. J. Lagen and Cally Ryland. 12mo, pp. 237. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

Crecy. By Edith Lawrence. With frontispiece in colors, 12mo, pp. 221. F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

A Forest Drama. By Louis Pendleton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 272. H. T. Coates & Co. $1.

The Shape of Fear, and Other Ghostly Tales. By Elia W. Peattie. New edition, 18mo, uncut, pp. 175. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

Secret Nights. By J. A. Nicklen. 12mo, uncut, pp. 34. London: David Nutt.

The Crisis. By Winston Churchill. New edition. 12mo, pp. 522. Macmillan Co. Paper, 25 cts.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

The Office of Justice of the Peace in England in its Origin and Development. By Charles Austin Beard, Ph. D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 184. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, $1.50.

The Sociology of a New York City Block. By Thomas Jesse Jones, B.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 133. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, $1.

Illinois Railway Legislation and Commission Control since 1870. By Joseph Hinckley Gordon, A.M.; with introduction by M. B. Hammond, Ph.D. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 289. University of Illinois. Paper, 25 cts.

NATURE AND SCIENCE.

Book of the Black Bass. By James A. Henshall, M.D. New edition, revised and extended. Illus., 12mo, pp. 452. Robert Clarke Co. $3.

Wayside and Woodland Trees: A Pocket Guide to the British Sylva. By Edward Step, F.L.S. Illus., 16mo, pp. 182. Frederick Warne & Co. $1.75 net.

A River Journey. By Francis W. Parker and Nellie Lathrop Helm. Illus., 12mo, pp. 277. "Uncle Robert's Geography." D. Appleton & Co.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Connectives of English Speech. By James C. Fernald. 12mo. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50 net.

Grammar School Arithmetic. By David Eugene Smith, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 394. Ginn & Co 65 cts.

Elementary Algebra. By J. H. Tanner, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 364. American Book Co. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Oldest Map with the Name America, of the year 1507, and the Carta Marina, of the year 1516. By M. Waldseemüller (Flacomilus). Edited by Prof. Jos. Fischer, S.J., and Prof. Fr. R. V. Wieser. Quarto. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of The Dial.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., Birmingham, Eng.

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former New York editor. Resartus Literary Bureau, 27 William Street, New York.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?
Covers to Order | Price List Free
YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS
Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Do You Write? Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU, 55 West 47th Street. New York.

Authors' Agency Thirteenth Year. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.
References: Hezekiah Butterworth, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.
Send stamp for Booklet *to*
WM. A. DRESSER,
Mention The Dial. R. 7, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS
"FIRST FOLIO EDITION"
To be completed in 40 handy vols., size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net, 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)
Send for descriptive booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
426-428 WEST BROADWAY :: :: NEW YORK

$30 to Colorado and Back

From Chicago, every day June 1 to September 30. Return limit, October 31. Two through trains every day via the

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific Line

This is the route of the Colorado Special, leaving Chicago 9.45 every morning and arriving in Denver the next afternoon.

Another good train leaves Chicago 10.25 in the evening, reaching Denver early the second morning.

Descriptive folders free.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent CHICAGO

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS

Is the best for schools and colleges. 89 volumes. List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

OLD BOOKS

Upwards of 100,000 volumes of old and rare books constantly on hand.—History, Biography, Poetry, Shakespeare and the Drama, Belles Lettres, Canadiana, Americana, etc.

Catalogues issued monthly.—Free.

ALBERT BRITNELL,
TORONTO, CANADA.

MANUSCRIPTS

Typewritten, criticised in a helpful way, and corrected in faults of form and rhetoric. Our facilities are also at the service of authors inexperienced in marketing MSS. Write to us freely and we will reply to the best of our ability. We understand what is demanded in the way of form, and the place where articles are likely to find a market. Try us.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

OLD TOWNE AGENCY, P. O. Box 1431, Boston, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH, mainly for Teachers desirous of qualifying as instructors in elementary French Conversation. Price $1.00. Livret of 32 pages mailed free.

E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, Philadelphia.

VACATION TRAVEL

THE COLORADO MIDLAND RY.

Reaches the prominent resorts and wonder spots of COLORADO — affording the Grandest Views of Rocky Mountain Scenery.

Pullman Library Observation Cars — through the Mountains by daylight — and Pullman Tourist Cars Chicago to California.

Write for books and summer rates

H. C. BUSH, Traffic Manager . . . . DENVER, COLO.
C. H. SPEERS, General Passenger Agent . . DENVER, COLO.
H. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Agent, 306-7 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Was the pioneer American trail west of the Missouri river, and the results of that exploration of 1804–6 were of tremendous importance to the United States, and they were never more apparent than now.

A publication relating to the Lewis and Clark expedition, just issued by **G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York,** stands peculiarly alone. This edition is a two volume, 8vo one, called "**The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904.**" The author, Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, is the well known writer of the popular **Wonderland** series of the Northern Pacific Railway, in connection with which he made his studies and researches for this work.

Mr. Wheeler has travelled several thousand miles over the route of Lewis and Clark. He has camped out, climbed mountains, followed old Indian trails, and visited remote points made memorable by those explorers. Their route across the Bitterroot mountains has been followed, identified, and mapped.

"**The Trail of Lewis and Clark**" is illustrated in color and half tone from **paintings, drawings, and maps,** by Paxson, DeCamp, and Russell, made under Mr. Wheeler's direction, and from photographs taken specially for the purpose. The writer tells his own story, and supplements it with pertinent extracts from Lewis and Clark, and a host of other historical and narrative writers that connect the past with the present. Exact experts and photographic reproductions, in half-tone, from the ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT JOURNALS of Lewis and Clark are given. A chapter is devoted to the Louisiana Purchase, another to the preparatory measures for the exploration, and another to the history of each man of the expedition so far as known, including a discussion of the death of Captain Lewis.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and the **Lewis and Clark Centennial** to be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, make this work peculiarly timely because written from the standpoint of actual knowledge of past and present conditions of the old trail and country.

"**The Trail of Lewis and Clark**" should be found in every public and private library in the land, and the general reader will find in reading through its pages of large, clear type that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction.

The book can be ordered through any bookseller or news stand, or direct from the publishers.

Cool Trip to Cool

CALIFORNIA

Across the Rockies

Santa Fe ALL THE WAY

$50 round trip from Chicago and $47.50 from St. Louis.
Aug. 15 to Sept. 10. Equally low rates from East generally.
The luxurious California Limited — semi-weekly service.

Ask for free folder, "Summer Outings in California."
Address General Passenger Office, A. T. & S. F. Ry., Railway Exchange, Chicago.

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Public Library,
LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII.* *No. 435.* | CHICAGO, AUGUST 1, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy.* *$2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

ENTERTAINING SUMMER READING

By ANDY ADAMS

A Veteran of Ranch Life, and the Author of "The Log of a Cowboy"

A TEXAS MATCHMAKER

"The charm of his book lies in its merry, laughing, outdoor spirit. It is full of fun and of the free air of the ranges, and is a book that anybody will like. The cowboys in these pages are the genuine article." — *Chicago Record-Herald.* Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Crown 8vo. $1.50.

ALICE BROWN'S

HIGH NOON

is a collection of the vividest, most original, quaintest, most fascinating love stories that could be imagined. Such ingeniousness of insight into feminine consciousness! Such dainty, delicate highmindedness in the maidens she portrays!" — *New York Evening Post.* 12mo. $1.50

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE'S

A COUNTRY INTERLUDE

is infused with a nature sentiment, a delight in the expression of beauty and peace which the Summer woods and hills bring to the receptive soul." — *Brooklyn Eagle.* 12mo. $1.25.

MARGARET SHERWOOD in

DAPHNE

has caught an echo from the pipes of Pan. To no less joyous and free inspiration could have been born her 'Daphne,' which to describe would be to rob of its delicate charm." — *Life* (New York). 12mo. $1.00.

MRS. WIGGIN'S

REBECCA

has appeared continuously on the list of the six best-selling books for the last six months.

"'Rebecca' is delightful from beginning to end." — *Thomas Bailey Aldrich.* 12mo. $1.25.

C. HANFORD HENDERSON'S

JOHN PERCYFIELD

is a book to live with companionably and deal with unhurriedly day by day. It is one of those musing, discursive writings in which the meditative mind takes great delight." — *Milwaukee Free Press.* Crown 8vo. $1.50.

CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM in

JEWEL

has drawn one of those delightfully natural pictures of child life which have a charm for all classes of readers. The heroine is a lovable child, and is blessed with a sense of humor." — *New York Times.* 12mo. $1.50.

Important Announcement

A NEW BOOK

by Kate Douglas Wiggin

Author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," will appear in September. Particulars will be announced later.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

$30 to Colorado and Back

From Chicago, every day June 1 to September 30. Return limit, October 31. Two through trains every day via the

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific Line

This is the route of the Colorado Special, leaving Chicago 9.45 every morning and arriving in Denver the next afternoon.

Another good train leaves Chicago 10.25 in the evening, reaching Denver early the second morning.

Descriptive folders free.

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent CHICAGO

CALIFORNIA AND BACK RATE CUT IN TWO

August 15 to September 10

Ride on California Limited
Or go in tourist sleeper
Eat Harvey meals
Cool trip through Southwest
Land of Enchantment
See Grand Canyon of Arizona
en route

SANTA FE

ASK
J. M. CONNELL, GEN. AGT. 109 Adams Street, CHICAGO

The Celebrated Japanese Calendars for 1905

Now is the right time to order for the season's trade. Trade discount furnished on application. Trial orders should be accompanied by remittance either in draft or postal order.

On Crêpe Paper in Book Form

Monthly Changes of Japanese Street Scenes	.75
The Months of Japanese Children	.30
The Landscapes of Tokyo	.30
Japanese Street Scenes, Favorite Flowers, etc.	.30
" " " and Landscapes	.20
" " "	.20
Calendar in Japanese Towels	.20

Hanging Calendars

The Favorite Flowers of Japan (on Crêpe Paper)	.50
Japanese Street Scenes in *Kakemono* (Monthly alterable)	.50
Japanese Landscapes and Flowers in *Kakemono* (Monthly alterable)	.40
Pagoda Calendar for 1905	.20
The Favorite Flowers of Japan on Damask *Kakemono*	2.00
Calendar in Hand-painted Silk Frame with Silk Cord	1.25
" " Embroidered " " " " "	2.00

Calendar in Embroidered Silk Stand

Calendar for 1905	1.50

Picture Postcards of Japanese Sceneries

by Japanese Artist. Hand-printed in full colors on Japanese Paper. Price 30 cents per packet of 6 different cards.

T. HASEGAWA, Publisher
38 Yotsuya Hommura TOKYO, JAPAN

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

There was a time when men stole wives, when they bought wives, when they got wives free, and when they expected dowries. There was a time when women did not marry at all, when one woman married a number of men, when with other women she married one man, and when alone she was married to a husband. At different periods either, man or wife, could terminate the relation; only one or the other could do so; neither could; nor could both. This evolution of marriage and divorce, under primitive and subsequent social conditions, is interestingly and accurately told by Professor George E. Howard in a three-volume work entitled

A History of Matrimonial Institutions

Present and past conditions in England are related in ample detail, and the peculiar matrimonial practices in our own colonies receive fuller attention here than in any other book, as does also the history of divorce. A most complete narrative on the development of the family, and an invaluable presentation of the status of marriage and divorce.

Three vols., gilt top, dark green art buckram. $10.00 net; prepaid, $10.72.

THE CODE OF HAMMURABI

(KING OF BABYLON ABOUT 2250 B. C.)

The popular demand for this remarkable codification of ancient Babylon's laws exhausted the first edition within some two months after its publication. The

SECOND EDITION

is now on the market. If at all interested in ancient civilizations, or if you wish an epitome of social life in those early days, you should have a copy of this book.

Large 8vo, 214 pp.+104 plates, cloth, gilt top, $4.00 net; prepaid $4.28.

At all booksellers, or direct from

The University of Chicago Press
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NEW BOOKS FOR SUMMER READING

A Story of the Red Cross

By CLARA BARTON

Founder of the American National Red Cross and President 1881-1904

The story of the Red Cross, its growth, its struggle for recognition, and its final acceptance by the nations, comes with unusual interest and authority from the one whose name has been inseparably connected with the organization from the beginning. Miss Barton's book will appeal instantly to all interested in political history and the social influences that make for the best in humanity.

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.00 net. Postage, 10 cents additional.

As a Chinaman Saw Us

Selections From the Letters of an Educated Chinaman

Covering a decade spent in America and addressed to a friend in China, who had seen few foreigners.

12mo. Cloth. $1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents additional.

How to Know the Butterflies

By JOHN HENRY COMSTOCK, Professor of Entomology in Cornell Univ., and ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK, Lecturer in Nature Study in Cornell University.

With 45 full-page colored plates, and many illustrations in the text.

Cloth. 8vo. $2.25 net. Postage, 27 cents additional.

Little Gardens

By CHARLES M. SKINNER

Author of "Myths of Our Own Land," "Nature in a City Yard," etc.

An attractive and helpful book on gardening from the standpoint of the man who must confine his ambitions to a city dooryard or a small country place. Illustrated with working diagrams and views.

Cloth. Decorative Cover. $1.25 net. Postage 10 cents additional.

Dollars and Democracy

By Sir PHILIP BURNE-JONES, Bart.

With many illustrations from his own drawings. A volume of friendly criticism and commendation, written out of the author's impressions of American social and public life obtained in his recent sojourn of a year in the United States.

Cloth. $1.25 net. Postage, 10c. add.

The Book of School and College Sports

By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR

With editorial revision by Ralph D. Paine, Edward N. Robinson, W. A. Schick, Jr., Ronald T. Abercrombie and others.

12mo. Illustrated. $1.75 net. Postage, 15 cents additional.

NEW FICTION

Nancy Stair

By ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE

Author of "Mills of God."

Frontispiece. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

My Li'l' Angelo

By ANNA YEAMAN CONDICT

Colored Frontispiece. Cloth. $1.25.

I

In which a woman tells the truth about herself.

By AN ANONYMOUS AUTHOR

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

Dorothea

By MAARTEN MAARTENS

A new story by the author of "God's Fool," "Joost Avelingh," etc.

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

The Mother of Pauline

By L. PARRY TRUSCOTT

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

The Vineyard

By JOHN OLIVER HOBBES

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 435. AUGUST 1, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE FUTURE OF VERSE 53

THE LAST HOME OF SHELLEY 55

A FOLLOWER'S VIEW OF WHISTLER. *Edith Kellogg Dunton* 56

A HISTORY OF HUMAN MARRIAGE. *Lawrence M. Larson* 58

FRESH SHAKESPEARIAN STUDIES. *Charles H. A. Wager* 60

PLAYS, ACTING, AND MUSIC. *Martin Sampson* 62

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM. *T. D. A. Cockerell* . . . 64

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 65

Booker Washington's gospel of labor. — The course of empire. — Disraeli the statesman. — The study of government in Wyoming. — Revelations of military life in Germany. — Royalty in roseate hues. — Birds' nests and eggs of North America. — A distinguished English woman of science. — Essays in fact and in fiction. — In quaint old Sussex.

NOTES 68

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS 69

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 69

THE FUTURE OF VERSE.

An interesting essay on 'The Future of English Verse' is contributed by Mr. Henry Newbolt to 'The International Quarterly.' As one of the most vigorous and agreeable of living English verse-makers, Mr. Newbolt is well worth listening to, and his optimistic temper leads him to conclusions that cannot fail to prove gratifying to all with whom poetry is a serious concern, and who believe with Shelley that the poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.

Mr. Newbolt begins by quoting these remarks made in conversation by the late Frederick Myers: 'There is no future for English verse; English poetry has come to an end. . . . Blank verse is worked out, and the rhymes have all been used up. The only one left was *heaven* and *Devon,* and now that has been taken; there are no more new ones.' Since Mr. Newbolt was himself the appropriator of the rhyme thus whimsically characterized as 'the only one left,' his attention was naturally arrested by the assertion so dogmatically made. It had a personal bearing, because, if it was true, Othello's occupation was indeed gone. But he dissented strongly from the pronouncement, and afterwards was constrained to express his own view to the contrary in the paper which is now before us. That view, as briefly stated by him, is that 'English verse will at any rate not come to an end because there is no possible future before it; on the contrary, it is a mine with more than one old seam unexhausted and a number of new seams almost unopened, though here and there we may detect the shafts and pick-marks of past centuries about their approaches.'

To lead up to his own argument, Mr. Newbolt next falls foul of Mr. William Archer, who is perhaps unduly conservative in his insistence upon an adherence to the old forms and models of verse. Mr. Archer is all for the orthodox rhythms, and looks askance upon the efforts of recent poetry to escape from their trammels. He complains that Mr. Stephen Phillips and 'several other poets of real ability make a practice of slighting or deliberately misplacing accent.' Admitting that good blank verse must not be too monotonously iambic, he nevertheless insists that 'there must be a limit to permissible departure from the normal and regular line.' Having illustrated by ample quotation these two opposing views, Mr. Newbolt makes an epigrammatic summary of the logical *impasse* to which they seem to lead us: 'We are thus in a doubly hopeless position; those who follow Mr. Frederick Myers forbid any repetition of the past; while those who follow Mr. William Archer still more strenuously forbid anything except a repetition of the past.'

Mr. Newbolt's way of extricating poetry from this tangle is to welcome the licenses of modern poets as legitimate extensions of metrical art, and to foresee a constantly increasing divergence

from the conventional canons of rhythmical composition. He holds that 'there is practically no known limit to the variety of blank verse,' that bad rhymes are sometimes better than good ones because of the relief they afford to a wearied sense, and that 'the expansion of English verse must be accomplished by the exploration and conquest of new metres.' All of these views are cleverly supported by skilful arguments and modern instances; but they seem to us to constitute a dangerous body of doctrine. Nothing is really gained by showing that the great poets have all been guilty upon occasion of gross irregularities. The liberties which a Milton or a Shelley takes with his material are usually (although not always) justified by the felicity of the results produced; the average minor poet of our day will, however, do well to avoid imitating the vagaries of his masters, and confine himself to the study of their normal manner.

The attempt to follow the masters also in their departures from precedent is apt to have disastrous consequences — a fact of which the examination of some hundreds of volumes of very modern verse has made us painfully aware. We find that whenever we venture to point out some marked cacophony of diction or some gross violation of obvious metrical requirement, we promptly hear from the aggrieved bard, and the burden of his message is that Shakespeare or Coleridge or Tennyson did thus and so. With mingled scorn and triumph, the illustrative verses are paraded before our chastened gaze, and we are presumably crushed by the evidence. That we are not crushed in reality is due to the fact that two ways of escape lie before us. One of them is to retort boldly: 'If so — the less Shakespeare [or Coleridge, or Tennyson] he;' the other is to examine the case closely, when we shall usually discover that there is no real resemblance between the passages brought into comparison. The technical criticism of new poetry would come to an end altogether if it were once allowed that the old masters, in their every line, offered us impeccable models and texts of canonical authority. And yet this is what the greatest part of Mr. Newbolt's argument, and the argument of most other modern advocates of *vers libres,* reduces to. They begin by telling us that we should not bow down to authority, and they end by the triumphant citation of chapter and verse in support of whatever eccentricity they may at the moment be engaged in defending.

The upshot of Mr. Newbolt's discussion seems to be that the hope of poetry is in the development of freer and more flexible verse-forms, that a writer should be applauded rather than censured for his lapses from regularity. For our part, we are inclined to think that such encouragement of license is ill-advised, and that we shall continue to get far too much of it without this special provocation. One of the most marked vices of current literature, verse and prose alike, is a painful straining for effect, a determination to be original at whatever cost. But the sort of originality thus achieved is purely superficial, and does not conceal, for any reader of critical discernment, the poverty of the underlying thought. The poet who really has something to say, and who possesses in any measure the divine gift of expression, need feel no compunction about using the old rhymes and rhythms in the old accepted way. It is the spirit that truly matters, and not the mechanics of construction. To hesitate at the employment of the measures long since perfected is to be daunted by the veriest bugbear imagined by timid souls for their own undoing; the old bottles will do well enough if the wine is but new. We are minded at this moment of the young American poet who has recently wrought, in the orthodox forms and upon one of the most timeworn of themes, an imaginative structure of fresh and wonderful beauty — a modern poem in every essential sense — yet whose achievement has been censured by horny-eyed critics because it dared to take for its framework so old a story as the Prometheus myth.

That poetry is at present suffering a decline the world over is probably true, but only the observer of little faith can believe that it is going into definite bankruptcy. The history of literature offers too many instances of renewed life following upon decline to give countenance to any such doleful vaticination. These cyclic changes are inevitable in the course of artistic development of whatever sort, and the alternation of ebb and flow never fails. In English poetry, for example, a single instance should suffice to strengthen the faintest of heart. When, about sixty years ago, the great poetic impulse of the early nineteenth century was well-nigh spent, the outlook seemed no brighter than is ours to-day; yet a generation later, English song was again at full tide, and the age of Tennyson and Swinburne had come fairly to rival the age of Shelley and Wordsworth.

We are not, then, greatly concerned about the exhaustion of rhymes and rhythmes that so depressed Mr. Myers, nor are we of the opinion that in the new veins which Mr. Newbolt would have us open is the hope of English poetry. New departures there will doubtless be, new intricacies of melodious design and subtle new harmonies of poetic diction; but they will not be forced, they will appear as the natural utterance of the poets of the new race. And there will be such poets, not because of the invention of new forms demanding embodiment, but because the ever-changing life of the human

soul will make imperative its need of new self-expression. And men will come more and more to realize, in the words of John Stuart Mill, that from the poets alone they may learn what are 'the perennial sources of happiness,' and they will look back upon Matthew Arnold as the truest of prophets when he declared the future of poetry to be 'immense.'

THE LAST HOME OF SHELLEY.

(Special Correspondence of THE DIAL.)

Bay of Lerici, Italy, July 8, 1904.

Presumably there are many Shelley lovers in different parts of the world who will recall this eighty-second anniversary of Shelley's death, July 8, 1822. But, as far as I can judge, my own celebration here on the shores where he made his last home, and from which he departed on that fatal sail from which he was never to return, is quite a solitary one. 'Ecco! Casa di Shelley!' ejaculated the boatman, as we rounded the point of San Terenzo, after a two hours' sail with favoring winds from Spezia, and our boat danced on the waves of the Bay of Lerici — 'this divine bay,' as Shelley called it. Nor does the adjective seem excessive to one who looks upon it; for even the Bay of Naples, though larger, is scarcely more beautiful. Almost land-locked by rugged castles at either end, the waves wash a sandy beach on which a few houses are picturesquely grouped, with a background of gently-sloping hills covered with woods of ilex and walnut. No wonder that Shelley loved the spot, and wrote of it in one of his last letters, 'My only regret is that the summer must ever pass.'

The house being vacant, and the padrone having an eye to a possible tenant, we had no difficulty in getting admission. There have been changes, of course, in these eighty-two years. The location is no longer as solitary, nor are the inhabitants of San Terenzo as wild and noisy, nor, owing to a modern road, does the house stand in the very midst of the waves as described by Mrs. Shelley in her account of the life there. But the interior is quite the same,— a central room, three small bed-rooms leading out of it but without other entrance, a kitchen dark and gloomy at the back of the house and across the stairway landing; furniture scant and shabby, and of the familiar lodging-house type; looking-glasses and fancy clocks galore, but not one comfortable chair, nor the vestige of a rug to relieve the uneven and dingy stone floor; not so much as a closet or wardrobe, or even a hook on which to hang a coat or gown. If, outside, one understands Shelley's love of the place as a poet, equally inside one understands Mary Shelley's hatred of it as a housekeeper. Ill-constructed, unventilated, and without a single modern convenience even to-day, its only attraction is the wide terrace running entirely across the front of the house. This commands the whole beautiful view of the tideless beach, the blue waters, wooded hills, precipitous rocks, the near castles of Lerici and San Terenzo, and the distant point of Porto Venere. Here, one may truly feel Shelley as a 'presence plain in the place,' may fancy him walking up and down, adding new stanzas to the 'Triumph of Life,' or writing some of the lovely lyrics so full of local color,—

> 'Where music and moonlight and feeling are one,'

or,

> 'I sat and saw the vessels glide
> Over the ocean bright and wide,
> Like spirit-winged chariots sent
> O'er some serenest element
> For ministrations strange and far.'

I have been glad to receive here two interesting recent books on Shelley, — the privately-printed 'Appreciation' by Mr. Thomas R. Slicer, and a book printed by the Clarendon Press of Oxford, 'An Examination of the Shelley Manuscripts of the Bodleian Library,' by Mr. C. D. Locock, B.A. Two such books, one a sympathetic consideration of Shelley as man and poet, the other a textual study of a kind almost never accorded to a modern poet, are an emphatic testimony of the great change that has come over the public attitude regarding Shelley in these latter days. At the time of his death, scarcely fifty people knew anything about his poetry. Oxford University, which had turned him out and badly treated him during his life, made tardy recognition of his merits seven years after his death by holding a debate between Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates as to which was the greater poet, Byron or Shelley. To be sure, Byron was declared the greater by a majority of fifty-seven, — a decision which would probably be reversed now,— but it showed at least an appreciation of his genius which has been growing year by year ever since. Robert Browning's 'Memorabilia,' —

> 'Ah, did you once see Shelley plain,
> And did he stop and speak to you?'

is one of the finest tributes ever paid by one great poet to another. Rossetti, Garnett, Forman, and Dowden, by notes, biographies, and bibliographies, have made such careful and exhaustive studies of every scrap of his writing that we are now in a position to understand and enjoy Shelley as well as so peculiar a genius ever can be understood. It cannot be said that these two latest books add anything very essential; yet they are both written in the spirit commended by Mr. Swinburne thirty years ago in his essay on Shelley,—'they help us toward a true text of our greatest modern poet.'

Italy, with good reason, claims Shelley as almost her very own. Here he spent the last four years of his life, here his best poetry was written, here he came to his untimely death, and here all of his material part that was spared from flood and fire lies buried. A monument by an Italian sculptor at Via Reggio commemorates his memory on the shores he loved so well; but it is in the Bay of Lerici, off the line of tourist travel and seldom visited, that one finds oneself in the very spot dearest of all to Shelley's heart and most congenial to his poetic spirit.

ANNA BENNESON MCMAHAN.

The New Books.

A Follower's View of Whistler.*

It is a pity, from one point of view at least, that so much has been written about Mr. James McNeill Whistler since his death just a year ago. The flood of reminiscence and criticism has, to be sure, aroused an interest in Whistler the man, and to some extent also in Whistler the artist, in quarters where he was hitherto quite unknown. But hasty comment and garbled anecdotes soon satisfied that interest, and by the time the best articles and the first books were ready some of us had to confess to being a little tired of Mr. Whistler's unparallelled egotism and 'amazing' eccentricity in manners and nocturnes. And yet, if the newspaper anecdotes and magazine 'appreciations' had a certain charm — that charm which crops out in everything that is written, however perfunctorily, about Mr. Whistler, — so much the more are the longer and really adequate disquisitions that are still appearing calculated to win and hold even a waning attention. For Mr. Whistler had the distinction, rare in this pleasantly conventional age, of holding with all his soul to one supreme conviction; and if his creed involved the assumption that nobody was quite so important as Mr. Whistler, it was not unique in that respect, but rather in the tenacity with which he clung to it, and in the essential and wholly delightful absurdities with which he emphasized its principal tenets.

This is possibly a roundabout way of explaining that, while the expectation aroused by the announcement of a new book about Whistler may no longer have as keen an edge as could be wished, the book itself may safely be counted on to create enthusiasm. Particularly is this true of the latest addition to Whistler literature, — a stout quarto volume with the title 'Whistler as I Knew Him,' by Mr. Mortimer Menpes. Its distinction among books on the same subject lies first in the number and beauty and interest of its illustrations, and next in its fresh and valuable point of view. Mr. Menpes met Whistler while the latter was engaged in printing his Venetian etchings, instantly recognized his genius, and forthwith left the schools at Kensington to become his bond-slave, 'follower,' and friend. In the characteristic course of a friendship with Whistler, he finally became an enemy and an outcast, whose very name the Master professed to have forgotten. But he bore his exile from the ranks of the 'followers' philosophically; and now, looking back with vivid pleasure to the days of his discipleship, he writes of the Master with dignity and respect quite untainted by bitterness. In addition to his intimate knowledge of the man and the artist, Mr. Menpes has another important qualification for making a book about Whistler. He owns a large and representative collection of Whistler's etchings and dry-points, and a press whose excellent work dates back in some measure to his early apprenticeship under Whistler, who taught him the art of printing and even allowed him the special privilege of printing from his own cherished plates. All the etchings and dry-points reproduced in the present volume, and constituting three-fourths of the hundred and thirty-four full-page illustrations in tint and color, are from proofs owned by Mr. Menpes. Among them are several first states, unique impressions, and series of variant prints from the same plate, which, besides being of intrinsic interest, serve to throw light on Whistler's painstaking methods of work. These are also described in detail, but without technicality, in the chapter entitled 'The Etcher.' Besides the hundred etchings, there are about thirty illustrations exemplifying every other department of Whistler's artistic activity except mural decorating, and several portraits from Mr. Menpes's plates or from photographs. All the illustrations were printed and engraved at Mr. Menpes's own press, under his personal supervision. This means that the work is exceedingly well done, and has something of Whistler's spirit. It is a pity that the relation between pictures and context is not closer. Some of the less familiar etchings and paintings need a word of comment, and some suggestion of the basis on which a selection was made would not come amiss. But perhaps all this would be contrary to the Whistlerian canon which declares that pictorial and literary art are utterly divergent in aims and methods; or to that other canon which advises the 'plain man' to keep clear of matters artistic, since he does not and never can understand them.

However this may be, Mr. Menpes has chosen to write not a critique of Whistler's art, nor a formal exposition of its principles, but a series of familiar essays, each dealing with some phase or other of Whistler as Mr. Menpes knew him in his prime. The latter is not an artist in two mediums, like the author of 'The Gentle Art of Making Enemies'; his literary work is painstaking but not finished, his sense of humor of the inexpressive English sort that we Americans should call merely good-natured tolerance of other men's foibles. But his genuine admiration for Whistler gives force to his style and vitality to his portraiture, which, considering the close relation between the two men, seems to be just and well-balanced, though more

* Whistler as I Knew Him. By Mortimer Menpes. Illustrated in color, etc. New York: The Macmillan Co.

superficial in some directions than we have a right to expect.

For example, the worst chapter in the book is the introductory one, which is sharp with irritation over what Mr. Menpes considers the glib exaggerations of many of Whistler's critics, and their too enthusiastic attention to his literary achievements. Mr. Menpes considers 'The Gentle Art' a dangerous document, and perhaps it is if one misses its point and unity and persists in viewing it as so much biographical data, by which Whistler and the Enemies are to be known to posterity, instead of as a caustic and very brilliant satire upon modern æsthetic. But perhaps it is too much to expect one of the Enemies to understand the impersonal bearings of 'The Gentle Art.'

The lack of penetration shown in the preface is offset by a fascinating first chapter, called 'In the Day's Round,' which describes a typical day spent in Whistler's company. It began invariably with an imperious summons, which arrived by the first post, and in obedience to which Mr. Menpes hurried to Whistler's house. Together the two would proceed to the studio, where the first business of the day was the reading of Whistler's invariably exciting mail, and the making of elaborate plans for 'scalping' the venturesome writers. Then Whistler would take his little pochade box, and they would stroll off to the Embankment or down a side street in Chelsea, and the Master would sketch.

'It might be a fish-shop with eels for sale at so much a plate, and a few soiled children in the foreground; or perhaps a sweet-stuff shop, and the children standing with their faces glued to the pane. There we would stay and paint until luncheon time, sitting on rush-bottomed chairs borrowed from the nearest shop. Wherever Whistler went he caused interest and excitement: men, women and children flocked about him — especially children, Chelsea children, shoals of them. If one of them appealed to Whistler from the decorative standpoint, he would say, "Not bad, Menpes, eh?" This was perhaps a very soiled and grubby little person indeed. But Whistler would take her kindly by the hand and ask her where she lived; and the three of us would trot along to ask the mother if she might sit, the child with its upturned, flower-like though dirty face, gazing with perfect confidence at Whistler. And the Master would talk to her in a charmingly intimate way about his work and his aspirations. "Now we are going to do great things together," he would say; and the dirty-faced child, blinking up at him, seemed almost to understand.'

Then would come the tussle with the mother, who naturally wanted to wash her child, and finally the three would hurry back to the studio for luncheon — cooked by Whistler himself — and a long afternoon of work. When the child had gone off, tired but happy over the toys that it was part of Menpes's duty to provide for her, the two friends visited the tailor, — where the discussion over the Master's wardrobe 'generally ended in a violent attack on the tailor,' — or made the round of the galleries, Whistler dropping an enigmatic 'Ha! ha! amazing!' here and there. Then came dinner at the Arts Club, perhaps a visit to the theatre, where Whistler's strange antics diverted attention from the stage, and afterwards a supper at the Hogarth Club. Here Whistler gathered all the men about him by the sheer fascination of his talk. Finally there was the walk home, — always around by the embankment, —

'To look at some nocturne, perhaps a fish-shop, which Whistler was trying to commit to memory. He would talk aloud as he created the idea for one of his marvellous pictures: "Look at that golden interior with the two spots of light, and that old woman with the chequered shawl. See the warm purple tone outside going away up to the green of the sky, and the shadows from the windows thrown on the ground. What an exquisite lace-work they form!" He would say all this aloud, and I would walk back with him to his studio, and talk with him, sometimes, until two o'clock in the morning. Then he would say, as I was leaving: "Now, Menpes, remember, I want you to be here early in the morning. As for me, I am going to make my mind a blank until I paint that fish-shop, and you must be here early."'

And no matter how early he arrived, Whistler was always ready, alert, sparkling, exquisite, indefatigable, — and with thought for nothing but his own affairs. No wonder that the Followers, whose youthful enthusiasms furnish material for Menpes's most interesting chapter, never confided their association, much less their individual ambitions, to the Master who inspired them. He would have laughed them to scorn, and then set them to grinding ink for him. Two of the Followers, Menpes and Walter Sickert, were acknowledged pupils of Whistler, though he never set them tasks nor looked at their finished work, nor gave them formal instruction of any kind. But they felt, and no doubt rightly, that his companionship was worth more to them than the systematic criticism of a less gifted teacher. He dropped them encouraging words occasionally, and once he confided to them the secret of drawing, as it had been revealed to him in Venice. But though they seldom dared ask questions, they had the freedom of the studio, could watch Whistler at work day after day, study his methods, and feel his influence. Over all the Followers this influence was supreme, and they carried Whistler's paradoxical creed to more paradoxical extremes.

'Nature, we said, is for the painter a decorative patch; a portrait, a blot of color, merely an object

in relation to a background. . . . For the painter, nature should be tilted forward and without distance — a Japanese screen, a broad mass of tones — a piece of technique. The face in a portrait should not be more important than the background. The moment you realized that it was a face, the literary art came in. . . . In the end we swept away all faces. Features, we felt, were unnecessary.'

When Whistler talked of breadth and simplicity, the Followers' pictures resembled clean sheets of paper. Then they caught the 'grey-panel' craze, and saw Nature, which they had previously painted in prismatic tints, in dull monotone. Next, in a moment of revolt, they cast loose from all Whistler's methods except his boldness and originality, and one of them went so far as to etch a plate every day at luncheon with a four-tined fork, by way of extra boldness. Menpes made a proof from one of the plates, which had been intended for the portrait of a celebrated lady artist, and it was found to bear more resemblance to a rainy day. But that did not disturb the Follower's serenity, nor his belief in his own and Whistler's genius.

Other chapters are equally full of quotable bits, but space forbids more than a hasty glance at them. It is pleasant to find that according to Mr. Menpes, Whistler did not catch and fry his landlady's pet goldfish because he disliked their names of Rose and Fanny, but merely told the story about another eccentric painter. The celebrated quarrel with the Royal Society of British Artists has a chapter to itself. Whistler's parting shot, uttered when he and his following withdrew from the Society,—'I am taking with me the Artists, and I leave the British,'— has here a diverting sequel. Mr. Menpes met the party at the Hogarth Club, and in an aside asked Whistler what he meant to do with the artists. 'Lose them, of course,' replied Whistler, promptly.

As has already been suggested, Mr. Menpes's treatment of his subject does not go far beyond the surface. He paints a portrait, rather than essays a study of Whistler's complex nature. His explanation of that complexity is that, instead of being either enigmatical, or, as other critics have decided, a dual personality, Whistler was absolutely artistic in every relation of life. This motive explains for Mr. Menpes his seeming vanity, his eccentricity in dress and conduct, his delight in stinging repartee and correspondence, — in epigrams exploited for the epigrams' sake. But making all possible allowance for the artistic temperament, and granting that the real Whistler was the 'gentle, sweet, sympathetic,' thoroughly lovable personality, who revealed himself rarely to his intimates, even Mr. Menpes must admit that there is still an unexplained margin of combativeness, a cloak of seemingly impenetrable egotism, which effectually hid this real man from the rest of the world. Mr. Menpes speaks of it occasionally, then drops it without explanation, and reverts to his original thesis. He tells us, then, nothing new about the depths of Whistler's nature, but gives us a delightful account of his habits and manners. 'Whistler As I Knew Him' is profusely and beautifully illustrated, but it is not a picture-book in the sense which implies that it is nothing but a picture-book.

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

A HISTORY OF HUMAN MARRIAGE.*

The oldest of all existing institutions is the family. In some form or other, the union of father and mother and child must have existed from the earliest dawn of human life. The study of the marriage relation, therefore, carries us back to a past that is ancient beyond all reckoning. Much has been written on this subject, though students have usually limited their researches to some particular phase of the question or to some particular period of its development. But a work has lately appeared that in a measure deals with the whole history of this institution, and carries the discussion down to the immediate present. It is true, the author's purpose is to trace the history of marriage in the three homes of the Anglo-Saxon race only; but to accomplish this he has been compelled to make investigations and to include data which throw a flood of light on the institution elsewhere.

The author, Professor George Elliott Howard, is at present professorial lecturer in the University of Chicago. His work comprises three solid volumes of about five hundred pages each, the result of years of continuous labor. The general reader will peruse the text with sustained interest; he will experience little difficulty in following the author's argument or in appreciating the force and significance of his conclusions. The scholar will find in the numerous foot-notes, the extensive bibliography, and the carefully executed index, many additional points of excellence.

What first impresses the reader is the vastness of the field which the author has aimed to cover, the wide reading and the extensive research that the task has demanded, and the mass of materials that have to be studied and criticized. But on closer examination one is

* A HISTORY OF MATRIMONIAL INSTITUTIONS. By George Elliott Howard, Ph.D. In Three Volumes. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

still more impressed with the masterly manner in which this variety of materials is handled. In studying a question such as this, it is difficult to get entirely away from the view-point of our social surroundings. In this respect Professor Howard has succeeded admirably; his treatment is purely scientific. He has studied marriage, not as an institution established by religious authority, but as one that happens to exist among men.

The author begins his work with a study of the primitive family. The doctrine that it originated in a patriarchal aggregation is soon disposed of. More attention is given to the theory that in the beginning the mother was the centre and ruler of the family; but this is also rejected. The author takes his stand with those who hold to the theory of original pairing. Far back in time, then, there was 'the free choice of the man, the free consent of the woman.' This conclusion, however, gives rise to a multitude of problems, to some of which the author seems to provide quite satisfactory solutions; but some remain and perhaps always will remain unsolved, as they take us back into times and conditions of men that were not productive of records.

As culture advanced, however, and the idea of property arose, the status of woman was appreciably lowered. She became a thing of value which was often stolen and sometimes bought. It is wife-purchase that Professor Howard finds in the earliest English sources. But by a gradual development during the first six centuries of Anglo-Saxon history, wife-purchase gives place to self-betrothal and self-marriage. When the twelfth century closes, we have in England a marriage that is essentially a contract merely. It is not ecclesiastical, for the church does not officiate; it is not civil, for the state does not intervene; it is wholly private.

And yet, all through the middle ages forces were operating that tended to make marriage an affair of the church. How the priest first began to participate in the nuptial ceremony by benedictions, bride-masses, and other liturgical acts, is told clearly and fully. By the thirteenth century the development is completed. Marriage is now held to be a sacrament; a priest officiates, and the church controls. A great system of matrimonial law is being perfected by the ecclesiastical jurists: not only does the church solemnize nuptials, it also presumes to say who may and who may not enter into marriage and under what circumstances the bond may be dissolved.

Students who are in the habit of viewing the problems of marriage and divorce from a theological standpoint will find much food for reflection in the author's presentation of the attitude assumed by the mediæval church toward these problems. Also interesting is his review of the matrimonial theories held by the Protestant reformers. But he does not find that the ideas of the sixteenth century affected the institution in England to any appreciable extent before the nineteenth century. In the eyes of the law, English marriage is at present what it was in the beginning, 'a simple contract; but the state has succeeded in imposing upon it the condition of publicity — a task which the church first attempted but failed to accomplish.'

It will no doubt surprise many of Professor Howard's readers to learn that ecclesiastical marriages in England are as recent as the thirteenth century. Perhaps it may also surprise them to learn that among the New England Puritans marriage was wholly a civil institution at which a magistrate must and a clergyman must not officiate. The author also finds that while in theory the Southern colonists looked on marriage and separation as within the jurisdiction of the church, in practice they frequently permitted the local magistrates to exercise authority in these matters, as priests and ecclesiastical courts were generally wanting.

Matrimonial legislation in the United States since the Revolution is treated briefly and yet quite exhaustively. Statutes and court-decisions in great numbers have been examined and compared, and an extensive analysis is presented which gives a full view of the practice in the different states with their similarities, differences, anomalies and peculiarities, such as is probably found in no other work.

The value of Professor Howard's work lies not only in his excellent presentation of a large subject, in his sane criticism of earlier writers, or in his collection of data for the sociologist and the practical reformer; he has added a closing chapter in which he discusses the present-day problems that grow out of the family relation, and makes numerous suggestions looking toward their solution. The chief of these is divorce. As there is a necessary connection between marriage and separation, their histories are told in parallel chapters. The author finds that in ancient times divorce was easily secured, especially by the husband. In general, dissolution of marriage was looked on as a wholly private matter over which the State exercised little or no control. Even after Christianity had become dominant in Southern Europe, and a new theory of marriage had begun to prevail, the authorities permitted divorces much as of old. During the middle ages, divorces became practically unknown; the theory came to be held that a valid marriage could not be dis-

solved, but the church had multiplied the conditions necessary to such a union, and any one who tired of a spouse could readily find some reason why his marriage should be annulled.

In the modern practice the author finds much to commend and much to condemn. Though his attitude toward the question is a liberal one, he deplores the frequency of dissolved unions. But, as he views it, divorce is not necessarily an evil, it is simply the cure for bad marriages. This discussion shows that Professor Howard's studies have not bereft him of a healthy idealism. In vigorous English he pleads for higher matrimonial ideals as the remedy for the much-discussed divorce evil. The solution of the problem he believes lies not so much in legislation as in education. 'If there is to be salvation it must come though the vitalizing regenerative power of a more efficient moral, physical and social training of the young.' And yet, the legislator can do much by providing the proper 'legal environment.' Uniform marriage and divorce laws, more general publicity, more dignity in the civil ceremony, are some of the reforms that he urges. As marriage is a civil institution, Professor Howard believes that all marriages should be solemnized by a magistrate; should the parties desire it, a clergyman might be asked to officiate later. But realizing the practical difficulties that such a proposal would encounter, the author suggests instead that a registrar be appointed for each locality, whose duty it should be to license and register all marriages solemnized within his district, to solemnize marriages when a civil ceremony is desired, and to witness all nuptial ceremonies performed by a clergyman. He also favors certain legal restrictions which want of space does not permit us to discuss.

As to the future of the family, Professor Howard is seemingly very optimistic. The situation is not so bad as we are led to imagine; there is no cause for despair. But after one has followed the story as the author tells it, one can hardly repress the question, Is this optimism justified? Surely it is more difficult to enter into the matrimonial state to-day than in centuries past; yet it would seem from the author's own statistics that the practice of divorce grows continually at an alarming rate. Not until the sociologist shall have traced the history of a sufficient number of divorced families back to the period of betrothal, shall we know to what extent divorces can be attributed to bad or thoughtless marriages. Meanwhile Professor Howard's work will be read and studied with increasing appreciation, not only by the lover of history but also by the devotee of social reform.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

FRESH SHAKESPEARIAN STUDIES.*

The publication of a new book on Shakespeare should be made a matter of conscience. Only the most urgent sense of something new and important to say can justify a writer in adding even a single item to Shakespearian bibliography. Such justification Mr. Churton Collins unquestionably has. Each essay in his 'Studies in Shakespeare' is intended to illustrate an important, and usually a neglected, principle of Shakespearian criticism. The first is an exhaustive presentation of the author's favorite contention that English literature cannot be intelligently studied without reference to the classics; the second is a protest against the recklessness of destructive criticism; the third, an exposition of the supreme place of poetry in modern life, in accordance with Arnold's well-known view in the essay on 'The Study of Poetry'; the sixth illustrates Shakespeare's method of dealing with his 'sources'; the ninth gives the *coup de grace* to the 'monstrous myth' of Baconianism. The very Preface is evidence of the scholarly method and enormous resources that all of Mr. Collins's other work has taught us to expect. It is proof, too, of his daring. Though crushed by 'the weight of the superincumbent hour,' one's spirit merrily rises at the challenge to German academic monographs. We too are 'insular enough to think that, on the question of the authenticity of an Elizabethan drama, an English scholar can dispense with German lights.' Sufficiently courageous also is his assurance that not only 'Titus Andronicus,' the three parts of 'Henry VI.' and the whole of 'Henry VIII.' are the work of Shakespeare, but also the 'Contention' and the 'True Tragedy.' It is quite possible that in his reaction against the destructive criticism of the day, he leans slightly to the side of excessive conservatism; but that, we think, is 'virtue's side.' It requires, moreover, courage and a certain self-mortification for a reputable critic, at this time of day, to discuss Baconianism at all. This 'grotesque heresy' belongs to a class to which we may apply St. Paul's words, 'Let it not be once named among you.'

But Mr. Collins has other qualifications besides scholarship and courage. He takes criticism very seriously. 'On its competence and sincerity,' he writes, 'depends more than can be defined or estimated, for it gives the ply to the serious study of literature generally. Whether that study is to be facilitated or retarded, to go straight or to take wrong turns, to be fruitful or barren, — for all this it is responsible.' A very different attitude is this

* STUDIES IN SHAKESPEARE. By J. Churton Collins. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

from the *dilettante* search for novelties, the paradoxical smartness, of the critical writing with which we are too familiar. We may as well confess that we find it difficult to be judicial in dealing with a critic who is at the same time a scholar of rare excellence, who has a keen sense of the social responsibility of criticism, and who writes at times a style as trenchant and distinctive as Matthew Arnold's. Time fails us to enumerate his excellences. He would be distinguished as a phrase-maker if he had no other critical talents. Fervent as his admiration of Shakespeare is, there is not a line in the book that suggests hysteria. Ardently as he maintains his various theses, nothing is more evident than that with all the candor and balanced judgment at his command he is not trying to make out a case but to arrive at the truth. He opens the essay on 'Shakespearian Paradoxes' with the remark, 'Sainte-Beuve has finely said that the first aim of criticism should be the discovery of truth;' and to this volume the remark is eminently applicable. He of course makes much use of the citation of parallel passages, but with few exceptions he cites genuine parallels. When one perceives the use made of this device by the Baconians, one is inclined to distrust all parallelism. Nor are they the only offenders; for they can hardly outdo in audacity and fatuity some orthodox Shakespearians. Mr. Collins is for the most part, in this particular as in others, a model of good sense. Commenting on the difficulty of deciding between mere similarity of thought and actual borrowing, he says: 'Common sense and the ordinary laws of probability are perhaps as good criteria as we can have in these cases.' They are, as everyone knows, the last criteria usually employed. Moreover, the critic who undertakes to prove Shakespeare's indebtedness to another writer because of similarity of thought or expression is too often not scholar enough to know that his conclusion is nullified by quite as significant resemblances to someone from whom he could not possibly have borrowed. Mr. Collins's resources for dealing with such a situation are ample, as the essay on 'Montaigne and Shakespeare' shows.

The first essay, 'Shakespeare as a Classical Scholar,' is the most notable. It undertakes to prove, by an exhaustive array of parallels, that Shakespeare's 'small Latin' was sufficient to enable him to read Ovid, Plautus, Seneca, Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucretius, and Cicero, in the original; and Plato, the Anthology, and the Greek dramatists in Latin translations. Ben Jonson's criticism is therefore only the classical expert's depreciation of a scholarship that would enable the poet merely to read Latin with facility, but not to compose in it nor to deal with it critically. Mr. Collins also supposes Shakespeare to have had Greek enough to give a perceptible color to his style. Since Farmer's famous essay of 1766, reprinted recently in Mr. Nichol Smith's 'Eighteenth Century Essays on Shakespeare,' so extensive a claim for the poet has been practically unheard of in Shakespearian criticism; but we believe that a candid examination of Mr. Collins's arguments will show that he has substantiated it. To be sure, not all his parallel passages compel assent. 'Adaptation' is rather a strong word for the relation of Temp., 1.2.399-401 to Lucretius, 2.1002-1006; the 'undoubted reminiscences' of Lucretius, 2.20-39, that 'permeate' the soliloquies of Henry V. and Henry VI. (Hen. V., 4.1; 3 Hen. VI., 2.5) seem to us highly doubtful. The really distinctive note of Lucretius is quite wanting, and the soliloquies merely sound the pastoral note to be heard in well-nigh every Elizabethan anthology. In Troil. and Cress., 5.3, where Andromache, Cassandra and Priam attempt to dissuade Hector from battle, it is by no means necessary to see a reminiscence of the 'Seven against Thebes,' for the ultimate source of the scene is evidently the 'Roman de Troie' of Benoît de Sainte-More, ll.15113-15525 (Joly's edition), where Hector's father, mother, wife, and sisters (Helen and Polyxena) plead with him in vain. Nor is it quite clear that 'this muddy vesture of decay' (Merch. of Ven., 5.1.64) owes anything to the σαρκὸς περὶ βόλαια of 'Hercules Mad,' 1269. Nevertheless, the result of a detailed inspection of the essay is conviction of its truth and of its high importance. It will not only prove of indispensable value to readers of Shakespeare, but it ought to be a very mine of illustration for students of the classics.

If this essay is the most instructive in the volume, the one devoted to 'The Bacon-Shakespeare Mania' is naturally the most entertaining. It is a review of 'The Mystery of William Shakespeare,' by Judge Webb, Regius Professor of Laws and Public Orator in the University of Dublin, — such a review as ought to close the controversy if Baconians were amenable to argument or had a sense of humor. As Judge Webb is clearly the fine flower of Baconianism, we may estimate the whole school at its best in him. As we read his divagations on the 'noted weed' of the seventy-sixth Sonnet (p. 354), for example, we heartily agree with his reviewer in wondering 'whether such premises and such reasonings were ever before heard out of establishments which it would be disrespectful to specify.' Verily, as Mr. Collins says, 'in dealing with Baconians, the first requisite is resignation.' Anyone, whether interested in the controversy or not, who wishes to read a specimen of acute reasoning, based on

wide and exact learning, and brightened at every turn by the sliest of witty suggestions, never ill-natured nor heavy-handed, always light, graceful, delightful, we should think, even to their victim, will do well to read this essay. It is a triumphant vindication of Lord Shaftesbury's criterion of ridicule as the test of solemn absurdities.

In the essay on 'Sophocles and Shakespeare,' Mr. Collins is at his philosophic best. It is a parallel of too rare a kind, a kind that demands at once more exact and more generous scholarship, and that in more than one field, than any but the exceptional critic can command. It is a study on large lines of the two great dramatists of the world, an attempt to show how essentially alike in spirit, and even in life, they were. There could scarcely be a more moving plea for the comparative study of English and the classics than this admirable paper. Mr. Collins is, of course, not equally convincing on all points. There is, we think, an occasional overstatement, as, for instance, on p. 137, where we are told that 'it may be doubted whether a sarcasm or acrimonious word ever fell from the lips of either!' We venture to think that he minimizes the place of Necessity in the 'Antigone.' It is at least a question whether Sophocles did not intend to propound an unsolved and insoluble enigma. No doubt, one ought to obey God rather than men, but then the tragic ἁμαρτία becomes a holy and necessary crime, necessary because holy, and the tragic issue is unavoidable by a God-fearing soul. 'Antigone falls a victim to a suicidal act of audacious disobedience' is hardly an adequate account of one of the great problem-plays of the world. In this essay, too, he commits himself to an odd ethical position. 'As we note in them both as men and artists,' he writes on p. 141, 'no deficiency, so we discern in them no excess; all is balance, all is measure.' Yet both indulged 'fully and equally in the pleasures sought by the voluptuary and the pleasures which appeal to the finer senses and the mind.' Again, on p. 136: 'In youth and middle age both were voluptuaries . . . and by no poets has the terrible and degrading tyranny of mere passion been so intimately and appallingly described.' If we concede that the sonnets and plays are in any sense autobiographical, as we probably must, then Sonnet CXXIX. is doubtless as autobiographical as any; and if so, are 'no excess,' 'balance,' 'measure,' quite the terms to apply to the life of the man who wrote it?

The other studies, each in its way admirable, are on the following subjects: 'Shakespearian Paradoxes,' an attempt to restore 'Titus Andronicus' to the canon; 'Shakespeare as a Prose Writer;' 'Was Shakespeare a Lawyer?' — containing an amazing list of the legal references in the plays and poems; 'Shakespeare and Holinshed,' a study of the poet's use of historical material in Macbeth; 'Shakespeare and Montaigne;' 'The Text and Prosody of Shakespeare,' a plea for textual conservatism, illustrated, like all the rest, by an immense array of citations.

One defect the volume certainly has. For a scholar, Mr. Collins's method of referring to the plays is most unscholarly. He is inconsistent in abbreviation; he rarely gives an exact line-reference, but alludes vaguely to a speech or passage; when he does give a line-reference, it is frequently wrong; and, worst of all, he misquotes passages that the vulgar also misquote. 'We are such stuff as dreams are made of' occurs twice (pp. 52 and 83); Hamlet's 'when honor's at the stake' (4.4.56) is slightly but irritatingly mangled on p. 285; and Macbeth's 'assurance' becomes 'doubly sure' on p. 212. In the last instance, the reference should be to Macb., 4.1 instead of 4.2. On p. 282, Meas. for Meas., 1.2 should be 1.1.30; on p. 303, there is both ambiguity and error, for the reference, 'in the same play, etc.,' is to Temp., 5.1.58; on p. 30, the reference to Cymbeline should be 3.3.77-78; etc. Some of these errors are, no doubt, due to the proof-reading, which is inexcusably bad. On p. 191, 2 Henry IV. should be 2 Henry VI; on p. 246, 'important' should evidently be unimportant; on p. 178, 'change and change' should be 'chance and change;' on p. 254, Banquo should be possessive; on p. 154, 'Seward' should be Siward; on p. 161, 'Cleon' occurs twice for Creon. The punctuation is highly eccentric, and the index is not complete.

These inadvertencies are perhaps the more disconcerting because of the character of the book. One could wish it to be faultless; for it is the most vivid reminder of the greatness of Shakespeare that we have read in many a day, and it will send its readers to the plays themselves, — which, we suppose, is the end of criticism.

CHARLES H. A. WAGER.

PLAYS, ACTING, AND MUSIC.*

Mr. Symons's book may fairly be termed a notable volume of criticism; a fact all the more striking since the book is made up of articles reporting current amusement, contributed in the regular journalistic way to London papers, especially to 'The Academy.' One is ready enough to credit this sort of writing with readableness, and far too ready to avoid highly laudatory terms regarding a critic so avowedly

* PLAYS, ACTING, AND MUSIC. By Arthur Symons. With portraits. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

individual as Mr. Symons. But in this book Mr. Symons turns out to have a sound perception of beauty and its values, and wins his way doubtless all the better because his readers may have been sceptical at the outset. He has the air of rejecting all academic criticism; of uttering his casual impressions as if they were valid because his and because casual; of being of the mood given vogue by Verlaine; of seeming, in short, a modern of the type we too defiantly call decadent. The habit of mind thus indicated is often mere pose; it is not — essentially, at least — pose in Mr. Symons. Nor does the impressionistic air serve here, as such seeming so frequently does, to cloak either wildness or dulness of critical imaginings. One repeats that Mr. Symons's opinions are sound, and even (in the good sense of a word doubtless distasteful to the impressionist) academic. For instance, in dealing with Duse, Bernhardt, Réjane, he does not find it necessary to fly in the face of popular approval, or even to urge that these astonishing actresses are liked for qualities they do not possess, and that their true virtues are hidden to the vulgar. In the main, he likes the qualities that are also perceptible to the man of average refinement, who could not, however, express himself so keenly or so finally. In other words, the glowing phrases are animated by common sense. But this is not to indicate that the substance of these criticisms is commonplace, plus the charm of style; Mr. Symons has a fine perception of delicate things, an honest sense of proportion, and, as the mass of his criticism will show, he has real vision.

The title of the book indicates the three groups into which the criticism falls, music receiving the briefest although perhaps the most interesting treatment. It is the continental stage, — plays and actors, — rather than the English, which most concerns Mr. Symons; and not unnaturally, for few would care to doubt the current English inferiority in this regard, and it is characteristic of this critic to prefer to talk of the best things. Not that he scorns the English-speaking stage, as it is our wholly uncritical fashion to do, but that he can discriminate between good and better, as witness this searching comment:

'Irving represents the old school of acting, just as Duse represents the new school. To Duse, acting is a thing almost wholly apart from action; she thinks on the stage, scarcely moves there; when she feels emotion, it is her chief care not to express it with emphasis, but to press it down into her soul, until only the pained reflection of it glimmers out of her eyes and trembles in the hollows of her cheeks. To Irving, on the contrary, acting is all that the word literally means; it is an art of sharp, detached, yet always delicate, movements; he crosses the stage with intention, as he intentionally adopts a fine, crabbed, personal, highly conventional elocution of his own; he is an actor, and he acts, keeping nature, or the too close resemblance of nature, carefully out of his composition. With Miss Terry there is only the personal charm of a very natural nature, which has become deliciously sophisticated. She is the eternal girl, and she can never grow old; one might say, she can never grow up. She learns her part, taking it quite artificially, as a part to be learnt; and then, at her frequent moments of forgetfulness, charms us into delight, though never into conviction, by a gay abandonment to the self of a passing moment.'

One may agree or differ, but in either event will doubtless think that this is carefully-written, carefully-composed criticism, and that it has behind it keen observation and high ideals of art. Genuine insight is constantly apparent in the volume, and perhaps nowhere more clearly (in the comments on the theatre) than in the discussions of Bernhardt's Phèdre and of Réjane's Zaza, — not brought together in the book, but worth while setting side by side here:

'Réjane can be vulgar, as nature is vulgar: she has all the instinct of the human animal, of the animal woman, whom man will never quite civilise. . . . More than any other actress she is the human animal without disguise or evasion; with all the instincts, all the natural cries and movements. . . . Scepticism is no longer possible: the thing is before you, abominably real, a disquieting and irrefutable thing, which speaks with its own voice, as it has never spoken on the stage through any other actress.'

'The passion of Phèdre . . . is an abnormal, an insane thing, and that passion comes to us with all its force and all its perversity; but the words in which it is expressed are never extravagant, they are always clear, simple, temperate, perfectly precise and explicit. The art is an art exquisitely balanced between the conventional and the realistic, and the art of Sarah Bernhardt, when she plays the part, is balanced with the same unerring skill. She seems to abandon herself wholly, at times, to her "fureurs"; she tears the words with her teeth, and spits them out of her mouth, like a wild beast ravening upon prey; but there is always dignity, restraint, a certain remoteness of soul, and there is always the verse, and her miraculous rendering of the verse, to keep Racine in the right atmosphere. Of what we call acting there is little, little change in the expression of the face. The part is a part for the voice, and it is only in "Phèdre" that one can bear that orchestra, her voice, in all its variety of beauty.'

Mr. Symons's comments on music are distinctly worth quoting. Their suggestiveness is of the better sort, that which shows the relationship of a new work to fundamental criteria; not the poorer suggestiveness which finds its outlet in undeliberated epigram or sensational comparison. This, of Tschaikowsky, for example, is worth thinking about: 'In your delight at finding anyone so alive, you are inclined to wel-

come him without reserve, and to forget that a man of genius is not necessarily a great artist, and that, if he is not a great artist, he is not a satisfactory man of genius.' Mr. Symons's notion that Pachmann is the greatest living pianist may not find wide acceptance, but it is based upon the conviction that such praise is deserved by one who 'can play certain things better than any other pianist can play anything.' The 'certain things' are Chopin's, of course, and Pachman's playing 'gives you pure music, not states of soul or of temperament, not interpretations, but echoes. * * * I do not think he has ever put an intention into Chopin. Chopin had no intentions.' Mr. Symons's denunciation of a hybrid art-form, the mingling of music and spoken words, may possibly find some response now that we are by way of hearing that 'would-be artistic creation,' Strauss's setting of Enoch Arden. There can be but little doubt of the utter correctness of the critic's position.

Enough has been quoted to indicate the quality of Mr. Symons's criticism, its independence and usual sanity. Its fluency is the fluency of ideas rather than of words. If occasionally one hesitates in agreement, it is from the feeling that now and then the author resents the inevitableness of logic when it is opposed to the tempting thrill of momentary impression.

MARTIN SAMPSON.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.*

About 273 years ago, John Cotton and others established in Boston a series of lectures, delivered every Thursday, in which matters relating to the spiritual and physical well-being of the community were discussed. These came to be known as the 'Great and Thursday Lectures,' and have been given almost without a break down to the present day. Last year, with the coöperation of the American Unitarian Association, there was delivered a series of lectures on religious liberty in America as illustrated by the lives of those who did most to further the cause. These lectures have now been gathered together, and issued in the form of a book. It is worth while to enumerate the headings of the chapters, in order to show who the 'pioneers' were and what they were thought to especially stand for: — I., William Brewster and the Independents; II., Roger Williams and his Doctrine of Soul Liberty; III., Thomas Hooker and the Principle of Congregational Independency; IV., William Penn and the Gospel of the Inner Light; V., Thomas Jefferson and the Influence of Democracy upon Religion; VI., William Ellery Channing and the Growth of Spiritual Christianity; VII., Horace Bushnell and Progressive Orthodoxy; VIII., Hosea Ballou and the Larger Hope; IX., Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Doctrine of the Divine Immanence; X., Theodore Parker and the Naturalization of Religion; XI., Phillips Brooks and the Unity of the Spirit.

The lectures are naturally rather unequal in merit, but the recital of the thoughts and deeds of the eleven men enumerated could hardly be otherwise than inspiring. Regarding the somewhat broken narrative as a whole, we see the early struggle for physical freedom,— the right not merely to think, but to act and speak in accordance with the inner light. Said Roger Williams in 1631, 'The civil sword may make a nation of hypocrites and anti-Christians, but not one Christian. . . . Persons may with less sin be forced to marry whom they cannot love than to worship where they cannot believe.' Liberty achieved in outward form, the struggle was followed by a period of calm, and it was half forgotten that there was anything to struggle for. The State Church was established in the land, and dogma stood for religion. A barrier had been raised up, it could not be improved away, and the alternative of revolution remained. Who will doubt that this nation came into being as much from a psychological as a physical necessity? So it followed that Jefferson and Channing, Bushnell and Ballou, stood for the freedom of the mind, and independent churches came into being. In the time that followed, man's mental horizon was broadened by science, and new adjustments became necessary. It seemed to many an earnest soul that the foundations of belief were sapped, and the expansion permitted by freedom had converted what was once solid into mere nebulosity. Yet there were some who understood, and thus came forward the prophets of modern times, whose voices still ring in our ears.

In all of this, directive purpose seems strangely combined with streaks of perversity, — blind alleys of thought, as it were. Our poor old human race moves more like a man in the dark than an athlete running for a prize. Yet we go forward, and do not doubt that the prize is waiting, though we have no very clear idea what it is.

In the lecture on Emerson (pp. 321, 323), Dr. Peabody quotes and criticises a statement of Theodore Parker's that, 'If Christianity be true at all, it would be just as true if Herod or Catiline had taught it.' It is very justly objected, that the supposition itself is an absurdity; but the idea did not originate with Parker,

* PIONEERS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN AMERICA. Edited by Samuel A. Eliot. Boston: American Unitarian Association.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN AMERICAN EDUCATION. By Joseph Henry Crooker. Boston: American Unitarian Association.

for long ago Luther wrote 'the book which preaches Christ is apostolic, were its author Judas, Annas, Pilate, or Herod.'

Dr. Crooker, in his work on 'Religious Freedom in American Education' presents an analysis and discussion of the educational institutions of this country in their relation to religious dogma. The book is that of a propagandist, not that of a scientific student. Dr. Crooker is of course opposed to any sort of union of Church and State, and says:

'That is the best arrangement, for all interests and institutions, which keeps the Public School close to its special work and frees it from all other responsibilities, which commits religious instruction to those who are called of God to give it, and which leaves the Bible to make its way into the heart, not by compulsion and formality, but along the lines of persuasion which center in home and church' (p. 82).

Then, as to the teaching of morals,—

'Shall, then, our Public Schools teach a formal moral code? No, rather let them possess a moral atmosphere derived from the personality of the teacher. . . . Place a Horace Mann or a Thomas Arnold in a school-room, and that school will possess more moral power than resides in all the ethical handbooks in the whole world' (p. 45).

Very well, but how about the quality of the teachers we have? We are told,—

'In intelligence, singleness of purpose, purity of life, there is not a priesthood in the world that outranks them; and there are few that equal them. Is it not a frightful slander to call our Public Schools irreligious, when, in fact, they are taught by as noble and saintly a band of workers as ever consecrated themselves to the service of humanity?' (p. 35.)

Positively, we begin to feel a little dizzy. Extremes sometimes meet, and it is fair to ask whether, in our undoubtedly righteous zeal for non-sectarian schools, we may not sometimes leave our children totally at the mercy of bigots on the one hand, or hard-hearted materialism on the other. A great part of the purpose of education is to put the child in the possession of the ripest fruits of the mental travail of the race; and if anyone believes that that can be done without referring to religion, he strangely misconceives both history and the human mind. To leave the child to 'those called of God,' according to their own designation, is frequently to leave him to narrow, warped, or misleading teachers; and if any sectarian feels injured by this statement, I beg him to consider that it refers not to his sect, but to all others. The exclusion of dogma from the schools, and the search for noble teachers,—these are aims worthy of all support; but when we get the right men and women, let us not curtail their freedom, nor prevent them from freely imparting the fruits of their own spiritual development.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

BRIEFS OF NEW BOOKS.

Booker Washington's gospel of labor.

Mr. Washington's 'Working with the Hands' (Doubleday, Page & Co.) is a logical and satisfactory sequel to his 'Up from Slavery.' At first thought, the new book seems to add little to the autobiography; it re-affirms the 'gospel of hard work with head and hands,' and it retells the story of Tuskegee, only with more detail. But in final analysis it proves to go farther. 'Up from Slavery' explained the man and stated his theorem; 'Working with the Hands' gives the demonstration, full in fact and experience, and states the far-reaching corollaries. Nor will any of us who believe in the 'worth of work with the hands as an uplifting power in real education' weary of learning how that power has been exemplified at Tuskegee, in farm and wagon-shops, brick-yard and foundry, class-room, laboratory, and kitchen, until the community has become not only almost self-equipped, but as elevated in tone, comparatively, as Brook Farm itself. The book is rightly called 'Working with the Hands' rather than 'The Story of Tuskegee.' The principle is much larger than the institution, and the author tells something of its wider application. How far he himself, following General Armstrong's lead, has stimulated the impulse toward manual training in all education, North and South, it is aside from his modesty to say, even if he could. But he realizes and insists upon the economic and political importance of his work. 'It was this training of the hands,' he says, 'that furnished the first basis for united and sympathetic interest and action between the two races at the South, and the whites at the North and those at the South.' He calls attention to the fact that the industries of Porto Rico, Hayti, and parts of Africa, are being transformed by men trained at Tuskegee; and he believes that moral and religious transformation will follow the economic. 'After diligent investigation,' he says, 'I have been unable to find a dozen former students in idleness. They are busy in schoolroom, field, shop, home, or church. They are busy because they have placed themselves in demand by learning to do that which the world wants done, and because they have learned the disgrace of idleness and the sweetness of labor.' The lover of mankind, and of poetry, cannot help dreaming of what life and literature will be like, when the Man with the Hoe—the man

'dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes,'

shall have been replaced by the man Mr. Washington is training, whose hand, head, and heart are educated in service, and who knows the sweetness and dignity of labor.

The course of empire.

Small satisfaction will come to the idealist from the reading of Mr. Archibald R. Colquhoun's 'Greater America' (Harper). In all but its concluding chapters, which are in the nature of prophecy, it is a history of the expansion of the republic,

from the Louisiana Purchase to the purchase of the Filipinos and their archipelago. The author shows that nowhere have any considerations other than those of material interest been permitted to stand in the way of the acquisition of empire, from Jefferson's extra-constitutional negotiations with the first Napoleon, through the Mexican War, to the Treaty of Paris by which the Philippines were brought under the flag but not under the constitution. He is convinced that Cuba will fall into our laps, like a ripened cocoanut; he considers the annexation of Mexico and the Central American republics possible; he weighs the chances of bringing the Canadian provinces into the sisterhood of states, and the thought of drawing the southern line of 'greater America' at the river Amazon after extending it to the North Pole is rather a serious one with him. The islands of the Caribbean are taken up one by one, and their future settled, with the possibilities of the Dutch West Indies coming into the hands of Germany. The government of the United States is explained in detail for the benefit of his British readers, as the administration of the Indian empire is detailed for Americans. The problems of expansion are considered in the light of these two systems, and the Filipino is set down as incapable of self-government from any American point of view, with a smile for those who would disregard the teachings of history in the tropics. A larger navy is insisted upon, as Great Britain and the United States cannot consent to the overthrow of Japan as a naval factor in the balance of power necessary to progress on the farther shores of the Pacific. The book is frankly materialistic in its point of view, and is calculated to delight the hearts of all true imperialists. Needless to say, it does not set forth the final historical fact that imperial nations have uniformly gone down into the abysses of history, while only those, like China, which have been steady advocates of peace, have been long able to survive.

Disraeli the statesman.

While the world is waiting for Lord Rowton to publish the long-expected full and satisfactory life of the man he so devotedly served as secretary, various writers, without his qualifications and resources for the task, give us from time to time their accounts, now fragmentary and now more nearly complete, of that remarkable career. In a small volume about as large as one of our 'Beacon Biographies,' Mr. Walter Sichel presents an outline of Disraeli's public life, briefly naming his book 'Beaconsfield' (Dutton). Having already treated his subject from another point of view in his 'Disraeli: A Study in Personality and Ideas,' the author now devotes his attention to Lord Beaconsfield's political career. From the first he shows himself a thorough-going admirer of the brilliant statesman. Accordingly the less admirable traits of his character are either left undelineated or are but faintly suggested. Only the briefest reference is made to the famous squabble with O'Connell, and there is no mention of the altercation with Joseph Hume. To readers not having something like a professional love for the details of English political history,— the ups and downs of reform movements, the perpetual clashing of parties, the fate of this, that, or the other bill in Parliament,— the book will seem somewhat of a twice-told tale, so often has its subject-matter been handled by previous writers. Touching on our own Civil War and his country's attitude in the matter, Mr. Sichel voices a probably erroneous impression when he says, 'The natural sympathies of the nation . . . were with the South.' That the English people as a whole espoused the pro-slavery cause, has long been regarded as more than doubtful. Indeed, some convincing evidence of the right-mindedness of the English press at the time has recently been published, as the reader may remember. For a handy outline, agreeably illustrated with a dozen portraits and other views, this little book is to be commended.

The study of government in Wyoming.

In view of the present celebration of the Louisiana Purchase and the projected memorial of the travels of Lewis and Clark next year, Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard's book on 'The Government of Wyoming' (Whitaker & Ray) comes very opportunely to remind us of the unique position of that state as being embraced in all the four large cessions of land west of the Mississippi. Dr. Hebard has the faculty of writing very lucidly and interestingly about what is too often deemed 'too dry' a subject. An excellent chronological table makes clear the various stages in the formation of the territory and its subsequent development, and the historical portions of the book are very acceptable. Its chief interest lies, of course, in what concerns its government. As an attorney-at-law, the author possesses the equipment needed to make the chapters on Administration and Justice (as explaining the legal steps from arrest to conviction or acquittal in civil and criminal cases) instructive and helpful. Other timely topics are the chapters discussing the constitutional conventions and the convention which led to Statehood, the Australian ballot-system introduced in the State by the author's brother, the elective franchise, the land-boards, the irrigation laws, and the benefits of forest reserves (of particular interest to the 'arid' West), — a range of topics of more than local interest, useful and necessary to all classes. The errors are few, and only such as might slip in unawares into any book; while a list of questions and references at the end of each chapter, good illustrations, maps, and appendices, besides a complete index, make the volume a very satisfactory contribution to our scant literature on this subject. The study of government in Wyoming has not hitherto been aided by a satisfactory text-book. This little volume is cordially recommended as a handy reference-book for libraries where this portion of our history is not often adequately represented.

Revelations of military life in Germany.

One reads with pleasure that Lieutenant Bilse, author of 'Aus einer kleinen Garnison,' has been released from the military sentence of imprisonment inflicted on him for writing his book, which

contained in the form of fiction the severest of criticisms upon the conduct of officers of the German military establishment in times of peace — by telling the truth about them. His book, it may be remembered, resulted in a general inquiry on the part of the German Emperor into his most highly favored national institution, the result of which was so far confirmatory of the things described that the old and barbarous rule of English law, 'the greater the truth the greater the libel,' must be in force in Germany, at least among the military. Mr. Wolf von Schierbrand has translated the story into English, with the title of 'A Little Garrison' (Stokes), providing it with an introduction in which he sets forth these facts, telling his readers that he was obliged to suppress some of the episodes in it as too strong for American reading. Those remaining tend to show that, with notable exceptions, the German officer is a moral coward, a bully, a thief, a liar, a petty swindler, a gambler, an absconder, a drunkard, a libertine, and several other unpleasant things. This is in times of peace; in times of war, as Mr. Kipling has noted, he is a hero. The problem appears to be to force a man who is taught as a matter of professional duty to disregard during a time of war every law, human and divine, prescribed for good conduct, to observe all those laws when it has not been made permissible for him to become a chartered murderer, thief, liar, and the rest. It is not stated in just those terms by Mr. von Schierbrand, Lieutenant Bilse, or the commentators on the book at home or abroad; and, so stated, it does not appear to be a problem capable of easy solution. The one remedy likely to be efficacious would seem to be the discouragement of the military spirit. Germany, however, is little likely to do this.

Royalty in roseate hues.

Mlle. Helene Vacaresco, about whom the world heard a good deal some ten years ago, has published her impressions of various royal personages in an attractive volume entitled 'Kings and Queens I have Known' (Harper). Pope Leo XIII. also has a place in the list, which includes most of the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Although the writer professes to give personal reminiscences, her book — with the exception of the chapter on Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva), to whom she is a lady-in-waiting — is largely of the kind that a well-appointed library would easily enable a less privileged person to manufacture; and of Queen Wilhelmina, one of her most interesting characters, she gives nothing at all that savors of personal impression. Her style lacks simplicity and restraint; all things wear a glamor of romance to her view, and every situation must yield its bit of sentiment and poetry. She is a poet, and insists on remaining one even in her prose. Delighting in what she calls 'brilliant accesses of force and desire, passionate thrillings of souls ever ready to court peril,' she has written a book which it would be foolishness to treat as a sober narrative of facts. The Emperor of Austria she pictures as an unhappy husband, deserted for long periods by his errant consort. Describing her meeting with the German Emperor and Empress at Sigmaringen, she writes, with unaccountable self-contradiction: 'Sigmaringen Schloss has for many hundred years belonged to the Catholic branch of the Hohenzollern family, who bear no relationship whatever to the younger and more prosperous line.' Portraits accompany all the chapters except that on the late King and Queen of Servia, and Mlle. Vacaresco herself appears in the frontispiece.

Birds' nests and eggs of North America.

The depth of devotion which leads a man to write such a book as that of Mr. Chester A. Reed on 'North American Birds' Eggs' (Doubleday, Page & Co.) can be comprehended only by the true bird-lover. Mr. Reed's descriptions of the birds themselves, which cover practically all the species on the continent — nearly eight hundred — are not full enough to be of much value for purposes of identification, but are intended only to introduce the fuller descriptions of nests and eggs. As Mr. Reed says, 'The greatest interest in the study of birds centres in their home-life'; and his purpose is to add to popular knowledge on this subject. He does not wish to stimulate the indiscriminate collecting of birds' eggs, but recognizes the fact that 'knowledge does not imply possession,' and that the collector is one of the enemies of bird-life. Except in the cases of sub-species that deviate only slightly from the type, life-size drawings of the eggs are given, showing shape and markings with minute fidelity. These cuts are in black-and-white, but the colors are carefully described, so that the record is complete. It is an interesting novelty in bird-literature to find the illustrations of eggs given in full on the page, while thumb-nail sketches of the birds appear in the margin. To most readers, the seventy additional illustrations, most of them full-page, showing nests and their surroundings, will appeal as the most interesting feature of the book, — so interesting, in fact, as to make the book worth while if it had no other value. The literary critic will wince a little, however, at seeing these beautiful pictures labeled 'photos,' and at frequent awkward expressions in the text.

A distinguished English woman of Science.

Russia, France and the United States have each furnished some illustrious names to the list of women who have achieved fame in the fields of pure or applied science, but not many have found the British environment conducive to this result. An exception, however, must be made in the case of Miss Eleanor Ormerod, England's most noted economic entomologist. That her fame was not merely a local one is evidenced by the array of eminent correspondents in all civilized lands and some far corners of the earth who have contributed to her 'Autobiography and Correspondence' (Dutton). This has been edited and compiled by Professor Robert Wallace of the University of Edinburgh, of which institution she was the first woman honorary graduate. Her correspondence, here published for the first time, will be of espe-

cial interest to all economic entomologists. The moderation and eminent good-sense which characterized her 'Annual Reports' (1877-1898) won for her a high place in the esteem of her co-workers throughout the world. Her services to the Royal Agricultural Society and the Royal Agricultural College, and in behalf of agricultural education, were given freely and ungrudgingly, and may yet bear fruit when England awakens to the fact that science, even applied entomology, has its place in the schedules of the modern university. The extensive correspondence and abundant illustrations give a technical value to the book for the specialist, and the story of this useful and successful life should be inspiration to others who have similar means and leisure for a scientific career.

Essays in fact and in fiction.

Mr. Henry W. Nevinson, known to the literary world as war correspondent of 'The Daily Chronicle' and author of 'Ladysmith: the Diary of a Siege,' and other books, has turned his South-African and other professional experiences to account in a collection of miscellanies, mostly fiction, entitled 'Between the Acts' (Dutton). Four of the stories have to do with Boers and Kaffirs, kraals and kopjes, and like things and persons. Nevertheless, despite the abundance of local color, the tales are not always convincing, as, for example, when, in a besieged and starving village, a hen not only figures in a thriving condition, without visible means of support, but even achieves the laying of an egg! Two stories of university life, one at Jena, the other at Oxford, are somewhat amusingly burlesque. Two autobiographical chapters, one Greco-Turkish war story, one slum story, two love stories, one journalist's tale, and one Spanish sketch, with a bit of verse at the end of each, complete the volume. Some of the poems are graceful, occasionally attaining a neatness that is almost epigrammatic, and a few of the stories are ingenious; but the book will hardly place the author on that 'pinnacle of fame' which gives the title of his concluding chapter.

In quaint old Sussex.

The beautiful downs of Sussex are a treasure-house of English history. Mr. Lucas's 'Highways and Byways in Sussex' (Macmillan) reveals the instinct of the archaeologist, the historian, and the litterateur. Mr. Lucas wandered along the chalk cliffs, over the downs, up the little river valleys, and among the ruins of ancient glory, with open eyes and mind. Churchyards, castles, groves, hedgerows, and villages, all told him stories which he has incorporated in this volume. Seventy-six well-executed sketches of buildings, landscapes, groves, parks, and street scenes, by Mr. F. L. Griggs, add to the vividness of the narrative. A good map of Sussex, with its cities, towns, rivers, downs, and highways, helps the reader in his trips across country with his guide. In these excursions we get glimpses of many famous characters; we find Queen Elizabeth at Cowdray, Dr. Johnson at Windhurst, William Collins at Chichester, Cowper at Eastham, Shelley at Horsham, Cobbett at Billinghurst, Pope at West Grinstead, Swinburne at Shoreham, and Charles Lamb at Hastings. We get traces of Romans, Britons, Saxons and Normans, as at Pevensey Castle, where William the Conqueror was present in person. Such compilations have their place in the collections on English historical geography.

Notes.

Some 'Selected Sermons of Jonathan Edwards,' edited by Prof. H. Norman Gardiner, is a new 'Pocket Classic' published by the Macmillan Co.

'Twelve Christmas Stories,' by Charles Dickens, edited by Miss Jane Gordon, is one of the 'Eclectic School Readings' published by the American Book Co.

'Arithmetic Made Easy for Teachers and Pupils,' by Miss Mabel A. Marsh, is a text-book of teaching method published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

'The Dramatic Element in the Popular Ballad' is the subject of a study by Mr. George Morey Miller, just issued as a publication of the University of Cincinnati.

Mr. John Lane publishes, in his attractive and inexpensive 'Canvasback Library,' a new edition of Herr Sudermann's 'Regina,' in Miss Beatrice Marshall's translation.

'Dux Christus,' by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, is an outline study of religious Japan, just published by the Macmillan Co. in a series of volumes devoted mainly to foreign missions.

'A First Latin Writer,' by Mr. Mather A. Abbott, is a recent publication of the American Book Co., who also send us the 'Elements of Algebra for Beginners,' by Professor George W. Hall.

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. announce a new series of American biographies, in many volumes, classified according to occupations. Some two dozen volumes are well under way, each comprising from a half-dozen to a score of biographies.

'The Mathematical Theory of Eclipses,' according to the Chauvenet-Bessel method, is the subject of a treatise by Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan. The work has an appendix on transits and occultations, and is published by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

'A Primer of Philosophy,' by Dr. A. S. Rappoport, is a diminutive but compact book published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. Its purpose is to supply the beginner in philosophy with a kind of student's guide to the problems of the science and the solutions which have been proposed.

George Lawrence's 'Brakespeare' was published a full generation ago, and strikingly anticipated the type of romantic historical fiction of which so much has been written in our own day. The new edition just published by Messrs. F. M. Buckles & Co. should, therefore, not fail to attract a new set of readers for this once fairly famous book.

'Our Own and Other Worlds,' by Mr. Joseph Hamilton, is an illustrated book of popular astronomy, published by Messrs. Eaton & Mains. The work has a marked religious flavor, and the writer seems to be a sort of up-to-date Ormsby Mitchell.

'Connectives of English Speech,' by Mr. James C. Fernald, is a publication of the Funk & Wagnalls Co. It is a practical treatise, with abundant illustrations, upon 'the correct usage of prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns, and adverbs.'

Lessing's 'Minna von Barnhelm,' edited by Mr. Richard Alexander von Minckwitz and Miss Anne Crombie Wilder, is a recent German text published by Messrs. Ginn & Co., who also send us Frederich Gerstäcker's 'Germelshausen,' edited by Mr. Griffin M. Lovelace.

Twenty volumes of the 'Kensington' Thackeray are now at hand, the latest of which are the four containing 'The Paris Sketch Book,' 'Barry Lyndon,' 'The Great Hoggarty Diamond,' and 'The Irish Sketch Book,' Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons are the publishers.

From MM. Firmin-Didot & Co., Paris, we have Volumes II. and III. of 'La Guerre de Sept Ans,' by M. Richard Waddington, completing this valuable work of diplomatic and military history. The two volumes aggregate over a thousand pages, and are furnished with numerous maps and plans. The work is strictly one of original research, being based upon a thorough examination of the archives of several European countries.

Mr. Sidney Lee's collection of 'Elizabethan Sonnets Newly Arranged and Indexed' occupies two volumes in the reissue of Arber's 'English Garner,' now being published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. Mr. Lee's introduction, an essay of nearly a hundred pages, is an important contribution to the history of English literature, and gives exceptional value to this work, otherwise sufficiently valuable in itself as a collection of material not elsewhere easily accessible.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the publishers of a series of French and German text-books, English in origin, of which the following volumes have just been received: 'Grammaire Française,' by Messrs. W. Mansfield Poole and Michel Becker; 'Intermediate French Grammar,' by Messrs. G. H. Clarke and L. R. Tanquerey; 'Commercial French' (two volumes), by Messrs. W. Mansfield Poole and Michel Becker; and 'Commercial German' (two volumes), by Messrs. Gustav Hein and Michel Becker.

Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer is preparing for Messrs. George W. Jacobs & Co. an edition, in several volumes, of the diary and writings of Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution. It is now close upon a hundred years since the death of Morris, and this edition is appropriately planned as a centennial commemoration. The editor asks for permission to copy any of Morris's letters or other papers that may be in the hands of private owners, and promises their prompt return if sent to him for that purpose.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

August, 1904.

Archery, Old and Novel Sport of. A. B. Casselman. *Century.*
Automobile Legislation. John Scott-Montagu. *No. Am.*
Baltic Fleet and Northeast Passage. *No. American.*
Bridges, Colossal of Utah. W. A. Dyar. *Century.*
British Shipping and the State. *No. American.*
Chinese Court, Summer Splendor of. M. N. Wood. *Century.*
Chinese Exclusion, Folly of. H. H. Bancroft. *No. American.*
College, East and West, The. Shailer Mathews. *W'd Today.*
Commercial Crime, Unpunished. George W. Alger. *Atlan.*
Commercial Restriction, Contest with. J. B. Moore. *Harpers.*
Coney Island, The New. Albert Bigelow Paine. *Century.*
Dissonance and Evil. Daniel Mason. *Atlantic.*
Electric Theory of Matter. Oliver Lodge. *Harpers.*
Hawthorne, Centenary of. Bliss Perry. *Atlantic.*
Immigration, Restriction of. Robert de C. Ward. *No. Am.*
Lombard Villas. Edith Wharton. *Century.*
Military Academy. The American. C. King. *World Today.*
Natural History, Doubts and Conclusions. *Harpers.*
New England, Transformation of. A. A. Berle. *W'd Today.*
Newfoundland and its Fishermen. D. A. Wiley. *W'd Today.*
Probation, Principle of. Charlton T. Lewis. *No. American.*
Public, The Disappearing. Ernest Poole. *World Today.*
Reform in Turkey, Obstacles to. C. Morawitz. *No. Am.*
Russia in War-Time. Andrew D. White. *Century.*
Santo Domingo. Sigmund Krausz. *World Today.*
School, The Private, in a Democracy. *World Today.*
Selborne Pilgrimage, A. Cornelius Weygandt. *Atlantic.*
Trades-Union Morals, Present Crisis in. J. Addams, *N. Am.*
Tutuila (U. S.). D. S. Jordan and V. L. Kellogg. *Atlantic.*
Visiting in Country Houses. Eliot Gregory. *Century.*
What Do Animals Know? John Burroughs. *Century.*
Women in Industry, More Truth About. *No. American.*
World Politics, A Glance at. Sydney Brooks. *No. American.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 65 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY.

Personal Reminiscences of the First Duke of Wellington; with Sketches of Some of His Guests and Contemporaries. By the late George Robert Gleig, M.A. Edited by his daughter, Mary E. Gleig. With photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 409. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75 net.

A Mediaeval Princess. By Ruth Putnam. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 337. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25 net.

Sir Henry Raeburn, R.A. By Edward Pinnington. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 274. "Makers of British Art." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Maria Edgeworth. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. 12mo, uncut, pp. 220. "English Men of Letters." Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.

HISTORY.

The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904. By Olin D. Wheeler. In 2 vols., illus., 8vo, gilt tops, pp. 419. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6. net.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. XV., 1609. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 331. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

Social England: A Record of the Progress of the People in Religion, Arts, Science and Industry, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Edited by H. D. Traill, D.C.L. "King Edward" edition. Vol. V. From the Accession of George I. to the Battle of Waterloo. Illus. in color, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5. net.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. V., Bradbury's Travels in the Interior of America, (1809-1811). Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 320. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by the late Lord Acton, LL.D.; edited by A. W. Ward, G. W. Prothero, and Stanley Leathes. Vol. VIII., The French Revolution. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 875. The Macmillan Co. $4. net.

PIONEER ROADS AND EXPERIENCES OF TRAVELERS, (Vol. 11.) By Archer Butler Hulbert. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 202. "Historic Highways of America." Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $2.50 net.

DUX CHRISTUS: An Outline Study of Japan. By William Elliot Griffis. With map, 16mo, pp. 296. Macmillan Co. 30 cts.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE

LIFE AND LETTERS OF H. TAINE, 1853-1870. Trans. from the French by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire. 12mo, uncut, pp. 330. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. net.

POEMS OF GEORGE WITHER. With photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 224. "Newnes' Pocket Classics." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

PLAYS OF GEORGE CHAPMAN. Edited by William Lyon Phelps, M.A., Ph.D. With photogravure portrait, 18mo, gilt top, pp. 478. "Mermaid Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. net.

THE POEMS AND SONGS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. With photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 254. "Newnes' Pocket Classics." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

ELIZABETHAN SONNETS. Newly arranged and edited. With an Introduction by Sidney Lee. 2 vols., large 8vo. "An English Garner." E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

THE SEA-GULLS, and Other Poems. By Enid Welsford. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 84. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1. net.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RELIGIOUS POEMS of William C. Blaydes. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 248. Published for the Author.

CAROLINA DITTIES. By Pegram Dargan. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 102. New York: Literary Collector Press. Published for the Author.

LAST DAYS OF LINCOLN, and Lyrical Sketches. By John Irving Pearce, Jr. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 163. Laird & Lee.

FICTION.

THE ROSE OF OLD ST. LOUIS. By Mary Dillon. Illus., 12mo, pp. 460. Century Co. $1.50.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A CLUB WOMAN. By Agnes Surbridge. Illus., 12mo, pp. 241. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE CHALLONERS. By E. F. Benson. 12mo, pp. 345. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

THE PROMOTERS: A Novel Without a Woman. By William Hawley Smith. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 367. Rand, McNally & Co. $1.50.

THE LETTER H: A Novel. By Charles Felton Pidgin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 316. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

A PRINCE OF CORNWALL. A Story of Glastonbury and the West in the Days of Ina of Wessex. By Chas. W. Whistler. Illus., 12mo, pp. 400. Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

BRAKESPEARE, or the Fortunes of a Free Lance. By George A. Lawrence. Illus., 12mo, pp. 541. F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

REGINA; or the Sins of the Fathers. By Hermann Sudermann. Trans. by Beatrice Marshall. 12mo, pp. 347. "Canvasback Library." John Lane. 75 cts.

THE PRIDE OF JENNICO. By Agnes and Egerton Castle. New edition. 12mo, pp. 341. Macmillan Co. Paper, 25 cts

WEIR THE WIZARD: A Romance of Old Edinburgh. By J. Wilson M'Laren. 8vo, pp. 73. London: Sands & Co.

RELIGION.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CHRISTIANITY. By Paul Wernle. Trans. by Rev. G. A. Bienermann, M.A., and edited, with an Introduction, by Rev. W. D. Morrison, LL.D. Vol. II. The Development of the Church. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 376. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES, in the Years 1853-1854, with Remarks on their Economy. By Frederick Law Olmsted. With a Biographical Sketch by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and with an Introduction by William P. Trent. New Edition. With frontispiece. 2 vols., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5. net.

THE HEART OF THE ORIENT. By Michael Myers Shoemaker. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 416. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

MANCHU AND MUSCOVITE. By L. Putnam Weale. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 552. Macmillan Co. $3.

A YEAR IN EUROPE. By Walter W. Moore, D.D., LL.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 366. Richmond: Presbyterian Committee of Publication. $1.25 net.

SCIENCE.

OUR OWN AND OTHER WORLDS. By Joseph Hamilton; Introduction by Rev. W. H. Withrow, D.D., F.R.S.C. Illus., 12mo, pp. 203. Eaton & Mains. $1.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

THE STORY OF ANGLO-SAXON INSTITUTIONS, or the Development of Constitutional Government. By Sidney C. Tapp, Ph.B. 12mo, pp. 245. G. P. Putnam's Sons $1.50 net.

THE ENGLISH PEOPLE: A Study of their Political Psychology. By Emile Boutmy. Trans. from the French by R. English; with an Introduction by John Edward Courtenay Bodley. 8vo, pp. 332. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

OUR POLITICAL DRAMA: Conventions, Campaigns, Candidates. By Joseph Bucklin Bishop. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 236. Scott-Thaw Co. $2.

TRUE REPUBLICANISM; or the Real and Ideal in Politics. By Frank Preston Stearns. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 264. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

THE TARIFF: A Review of the Tariff Legislation of the United States from 1812 to 1896. By William McKinley. 8vo, pp. 260. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

THE MATHEMATICAL THEORY OF ECLIPSES. By Roberdeau Buchanan, G. B. With charts, 8vo, pp. 247. J. B. Lippincott Co.

ART AND MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY: From Reynolds to Millais. Edited by Charles Holme. Illus. in color, etc., 4to. Summer Number of the "Studio." John Lane. Paper, $2. net.

THE WORLD'S EARLIEST MUSIC: Traced to its Beginnings in Ancient Lands. By Hermann Smith. Illus., 12mo, pp. 362. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

THE STORY OF CHAMBER MUSIC. By N. Kilburn, Mus. Bac. Illus. in photogravure, etc. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 252. "Music Story Series." Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

ROSABEL. By Esther Miller. 12mo, pp. 269. J. B. Lippincott Co.

BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

THE ESSENTIALS OF COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. By A. Howry Espenshade, M.A. 16mo, pp. 387. D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

GEOMETRY. By G. O. Andrew, M.A. 16mo, pp. 182. "Home and School Library." E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY: For Teachers and Pupils. By Mabel A. Marsh. 12mo, pp. 134. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts. net.

ELEMENTS OF ALGEBRA: For Beginners. By George W. Hull, M.A., Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 159. American Book Co., 50 cts.

GRAMMAIRE FRANCAISE: A French Grammar. By W. Mansfield Poole, M.A., and Michael Becker. 12mo, pp. 152. E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cts.

INTERMEDIATE FRENCH GRAMMAR; with Outlines of Historical Accidence. By G. H. Clarke, M.A., and L. R. Tanquerey, B.ésL. 16mo, pp. 302. E. P. Dutton & Co.

COMMERCIAL FRENCH. By W. Mansfield Poole, M.A. and Michel Becker. In 2 parts. With maps, 12mo. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

COMMERCIAL GERMAN. By Gustav Hein and Michel Becker. Part I. With a map of Germany 12mo, pp. 271. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1. net.

A GERMAN READER. Selected and edited, with Notes and Vocabulary, by William Herbert Carruth, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 282. Ginn & Co. 50 cts.

A FIRST LATIN WRITER. By Mather A. Abbott. 12mo, pp. 145. American Book Co. 60 cts.

SELECTED SERMONS OF JONATHAN EDWARDS. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by H. Norman Gardiner. With frontispiece, 18mo, pp. 181. "Pocket English Classics." Macmillan Co. 25 cts.

A PRIMER OF PHILOSOPHY. By A. S. Rappoport, Ph.D. 18mo, pp. 118. E. P. Dutton & Co. 30 cts. net.

THE PROGRESSIVE COURSE IN SPELLING. By J. N. Hunt. In Two Parts. 16mo, pp. 176. American Book Co. 20 cts.

GRADED CITY SPELLER. Edited by William Estabrook Chancellor, M.A. 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Year Grades 12mo. Macmillan Co. 56 cents.

BURKE'S SPEECH ON CONCILIATION with America. Edited by William Macdonald, Ph.D. With portrait, 18mo, pp. 164. American Book Co. 35 cts.

SILAS MARNER. By George Eliot; edited by Wilbur Lucius Cross, Ph.D. With portrait, 18mo, pp. 336. American Book Co. 40 cts.

TWELVE CHRISTMAS STORIES. By Charles Dickens; edited by Jane Gordon. 12mo, pp. 304. American Book Co. 50 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HISTORICAL TALES: The Romance of Reality. By Charles Morris. American: Second Series. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 358. J. B. Lippincott Co.

COPYRIGHT CASES. Compiled by Arthur S. Hamblin, 8vo, pp. 237. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. net.

A NOTABLE LIBEL CASE: The Criminal Prosecution of Theodore Lyman, Jr. by Daniel Webster. 8vo, uncut, pp. 117. Boston: Charles E. Goodspeed. $3.50 net.

THE RED BRANCH CRESTS: Déirdre, Meye, Cuchulain. By Charles Leonard Moore, 12mo, pp. 270. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author.

NUTS TO CRACK, and Drawing-Room Magic. By George Schorb. Illus., 12mo, pp. 100. Laird & Lee. Paper, 25 cts.

LITERARY MAN, University Instructor connected with large Historical Library, desires manuscript reading and book reviewing for spare time. Salary secondary consideration.
T. D, care THE DIAL.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS
"FIRST FOLIO EDITION"
To be completed in 40 handy vols., size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net, 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)
Send for descriptive booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
426-428 WEST BROADWAY :: :: NEW YORK

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former New York editor. RESARTUS LITERARY BUREAU, 27 William Street, NEW YORK.

FOR ANY BOOK ON EARTH write to H. H. TIMBY, Book Hunter. Catalogues free. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Conneaut, O.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS
Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson, Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?
Covers to Order | Price List Free
YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write? Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

MANUSCRIPTS
Typewritten, criticised in a helpful way, and corrected in faults of form and rhetoric. Our facilities are also at the service of authors inexperienced in marketing MSS. Write to us freely and we will reply to the best of our ability. We understand what is demanded in the way of form, and the place where articles are likely to find a market. Try us.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
OLD TOWNE AGENCY, P. O. Box 1431, Boston, Mass.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition
Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 131 volumes. List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

IDIOM NEUTRAL
DICTIONARY with complete grammar, in accordance with the Resolutions of the International Academy, and a brief history of the Neutral Language by M. A F. HOLMES. $1.50.
JOHN P. SMITH PRINTING CO.,
72 Exchange Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.
Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS
Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS
Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK
NO BRANCH STORES
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS

Is the best for schools and colleges. 89 volumes. List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Search for Information Made Easy

Ask your librarian to let you see a copy of the Readers' Guide. It furnishes an index to sixty-two current magazines. All articles are indexed under subject and author. Cross references are full, comprehensive and intelligently edited.

The H. W. Wilson Company, Minneapolis

Publishers of the ONE-PLACE Bibliographies

The Dura Library Binding

Is the outgrowth of the Wales Improved Binding patented June 7, 1898, and is warranted to outwear *any* binding in use. Endorsed by many Librarians. It costs no more than by the old way, and will stand more than 100 per cent. more wear.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED

J. RUFUS WALES, 40 SHAWMUT AVENUE. MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

VACATION TRAVEL

THE COLORADO MIDLAND RY.

Reaches the prominent resorts and wonder spots of COLORADO — affording the Grandest Views of Rocky Mountain Scenery. Pullman Library Observation Cars — through the Mountains by daylight — and Pullman Tourist Cars Chicago to California.

Write for books and summer rates

H. C. BUSH, Traffic Manager . . . . DENVER, COLO.
C. H. SPEERS, General Passenger Agent . . DENVER, COLO.
H. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Agent, 306-7 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.

We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.

We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,

33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

Louisiana Purchase Leaflets

Among the Old South Leaflets are several relating to the Louisiana Purchase. No. 105, The Account of Louisiana, prepared for Congress at the time of the purchase; No. 127, The Ordinance of 1784; No. 128, Official Documents relating to the Cession of Louisiana. Other leaflets relating to the opening of the West are: The Ordinance of 1787; Manasseh Cutler's Description of Ohio; Garfield's Address on the Northwest Territory.

5 cents a copy. $4.00 a hundred.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LISTS.

DIRECTORS OF OLD SOUTH WORK
Old South Meeting House,
WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

BOOK publishers and book journals are alike sustained by a book public. The people who read book journals are the ones who buy books. Daily papers and miscellaneous journals have miscellaneous readers, *some* of whom are bookish people. *All* the readers of a book journal are bookish people. THE DIAL is preëminently a book journal, published solely in the interests of the book class, — the literary and cultivated class.

THE DIAL is more generally consulted and depended upon by LIBRARIANS in making up ORDERS FOR BOOKS than any other American critical journal; it circulates more widely among RETAIL BOOKSELLERS than any other journal of its class; it is the accustomed literary guide and aid of thousands of PRIVATE BOOK-BUYERS, covering every section of the country.

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII. No. 436.* | CHICAGO, AUGUST 16, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

A NOTABLE SERIES OF BOOKS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO TEACHERS OF LITERATURE

A SELECTION FROM

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHORT STORIES

A SELECTION FROM

THE BEST ENGLISH ESSAYS

A SELECTION FROM

THE WORLD'S GREAT ORATIONS

THE BEST TALES

AND

THE BEST POEMS AND ESSAYS

of EDGAR ALLAN POE

TWO VOLUMES

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTIONS BY SHERWIN CODY

These five volumes are uniform in size and appearance, and are printed on thin Bible paper, bound in green semi-flexible cloth. Each about 500 pages, 18mo, price $1.00 NET; delivered $1.08.

☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR, GIVING FULL DETAILS OF THIS SERIES. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

A. C. McCLURG & CO. PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

The Johns Hopkins University

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR—Beginning October 4, 1904.

IRA REMSEN, *President.*
EDWARD H. GRIFFIN, *Dean of the College Faculty.*
WILLIAM H. HOWELL, *Dean of the Medical Faculty.*

Instruction.

FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS:
(a) In Philosophy and the Arts. (Courses for candidates for the degree of Ph.D.)
(b) In Medicine. (Courses for candidates for the degree of M.D.; courses for physicians.)

FOR UNDERGRADUATES:
(c) As candidates for the degree of B.A.
(d) As special students.

Libraries.

University	117,000 volumes.
Peabody Institute	150,000 volumes.
Pratt Library	225,000 volumes.

Laboratories.	Directors.
Chemistry	*Ira Remsen.*
Physics	*Joseph S. Ames.*
Geology and Mineralogy	*William B. Clark.*
Zoölogy	*William K. Brooks.*
Anatomy	*Franklin P. Mall.*
Physiology	*William H. Howell.*
Pathology and Bacteriology	*William H. Welch.*
Pharmacology	*John J. Abel.*
Physiological Chemistry	*John J. Abel.*
Clinical Medicine	*William Osler.*
Experimental Psychology	*George M. Stratton.*

Seminaries.	Directors.
Greek	*Basil L. Gildersleeve.*
Latin	*Kirby F. Smith.*
Sanskrit	*Maurice Bloomfield.*
Semitic	*Paul Haupt.*
German	*Henry Wood.*
Romance	*A. Marshall Elliott.*
English	*James W. Bright.*
History	*John M. Vincent.*
Political Economy	*J. H. Hollander.*
Political Science	*W. W. Willoughby.*
Philosophy	*J. Mark Baldwin.*
Mathematics	*Frank Morley.*
Physics	*Joseph S. Ames.*

Undergraduate Courses (leading to B.A.).

Groups.

1. Classical (the "old college course").
2. Mathematical-Physical (leading up to engineering).
3. Chemical-Biological (leading up to medicine).
4. Geological-Biological.
5. Latin-Mathematical.
6. Historical-Political (leading up to law).
7. Modern Languages.

Serial Publications.

American Journal of Mathematics (vol. XXVI).
American Chemical Journal (vol. XXXII).
American Journal of Philology (vol. XXV).
Studies in Historical and Political Science (vol. XXII).
Modern Language Notes (vol. XIX).
Memoirs from the Biological Laboratory (vol. VI).
Contributions to Assyriology (vol. V).
Terrestrial Magnetism (vol. IX).
University Circular (vol. XXIII).

Programmes of the courses offered to graduate students in Philosophy and the Arts and in the department of Medicine, and also of the undergraduate or collegiate courses, will be sent on application to the Registrar.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?

Covers to Order | Price List Free

YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.

H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary: most carefully graded. *Part III.* ($1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. *Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.*

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS

Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes.
List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS

Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK

NO BRANCH STORES

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.
We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33–37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

The Readers' Guide is Always

reliable,
up to date,
full of information,
available for instant use,
so simple a child can use it.

It is an index to sixty-two current magazines in one alphabet. Ask your librarian to allow you to see and use a number.

The H. W. Wilson Company, Minneapolis.
Publishers of the ONE-PLACE Bibliographies

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO

Five Popular Books

MASTERPIECES OF GREEK LITERATURE
$1.00

MASTERPIECES OF LATIN LITERATURE
$1.00

SIMONDS'S STUDENT'S HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE $1.25

HIGGINSON AND BOYNTON'S READER'S HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE
$1.25

PERRY'S STUDY OF PROSE FICTION

Houghton, Mifflin & Company

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

GINN & COMPANY publish a score and more books and series, which are more widely used in this country than are any other books or series in the same subjects and of the same grade.

Among the best known are the following

Frye's Geographies
Wentworth's Mathematics
Montgomery's Histories
The Cyr Readers
Myers' Histories
The Allen & Greenough Latin Series
Collar & Daniell's Latin Books
Blaisdell's Physiologies

A Few Recent Publications

The Jones Readers
Smith's Primary Arithmetic
" Grammar School Arithmetic
The Medial Writing Books
Montgomery's Elementary American History
Brigham's Geographic Influences in American History
Moore & Miner's Accounting and Business Practice
Higgins' Lessons in Physics
Myers' Ancient History
Revised Edition
Allen & Greenough's New Latin Grammar
Hale & Buck's Latin Grammar

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, Section 7, Palace of Education, all of Ginn & Company's publications are conveniently displayed for the inspection of teachers.

GINN & COMPANY PUBLISHERS

Boston San Francisco New York Atlanta Chicago Dallas London Columbus

Some Noteworthy Educational Books

Recently Published by **Henry Holt and Company** 378 Wabash Ave., Chicago 29 W. 23d St., New York

Chamberlin & Salisbury's Geology

By THOMAS C. CHAMBERLIN and ROLLIN D. SALISBURY, Professors in the University of Chicago. (American Science Series.) 2 vols. 8vo.
Vol. I. Geological Processes and their Results. 654 pp. $4.00 net.
Vol. II. Earth History. (In preparation.)

This is a notable scientific work by two of the highest authorities on the subject in the United States, and yet written in a style so simple that it can be clearly understood by the intelligent reader who has had little previous training in the subject. One of its most notable features is the abundance of photographic illustrations, based upon the most recent researches.

HENRY S. WILLIAMS, Professor in Yale University: I believe it is the best treatise on this part of the subject we have seen in America.

CHARLES D. WALCOTT, Director of U. S. Geological Survey: I am impressed with the admirable plan of the work and with the thorough manner in which geological principles and processes and their results have been presented. The text is written in an entertaining style and is supplemented by admirable illustrations, so that the student cannot fail to obtain a clear idea of the nature and work of geological agencies, of the present status of the science, and of the spirit which actuates the working geologist.

Fournier's Napoleon

By A. FOURNIER, Professor in the German University of Prague.
Translated under the editorship of EDWARD G. BOURNE, Professor of History in Yale University. 750 pp. 12mo. $2.00 net.

Since its original publication this work has been generally recognized as the best life of Napoleon in moderate compass that has been written. No pains have been spared to present the author's clear and trenchant narrative in idiomatic English.

FRANK GOODRICH, Professor in Williams College: I have long desired to have it rendered more accessible to American students. The whole is a most valuable addition to the equipment of the student of this important period of history.

Temple School Shakespeare. Price, 35 cents net, each.

The Tempest. Edited by OLIPHANT SMEATON, M.A.
Macbeth. Edited by GEORGE SMITH, M.A.
Julius Caesar. Edited by F. ARMITAGE MORLEY, M.A.
Hamlet. Edited by OLIPHANT SMEATON, M.A.
Richard II. Edited by W. KEITH LEASK, M.A.
As You Like It. Edited by FLORA MASSON.

WILLIAM E. SIMONDS, Knox College, Ill.: The form of Introduction and the arrangement of notes and glossary are quite ideal. I consider that the illustrations are unique and of great assistance to the text. The reproductions in the notes are of extraordinary value and a distinct feature. I wish that I were an editor of such a helpful edition as this.

Seager's Introduction to Economics

By Professor HENRY R. SEAGER, of Columbia. 560 pp. 8vo. $2.00 net.

The principles of Economics in vital relation to the facts and problems of contemporary business life. A distinctive feature is the introductory sketch of the rise and progress of modern industry in England and the United States.

W. M. DANIELS, Professor in Princeton University: I do not know of a more readable presentation of the theory of Economics with a saner outlook on the practical problems of industry.

Gasc's Concise French and English Dictionary

941 pp. 16mo. $1.25 retail.

An abridgment of the author's Library French and English Dictionary, and the most recent of all the Gasc dictionaries.

Prof. EDW. S. JOYNES, of South Carolina College: The very best, for general and ready use, that I have ever seen.

Bierwirth's Beginning German

By Dr. H. C. BIERWIRTH, of Harvard. 214 pp. 12mo. 80 cents net.

Provides not only a simple approach to the study of essentials necessary to the beginner, but also a short abstract of grammar useful for second year work.

H. J. LENSNER, West High School, Cleveland, Ohio: I have been highly pleased with its use in my classes. The results are excellent. It is the best first-year German grammar exercise book I have seen.

J. W. THOMAS, Boys' High School, Brooklyn: The vocabularies are practical. The exercises are rational and of sufficient fulness. There are no hobbies. The giving of the commonest compounds of strong verbs along with the principal parts of these is most useful. The chapter on stem-groups, though much fuller than is usual in elementary works, seems to me to be a very valuable feature.

Vos's Essentials of German

By Professor B. J. VOS, of Johns Hopkins. 222 pp. 12mo. 80 cents net.

Special emphasis is laid on practice rather than theory. Exercises are abundant and interesting, and colloquial drill is provided as work to be prepared.

AMALIE NIX, Central High School, St. Paul, Minn.: I consider it excellent for beginners in German. It is easy to comprehend, logical and practical, in fact one of the best of its kind that I have seen.

FRIEDA VON UNWERTH, Central High School, Kansas City, Mo.: The exercises are not so difficult as to discourage and confuse the student, and yet difficult enough to hold the attention. The principles of grammar are stated clearly and concisely and are wisely selected. I like especially the treatment of the subjunctive, which as presented in many of the grammars forms such a stumbling block to the average student.

Roscher's Spanish Colonial System

Translated and edited by Professor E. G. BOURNE, of Yale. 48 pp. 8vo. Paper. 50 cents net.

N. Y. SUN: To understand the problems that the United States must deal with in the Philippines and Porto Rico, some knowledge of the previous condition of these lands is necessary. A great deal of important information on this subject will be found in this pamphlet.

Wells's Tables for Chemical Calculations

With explanations and illustrative examples. By Professor HORACE L. WELLS, of Yale. With thumb index. 58 pp. 8vo. $1.00 net.

This volume is designed to facilitate the use of logarithms in quantitative computations, and contains five place tables, together with special chemical tables based upon the most recent data.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 436. AUGUST 16, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE QUESTION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION. 77

LITTERA SCRIPTA. *Percy F. Bicknell* 79

A STUDY OF ADOLESCENCE. *A. K. Rogers* . . 82

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF COLUMBUS. *F. H. Hodder* 85

BOOKS ABOUT DANTE. *William Morton Payne* . 87

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT SOUTH. *Kelly Miller* 88

MEANINGS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE. *George L. Paddock* 91

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 91

A modern book on the Philosophy of Education. — The leading boys' schools in America. — An attempt at the psychology of History. — The continent of North America in a single volume. — Primitive forms of early Church. — For devotees of old China. — Capt. Lawrence, American sea-fighter. — A volume of Antiquarian Essays.

BRIEFER MENTION 94

NOTES 94

THE QUESTION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The problem of the secondary school is well to the foreground in current educational discussion, both in this country and in England, and the fact that its importance is thus generally realized constitutes one of the most encouraging signs of the educational times. Its prominence is emphasized just now by the publication of a full stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Conference on Secondary Education and Its Problems, held at the Northwestern University last October, and attended by representative high-school men from all parts of the country. This report ranks high among the educational documents of recent years, and makes reading of an exceptionally interesting sort.

The main objects of the conference are stated in the following terms:

'It was intended that the conference should be quite different from the ordinary teachers' convention or association called to discuss purely pedagogical questions in the narrow sense. It did not purpose to deal with the problem of teaching arithmetic or algebra or Latin or Greek, nor with the best methods of integrating the branches of study which constitute the curriculum, nor was it to discuss the respective merits of the classics and modern languages or natural science as means of literary culture. It was decided to leave all such questions relating to pedagogy in the narrow sense of the term to one side, and concentrate the interest of the conference upon what may be called the broader elements of educational statesmanship involved in the organization of a national system of secondary education.'

The general trend of the discussion thus determined, it remained to fix upon the specific subjects to be taken up, and they were finally grouped under the following heads: (1) The function of the private school. (2) The function of the public high school. (3) The system of accrediting schools by universities. (4) Moral and religious training. (5) Defects of our high school system. The questions raised by these subjects 'go to the very root of our social and educational life,' as President James suggested in his call for the conference, and their discussion developed a line of argument which seems, in the reading, noteworthy for its general ability and breadth of view.

Before taking up these topics separately, we must call attention to the opening address on 'The Present Situation in Secondary Education,' made by Mr. Alfred E. Stearns of the Phillips Andover Academy, because it set what politicians call a 'keynote' for the ensuing debates, and started the conference upon the highest possible plane. This address first emphasizes the plastic characters of the years from twelve to twenty, and asserts the paramount necessity of giving a wise and firm direction to the work of students. The danger of an early specialization is thus set forth:

'The youth who enters the high school or academy is altogether too apt to be concerned, not

with the mental training and discipline which the secondary school should furnish, but merely with those individual subjects which he believes will serve his chosen end. . . . The sound and thorough drill, the well-rounded training which would best fit him to meet the special demands of his later calling, whatever that calling may be, these are spurned as old-fashioned, or at least as of no practical value to him.'

These are words of wisdom, spoken in an age which is witnessing the steady demoralization of high-school courses by their presentation of an elective system to minds too immature to make an intelligent choice. Significant also in the highest degree is what Mr. Stearns says of the failure of the modern home to co-operate with the school in its work.

'The decadence of a normal and healthy family life in America, and with it that sound and sensible home training which in the past has been one of the greatest sources of the strength of the Republic, presents a situation which has well aroused the anxiety of thoughtful men. It is hard to exaggerate this deplorable condition, and nowhere are its evils more clearly recognized than in the secondary school. . . . Pitiable in the extreme is the lot of the child of parents of wealth and influence. Business and professional demands for the one, and exacting social requirements for the other, render it impossible for the father or mother to give to the developing character of the child the thought and guidance that is any child's birthright. . . . Nor is this condition confined to the children of the rich alone. It will be found in an increasing degree in almost all classes of society, among men of intellect as well as among men of money; and one of the most pathetic features of the situation lies in the fact that men who owe their success in life to the struggle and discipline of their youthful days persist in denying to their children those very conditions and opportunities by which their own success was made possible.'

Discussion of the first general topic on the list, the function of the private school, was mainly in the hands of speakers who are engaged in directing such institutions, and they naturally said what they could in support of that method of education. And there is much, no doubt, that can fairly be said in behalf of the private school. As compared with the public school, it frequently offers a better system of management, a closer attention to the needs of the individual, and more efficient instruction. But the thing that ought to be emphasized upon every such occasion as this, and that was not properly emphasized at the Evanston conference, is the principle that the community has no more imperative duty than that of making the public school distinctly better than any private institution. This may seem a counsel of perfection, but it sets a goal toward which we should constantly strive. In many communities it is a condition fully realized; it should be realized in all the others. For nothing is more vital to the preservation of democracy than that the children of all classes should mingle with each other at school upon a common footing of equality. Class distinctions are more out of place in education than anywhere else, and to give the slightest countenance to the notion that the public schools are for the children of the poor only is to work the most insidious and lasting harm to the social health. About the poorest sort of citizen in any community is the one who grudges the few dollars per pupil that are expended upon the public schools, while willingly paying hundreds of dollars apiece for the education of his own children in private academies.

The speakers who had for their topic the function of the public high school kept their discussion, for the most part, at a high philosophical level. The mean view of that function, which would have the school provide what its childish constituents want, or think they want, instead of providing what professional educators know they ought to have, found occasional expression, but the principal weight of the argument was on the right side, and kept close to the essentials. In these days of reckless educational experimentation, it is refreshing to hear such words of plain and sober truth as these of Professor Boodin of Iowa College:

'It seems to me that our ancestors builded wiser than they knew, that the old course of the New England grammar school, as thus modernized, complies on the whole with the rational idea of education, and furnishes at least a working basis, whereas the elective system is the mere absence of an ideal, frivolity run mad.'

The topic of the accrediting system developed a considerable body of opinion in favor of the admission to the university, without examination, of the graduates of well-equipped high schools. One speaker stated that 'the accrediting system gives the college students with a better average preparation,' and presented some statistics which strikingly support that position. There was practically no dissent from the general approval bestowed upon this method of determining the fitness of students to enter college, and the subject, not lending itself to controversy, was so speedily disposed of that the later speakers began to wander into other fields, and notably into that contentious area where the question of moral and religious instruction is debated. When it was pointed out that this was to be the subject for the opening discussion on the day following, the conference adjourned, to listen that evening to an extremely interesting address, albeit a trifle incoherent and eccentric, by Mr. Henry S. Boutell, who spoke upon the public high school as the training-school of good citizenship.

When the conference met for its second day's work, the topic of moral and religious training was taken up for serious treatment. Somewhat to our surprise, considering the auspices under which the conference was held, the discussion resulted, on the whole, in a pronouncement against such training as a specific exercise, although, of course, much stress was laid upon the moral and religious elements that are inherent in all good teaching and orderly discipline. Professor Doan, of the Ohio University, opened the discussion with a combination of acute analysis and convincing argument which deserves very high praise. He thus describes the danger of placing any text of formal ethics in the hands of the child.

'Perhaps the child will learn its headings and paragraphs by rote. Yet if there is any one time and any one discipline wherein rote-learning is a barren waste it is the ethical discipline of adolescence. Or else the pupil will be made too introspective. Yet during the period of adolescence with its emotional instability introspection should be avoided as a moral or spiritual pestilence.'

Other speakers, among them Professor O'Shea and Dr. Tompkins, added the weight of their experience and judgment to the argument against a set form of training in these matters, and Professor Folwell helped to clear the air by a few plain blunt words:

'I have a right to send my children to the schools for school work, to have them let alone in their religion. As for morals, I do not care as a teacher for an opportunity to stand up and tell my pupils that honesty is a good thing, or that virtue is a good thing. I do want an opportunity to let those students see that I am a square man, that I do not deceive, that my word is good, that what I am to-day I will be tomorrow. That is the opportunity for the teacher — to lead a true, square life before the student. I do not care for any opportunity to talk "goody" to a student. My last word is that when we shall simply keep school as school ought to be kept, we shall be giving the best moral instruction possible.'

To this general trend of the discussion, there were, of course, some voices raised in dissent, and some outbursts of bigotry. One speaker said that 'only persons who reverence God and show that reverence in their lives should be appointed to any teaching position.' He then went on to say that he was broad-minded enough to approve of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, an admission which elicited from one of the following speakers an energetic protest against the fitness of a Jew to be a schoolteacher in a 'Christian nation.' But these exhibitions, lamentable as they are, do not detract very much from the value of the discussion, which, as a whole, took the right direction and reached the right conclusions.

The 'serious defects in our high school system' which came up for consideration in the closing hours of the conference proved to be the too great preponderance of woman teachers in our schools, a fact so evident that it hardly needs to be emphasized; the ways in which social life and unfortunate home conditions interfere with serious study, ways which we all know to be perplexingly numerous; and the bad influence of school societies, which is probably far from being as bad as it is made out to be. Under the chapter of 'defects,' many other matters might have been brought forward, and some of more consequence than those touched upon. There happens to lie before us at this moment the report of one of the members of the Mosely Commission, and we read in it these words: 'Unless the Americans desire to stereotype all teaching, they must be prepared to grant almost absolute freedom to their teachers.' Here is a glance at a defect of our system far more radical than any that came up in the conference at Evanston. We offer the suggestion merely to indicate a better use that might have been made of that closing hour, since the imminent close of our remarks makes impossible any discussion of so vastly important a subject.

It is appropriate to add, after this summary of one of the most valuable educational documents of recent years, that the occasion of the conference whose proceedings are now published was the completion by Dr. Herbert Franklin Fisk of thirty years of service as principal of the Northwestern University Academy. The work thus becomes, not only an important contribution to current educational thought, but also a deserved personal tribute to a man whose lifelong devotion to the work of secondary teaching has been to an unusual degree fruitful and inspiring.

LITTERA SCRIPTA.

Littera scripta manet might serve as text for many a discourse on the terrible inexorability of the past — past deeds, past words, past thoughts even, which no utmost urgency of prayerful entreaty or unstinted flow of repentant tears can recall or annul. The endless agony of unavailing remorse that may follow a momentary act of innocent or even virtuous intent is one of those things that, like the mystery of sin to which it is in fact closely allied, perplex and baffle us the more we grope for an explanation and seek to apply a remedy. Without dwelling, however, on the graver applications of this pithy proverb, it is proposed here to adduce some of the less harrowing, but perhaps not less instructive, while certainly more amusing, illustrations of its truth as found in the pitiless permanence of the written, or rather the printed,

word, — its obstinate and often highly vexatious refusal to be expunged or forgotten. Other matters suggested by this tyranny of the letter may also find appropriate mention before we close.

It is now nearer three hundred than two hundred years ago that the reading world of England, and more especially of London, was witness to a rather heated theological dispute known in ecclesiastical and literary history as the Smectymnuan controversy. In March, 1641, Bishop Hall published his 'Humble Remonstrance' in defense of Episcopacy against the onslaughts of dissenters. To this there appeared, two months later, an answer written by ten anti-Episcopalians, who signed themselves collectively 'Smectymnuus,' from the initial letters of their names, the *uu* standing for *w*. These collaborating pamphleteers, with all their pride of learning and imposing array of argument and citation of authorities, had in an unguarded moment been guilty of what to a classical scholar was an unpardonable absurdity, in referring to the judges on Mars' Hill as 'Areopagi.' In an age when Latin was the common medium for learned works, and was not uncommon even as a spoken language, this error could not fail to evoke the enemy's derision. Very soon Hall was out with a rejoinder, in which he failed not to pounce upon the unlucky 'Areopagi.' 'Who were these?' he asks. 'Truly, my masters, I had thought this had been the name of the place, not the men.' Then the Smectymnuans, squirming uneasily under this, and their scholarship smarting with wounded pride, appeared with a 'Vindication of the Answer to the Humble Remonstrance,' in which they feebly attempted to make light of their blunder. Does the Bishop really imagine, they ask, that they were so ignorant as not to know that the more correct word would have been 'Areopagitæ,' though 'Areopagi' might very well be used for shortness? And is the Humble Remonstrant himself so free from verbal slips that he can afford to make merry over so small a matter? What a specimen of slipshod English is this, for example, in his own late performance, — 'These other verbal exceptions are but light froth and will sink alone'! The scornful Remonstrant's 'light froth sinking alone' is as delicious a blunder any day as their own unoffending 'Areopagi.' The Humble Remonstrant is further importuned by one of his readers, 'a gentleman student in Philosophy,' to publish his receipt for making light froth sink alone, 'that it may be added to the Secrets of Alexis or the rare experiments of Baptista Porta.'

So much for the amenities of pamphlet controversy over verbal slips among scholars to whom conviction of a false quantity, or other reflection on their latinity, was a rankling wound and a festering sore. Another literary dispute of the same period illustrates amusingly the awful certainty that a man's sin will find him out. In the very act of trying to deny the authorship of the written word, he often blunders into an unconscious confession of guilt. Much printer's ink was shed, soon after the beheading of Charles I., in a dispute as to the authorship of the 'Regii Sanguinis Clamor ad Cœlum' an anti-regicide work that made no little stir at the time of its appearance. One Alexander More (or Morus, as he was ordinarily styled) had been charged with the authorship, and had been rebuked for his unfeeling reference, in the 'Dedicatory Epistle,' to Milton's blindness. In this epistle the Latin Secretary had been taunted with his affliction as a just punishment for siding with the regicides, and the familiar Virgilian line had been applied to him, —

> "Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum."

Vehemently did Morus protest, in his 'Fides Publica,' that he had had nothing to do with the 'Regii Sanguinis Clamor,' and that therefore he could not have been guilty of the heartless allusion referred to. Then he added, with most delightful self-betrayal, 'If anything occurred to me that might seem to look that way, I referred to the mind.' We now know that the book thus unwelcomely fathered on Morus was, with the exception of the 'Dedicatory Epistle,' the work of the Rev. Peter du Moulin, who was suitably rewarded therefor by Charles II. But the dedication and the editorship of the whole book remain charged to the account of Morus, who stands convicted out of his own ink-bottle.

Time turns not back, neither do the presses of the printer. Many an author has repented of his earlier volumes and sought in vain to suppress them. Edward FitzGerald made the unwise and fortunately unsuccessful attempt to recall and suppress his little book of plays from the Spanish of Calderon, because some stickler for literal accuracy, reviewing the volume in a prominent journal, had found fault with its frankly avowed freedom of rendering. But the real poetry in the performance triumphed over the finical objections of the pedantic and undiscerning critic, and the plays have taken their deserved place in English literature. Bitterly did the creator of Harold Skimpole regret having thus held Leigh Hunt up to ridicule; but no expressions of remorse, no penance of self-castigation, would un-write the written word. Happy he who looks not back on indiscretions of this nature, or worse, only to feel the remorselessness of the types.

As a man's speech bewrayeth him, so the written utterance, even if it be but a word, or in some instances hardly more than a letter, is significant of thought and character. In a recent excellent work on 'Culture and Restraint,' which balances the conflicting claims of Hellenism and Hebraism, one little word, a mere auxiliary to the verb, betrays better than pages of argument the author's bias in this discussion. With an unconscious but highly significant disregard of perfection of form, he writes: 'If we could lay bare all the mental processes, by which we come to a decision or express a preference, we would be surprised how little reason enters into it.' Obviously, neither in this nor in any other case is surprise a voluntary movement of the mind, and what the author meant is that we *should* be surprised; but his sense of the niceties of accurate expression, — a sense perhaps associated in his mind with that excessive Hellenism he deprecates, — is a little dull. Hence his involuntary betrayal of his 'preference.' Again, referring to the novel descriptive of slum life, but based on theory rather than on experience, he says: 'We will get more true knowledge of the problem from the humble city missionary or the sister of mercy.' Here too it is plain that he has in mind no prospective exertion of will power, but a mere necessary result of antecedent conditions. This is of course a small matter, microscopically small if you choose, but it illustrates how one unconsciously illuminative word or phrase may stamp an author for us better than whole pages of description. Mr. Black wantons so systematically and outrageously in the misuse of 'will' and 'would' that the temptation to draw an illustration from his book was irresistible.

Misery loves company. Those that have blundered (and who has not?) derive a certain solace from the contemplation of others' blunders that must have caused their perpetrators many an uncomfortable quarter of an hour. In his edition of Shakespeare Pope has a note to 'Measure for Measure,' to the effect that its plot was taken from Cinthio's Novels, *Dec. 8, Nov. 5;* that is Decade 8, Novel 5. The critical Warburton in his edition fills out the abbreviations thus, — December 8, November 5. St. Ursula's attendant train of eleven thousand virgins was, it is now thought, all created out of a misinterpretation of a written word. In some ancient manuscript was found mention of 'St. Ursula et Undecimilla V. M.,' which being interpreted is nothing more than 'St. Ursula and Undecimilla, virgin martyrs.' But the accepted version came to be 'St. Ursula and eleven thousand virgin martyrs,' the decipherer mistaking *Undecimilla* for *undecem millia*. In the first edition of John Britton's 'Descriptive Sketches of Tunbridge Wells' is found the following amazing reference to Bloody Jeffreys: 'Judge Jefferies, a man who has rendered his name infamous in the annals of history by the cruelty and injustice he manifested in presiding at the trial of King Charles I.' Mr. Gladstone, in his 'Gleanings of Past Years,' relied with a too careless confidence on his knowledge of the Bible when he wrote: 'The fierce light that beats upon a throne is sometimes like the heat of that furnace in which only Daniel could walk unscathed, too fierce for those whose place it is to stand in its vicinity.' One may trust that ere this the author has made his peace with Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, for the slight thus unconsciously put upon them. Truly, these items are pleasant reading to him that is wont to take comfort in Homer's occasional nodding.

The subject of misprints would furnish an amusing chapter illustrative of our text. The first list of *errata* in a printed book is said to be found in an edition of Juvenal, with notes by Merula, printed by Gabriel Pierre at Venice in 1478. Before that date errors had been corrected with the pen. The longest list of *errata* on record appears to be that appended to the works of Picus of Mirandula, printed by Knoblauch at Strasburg in 1507. It fills fifteen folio pages. Some of the apologies offered by printers for their blunders are quaint and even pathetic. They date back, needless to say, before these artisans had become hardened in their sins.

'Good reader,' pleads the French printer of an English book, in 1582, 'pardon all faultes escaped in the printing and beare with the woorkmanship of a strainger.' Another early-printed book begins its note on the *errata* with the sage remark, '*humanum est errare,* — to confirm which position this my booke (as many other are) hath his share of errors;' and the note runs on in a sprightly and amusing vein of self-justification for faults of omission and commission. But the history of typographical blunders would form a very bulky volume in that 'History of Human Error' which Augustine Caxton so elaborately planned, but never carried further than the printing of the first seven sheets by Uncle Jack's Grand Anti-Publisher Confederate Authors' Society, 'with sundry unfinished plates depicting the various developments of the human skull (that temple of Human Error).' These desultory paragraphs, likewise, must suffice for the present as a slight contribution, and by no means a learned or original one, to that unfinished and, from its very nature, never-to-be-finished 'History of Human Error.' PERCY F. BICKNELL.

The New Books.

A Study of Adolescence.*

In two substantial, almost monumental volumes, with the general title of 'Adolescence,' President G. Stanley Hall has brought together the fruits of the activity of his vigorous group of disciples at Clark University, in a form which will deservedly take rank as the authoritative treatment of a great theme. The exhaustive body of material which it represents would in itself be enough to win a secure place for the book. But President Hall also has had peculiar success in welding this somewhat discouraging mass of facts into a whole, which leaves on the mind a remarkably distinct impression. The picture of adolescence, — the 'yeasty stage of intense emotions and narrow mentality', when the flood-gates of heredity are opened, and new interests and passions jostle one another in a wild disorder, a stage with all the attractiveness and all the vagaries of incipient genius, which is, indeed, but the 'apotheosis of adolescence', an adolescence intensified and prolonged, — stands out in a vivid way. All the characteristic features of youth, — its egoism and variableness of mood, its fondness for assuming roles and poses, its hero-worship, its intense desire to feel and to be very much alive, its proclivity to superlatives, to high and lurid color, its sillinesses and enthusiasms and heroisms, — are treated in a way which is at times highly entertaining, and which makes many a familiar fact stand out in a new and significant light. And back of all there stands the one essential fact of Sex, and of Love. From one point of view, the book as a whole might almost be described as a commentary on the Symposium of Plato. It is love which constitutes the central and significant fact of this, the most significant of all the periods of life. Out of it spring, by a process of 'long circuiting', all the main aspects of the life of spirit, — art, religion, the social self; and in his treatment of this theme the author grows occasionally almost dithyrambic. Even knowledge at its best is but another form of Eros. The thesis may or may not be regarded as proved. The relation of the higher aspects of love to the physical fact of sex is indeed left somewhat obscure; and not every reader will be reconciled, even by the author's eloquence, to the conception of goodness, truth, and beauty as a 'transcendental phallacism.' But at any rate the treatment lends to the work in parts, especially in the second volume, a larger interest than usually belongs to scientific or pedagogical writings, — an interest which the arid statistics of the earlier chapters might perhaps lead the general reader to miss, by discouraging him too easily. As a whole, the book has a real measure of literary effectiveness; and in view of this one may regret, in passing, the tendency to a rather barbarous special terminology, which at times spoils the author's ordinarily lucid and vigorous style.

From the reviewer's standpoint, the book is discouraging by reason of the wealth of its subject-matter. To take it in the large, the earlier chapters deal with the various physical characteristics of adolescence, culminating in the facts of sexual development. Following these there is an interesting, though rather miscellaneous, chapter on 'Adolescence in Literature and Biography,' in which Plato and the Catholic Saints, Savonarola and Edison, Goethe, and Mary MacLane, and a host of others, are somewhat promiscuously intermingled. After another introductory chapter on 'Feelings and Psychic Development,' in which is contained an outline of the author's general philosophic faith, Adolescent Love is discussed, and this is followed by chapters on the various other aspects of the psychical life, — nature-feeling, religion, social instincts, and intellectual development.

Of the multiplicity of special discussions, the most interesting are those in which President Hall sets forth the educational implications of his facts. In these his own main interest is centered. Regarding education as man's chief problem, and youth as the golden age of life and its chief danger-point on the proper understanding and training of which depends all the possibilities of the race, he brings to the theme an enthusiasm which is infectious. President Hall's educational views are well known; but they are expressed here so incisively, and receive such an added weight from the solid background of fact in which they are set, that they have something of a new value. One need not agree with all the doctrines expressed to recognize their importance as a contribution to educational theory, — an importance due primarily to this close connection with the facts of boy and girl nature.

Not much can be done here beyond a mere reference to some of the points which are of more general interest. It would be difficult to find a more satisfactory discussion in brief of

* Adolescence: Its Psychology and its Relations to Physiology, Anthropology, Sociology, Sex, Crime, Religion, and Education. By G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

the physical side of education than that in the chapter on 'Motor Function.' The vast importance of the subject, especially in view of the great changes in the motor habits of modern man, is not overemphasized; but the treatment shows a sanity, and a realization of the complexity of the problem, which is not always found. The criticism of the shortcomings of our present rather one-sided ideals of physical education is clear and pertinent, — the inadequate provision for industrial training on its liberal side; the woodenness and narrowness of manual-training courses, in which in particular the fatal mistake has been made of 'cutting industry loose from its product, as if it were a contamination'; the failure to bring sufficiently to bear idealistic and enthusiastic motives such as are found in the 'gospellers of work,' headed by Ruskin and Morris; the divorcing of gymnastics from a broad genetic point of view; and the various dangers of athletics. Equally judicious is the treatment, on the practical side, of the difficult subject of sexual development and its perversions.

The chapter on Juvenile Delinquency is more scattering, but contains a good deal of valuable matter. The statement that adolescence is the best key to the nature of crime represents the standpoint of the chapter. The naturalness, from the point of view of adolescence, of both the less serious and the more serious phenomena of juvenile perversion, and the impossibility of treating these adequately when they are looked at in an isolated way apart from their basis in real demands of the boy's life, are brought out in a convincing manner. The discussion of nature-feeling, again, gives opportunity for a criticism of the modern pedagogy of science in the schools, and a plea for less thoroughness and precision, more emotional responses of a fundamental sort, and a greater recognition of utilitarian values. Another interesting chapter is the one on the 'Adolescent Psychology of Conversion.' President Hall was the pioneer in the field of study of conversion in connection with adolescence, and he has something fresh to say even in view of the rapidly increasing literature of the subject, from Starbuck to Professor James (whose recent book is characterized as the yellow literature of religious psychology). Another good discussion of practical value is that which deals with adolescent societies. The strictures upon some of the tendencies found in the Y. P. S. C. E., and similar organizations, deserve to be read by all religious leaders.

Less easy to sum up, but equally worthy of consideration, is the treatment of education and intellectual development. In general, our prevalent methods are held to show scant knowledge of adolescent psychology, and to neglect nearly all the suggestions offered by the natural demands of youth. Instead of the strenuous and highly intellectualized programme of the present-day secondary school, with its examinations and rigid requirements, its insistence upon form rather than content, and upon elements instead of large living wholes, 'youth needs repose, leisure, art, legends, romance, idealization, in a word humanism.' 'The educational ideal is to develop capacity in as many directions as possible, to indulge caprice and velleity a little, to delay consistency for a time, and let the diverse prepotencies struggle with each other.' President Hall has a standing quarrel with educational committees and most of their working principles, and with the whole attempt to regulate the high-school on the part of the college. His conception of the education of women brings him into still sharper opposition to prevailing tendencies. It emphasizes the differences of sex as essential, and, in place of foisting upon women 'the old college training which has proved unfit for men,' calls for an elaborate reconstruction of women's education, which shall both recognize the claims of her physical limitations first of all, and shall frankly look toward maternity as the normal end of her being. On account of the difference of her needs and interests, combined with other reasons, coëducation in the high-school period is deprecated; and a strong protest is entered against the progressive feminization of secondary education. The characterization of the differences between the two sexes is interesting, and the whole argument is one to be taken into serious account, though it is hardly likely that it has given the final word on the subject.

Especially timely is the closing chapter on 'Adolescent Races and their Treatment.' This is a real contribution to the insistent problem of imperialism; the carrying over of the concept of adolescence to immature and uncivilized races proves really enlightening. The chapter shows effectively how false, psychologically, has been our whole policy of attempting to make over off-hand races with alien methods of thought and feeling into our own likeness, instead of patiently studying them and helping them develop the possibilities of their own genius; while the puncturing of the naive assumption that all of good is contained in our own civilization, and the justification of potencies in less developed races which would, if allowed to mature, add elements of real value to our own life, is a good piece of argument.

Alike, then, for its exhaustive collection of

facts about adolescence, and for its deductions from these in the realm of practical and educational doctrine, the book is of serious and permanent value. It is, however, ambitious to be considerably more than this; and about this further claim there may be some difference of opinion. For President Hall puts forth the book as an essay in a new and epoch-making philosophy, opposed to dominant tendencies, for which, as academic, 'epistemological,' and anti-evolutionary, he has nothing but condemnation. The epistemologists, however, will probably not be convinced that he has succeeded, after all, in striking out any very new and exclusive way. President Hall's own interests are concrete and scientific, and for this his book is of course none the worse. But it is not uncommon for lovers of concrete fact to decry as useless and academic the less attractive work of a philosophical criticism of categories; and of this somewhat short-sighted tendency President Hall is not wholly guiltless. It might be expected, therefore, that his own attempts at a positive and constructive statement would lay themselves open to criticism for a certain lack of rigor, both in method and result. As for method, the chief plea would seem to be for the precedence of carefully collected fact over theory; *i. e.*, when interpreted, for the relative unimportance of an introspective study of the adult consciousness, and of philosophies based upon this, as compared with the wider observational method, exemplified, *e. g.*, in the questionnaire, and applied to children, savages and animals. Abstractly, of course, the first point is undeniable; but one cannot help thinking that the author exaggerates both the dearth of valuable fact among the 'introspective' psychologists, and the importance and novelty of the results of his own method. There is no need at all to deny that the work of the Clark school has brought out a great deal that is interesting and valuable, especially in view of the evidence afforded by the present volume. That it has shown some leaning to the elaboration of commonplaces, and to the mistaken notion that figuring averages constitutes scientific method, cannot altogether be overlooked. Still, even such a statement, for example, as that so many youths and maidens out of a hundred 'confess that the sight of the moon makes them want to see their beau or girl,' easy as it might be to hold it up to ridicule, may be given a significance, as President Hall has shown. But without at all questioning the value of the work, it may nevertheless be doubted whether it really has the relative importance claimed for it, and whether, in particular, it is sufficient to serve as the basis of a new philosophy. It is hardly possible in a few lines to sift out the various motives which enter into the view of the world to which, in President Hall's opinion, his facts are to lead. In part they are undoubtedly true. But here he does somewhat less than justice to his opponents, who often would have no quarrel with him. For the rest, it is perhaps enough to mention what seem to be the most distinctive points of his doctrine. First, there is the insistence that the psychical life is to be interpreted as a recapitulation of and a witness to a multiplicity of past racial experiences, and is to be known by tracing out all the obscure roots and branches of the buried tree of its pedigree. This of course, again, would be generally recognized as true within certain limits; and President Hall has applied it in detail in a way that is always interesting, and at times carries conviction. That our love of natural objects is a trace of primitive idolatries; that the blush at compliments is the vasomotor survival of a state when to be admired meant danger; that the approximate adjustment of the child to his environment, from nine to twelve, represents an old and relatively perfected state of race maturity, possible in warm climates; that the delight in bonfires is a reverberation of the joy that in some prehistoric time hailed the Prometheus art of controlling fire and defying night; that truancy is the gift of an early nomadic culture, — these and numerous other suggestions are scattered through his pages, some of them more, some of them decidedly less, convincing. One of the most elaborate is the detailed discussion in the chapter on nature-feeling, in which the instinctive fear of thunder and lightning, of serpents, of high winds, of falling, and of water, the habit of inducing sleep by rocking, agorophobia, and the climbing instinct, are cited as relics of a primitive arboreal life. But to recognize the legitimacy of such an explanation does not bind one to accept the conclusions that are drawn from it, — to look upon it as the deepest and exclusive truth of the life of spirit, and to minimize the significance of the developed consciousness; and in doing this the author lays himself open to serious objections, alike from the theoretical standpoint and from that of a practical philosophy of life, of which he shows no appreciation. Still more vague, and in need of a critical clearing up, is the final outlook upon the world of spirit to which all this leads, — the conception of a collective soul, which is itself visible nature, a 'sensorium of wondrous subtlety that reflects in its multipersonal facets most that has been in the world.' The conscious adult is a 'maimed fragment broken off and detached from the great world of soul'; his fuller consciousness is a 'late, partial, and perhaps essentially abnormal and remedial outcrop of the great underlying life of man-soul,' a 'wart raised by the sting of sin.' Is not this an instance of just the fanciful, barren use of

theory from which the philosophical development from Descartes to Hegel, if he had taken it more seriously, and not as a mere pathological warning, might have saved him?

A. K. Rogers.

A Documentary History of Columbus.*

Mr. John Boyd Thacher has given us a new study of Columbus in three large volumes. The work is an examination of the problems presented by the life of the discoverer, rather than a formal biography. The first and second volumes cover the period of his life, and present in order biographical essays on Peter Martyr and Las Casas as the first historians of America, an introductory discussion of the character and aims of Columbus, the story of his early life and the formation of his purpose, a study of Toscanelli and an examination of the pilot story, the details of the first voyage, the announcement of the discovery, the papal bulls and line of demarcation, and an account of the later voyages. The third volume is devoted to supplementary matters: a classification of the alleged portraits, a study of the handwriting of Columbus, an elaborate investigation in twenty chapters of the location of his remains, and a brief account of his descendants.

The most conspicuous and at the same time the most useful feature of the work is the reproduction and careful English translation of the more important sources of information. The purpose set forth in the preface is to present to the reader all the information about Columbus available in the sixteenth century, and to add such as has since come to light. A considerable part of this material is given in facsimile. The facsimiles include the relevant passages in Peter Martyr's Epistles; the unique examples of both the folio and quarto editions of the letter to Santangel; the papal bulls, as copied in the Vatican Register; the Coma-Syllacius letter; the unique examples of the famous Libretto and of the equally famous Lettera, and all known documents in the handwriting of Columbus. Besides the facsimiles, there are reprints of the lives of Gallo and Senarega, Giustiniano's note in the Polyglot Psalter, the Journal of the first voyage, the Chanca narrative of the second voyage, the letter to the Nurse and Las Casas's narrative of the third voyage, and the Porras and Mendez narratives of the fourth voyage. A great deal of bibliographical material is given with a view of making the work useful to the collector of rare Americana. It would have been an excellent arrangement if the source material had been put together in a separate volume separately obtainable.

The reader approaches Mr. Thacher's own text with some misgiving. This feeling is traceable to two causes. In the first place, Mr. Thacher very clearly undertakes the work for the purpose of rehabilitating the memory of Columbus and defending him from the harsh strictures of recent critics. In the introductory chapter he lays down the thesis that Columbus was one of the greatest characters in the world's history, and then devotes the remainder of the work to its proof. This gives the book the air of a special plea rather than that of an investigation for the discovery of truth. There seem to be two veins running through the whole. One is written in the spirit of historical research, and the other is extravagant panegyric unwarranted by the facts presented. The frontispiece of the first volume is a fine etching, based upon the Marine portrait, which Mr. Thacher labels 'an imaginative but satisfactory portrait of Columbus.' It is difficult to escape the feeling that Mr. Thacher is endeavoring to draw 'an imaginative but satisfactory' pen-picture, and that his judgment at critical points is likely to be warped by his partiality for his subject.

The second ground for distrust of Mr. Thacher's work arises from his failure to indicate the source of much of his material and to give credit to the work of other scholars. Although he dedicates his volumes to Mr. Harrisse, and refers to him frequently in his pages, the extent of his indebtedness is hardly apparent. There is an interesting chapter on Ferdinand Columbus and his library, but Mr. Harrisse's 'Excerpta Colombiniana' is not credited as its source of inspiration. All of the documents printed by Mr. Thacher, with the possible exception of a few of the Columbus manuscripts, have appeared in Navarrete or the Raccolta Colombiana, but the fact could not be gathered from his pages. The source of the Porras and Mendez narratives, taken from Navarrete, is not indicated, and an account of the Raccolta is relegated to the index. Of the Libretto he strangely says that 'probably its pages have never been closely examined until they looked into the camera to be reproduced for this work,' but, although not photographed, the Libretto was transcribed and must have been closely examined for the Raccolta. Pennesi is not cited in the chapters on Peter Martyr, and Uzielli only incidentally in those on Toscanelli. Cronau's name appears but once in the discussion about the remains of Columbus, and the source of Mr.

* Christopher Columbus: His Life, his Work, his Remains. By John Boyd Thacher. In three volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Thacher's information upon the subject is not indicated. The only English translation for which credit is given is the translation of the Coma-Syllacius letter printed by Mr. Lennox. Kettel's is said to be the only English rendering of the Journal, though it seems that Markham's would have been consulted. With an air of novelty, Mr. Thacher points to the reference to the Great Khan, in the prologue to the Journal and in the 'Lettera,' as a reference by Columbus to Toscanelli's letter, although this was a part of Humboldt's original argument, and Mr. Vignaud has already shown that Columbus might have derived his information from Marco Polo, and that the reference tells quite as strongly in favor of the fabrication of the letter as it does in favor of its genuineness. Under these circumstances, the reader is unable to distinguish between Mr. Thacher's own conclusions and those he has adopted from others. The Columbus material is so extensive and so intricate that the writer who attempts to deal with it should make the frankest possible statement of his sources and of his mental processes. Candor inspires confidence. Mr. Thacher's omissions in this direction impair confidence.

The arrangement of this complicated material is a difficult problem, which Mr. Thacher has not solved with complete success. The Toscanelli discussion is divided between the first and the third volumes, and scattered through the notes in all three. Much important matter given in notes should have been embodied in the text, — as, for example, the hypothesis to explain the inaccuracies of the Latin copy of the Toscanelli letter. Doubtless the scattering of the Toscanelli matter results from the addition of much of it since the appearance of Mr. Vignaud's book. Other material is, however, scattered in the same way. With a section devoted to Las Casas, one naturally looks to it for an account of the manuscripts of the 'Historia,' but it is not given until the authorities for the third voyage are discussed. The chapter on Ferdinand's library breaks into the middle of the examination of Columbus's handwriting. The chapter on the voyage to Iceland closes with the quotation from Ferdinand, with which it should have begun. The clearness and force of the entire work would have been greatly increased by a better arrangement of the subject matter.

Mr. Thacher's conclusions upon controverted questions of fact may be briefly summarized. He regards the 'Historie' as substantially the work of Ferdinand; he places the birth-date of Columbus at 1446, upon the basis of Columbus's own statements as to the length of various periods in his life; he accepts the doubtful story of the voyage to Iceland, and incidentally the still more doubtful one of the Zeni; he connects the wife of Columbus remotely with the family of Perestrello, and apparently accepts the supposed residence at Porto Santo; he places the landfall at Watling's island, credits the alleged first voyage of Vespucius, regards the remains at San Domingo as undoubtedly the true remains of the discoverer, and concludes that there is no authentic portrait of Columbus in existence.

From the fact that this is the first life of Columbus to appear since the publication of Mr. Vignaud's book, interest naturally attaches to the treatment of the Toscanelli letter. As set forth by Mr. Vignaud, the discussion turns upon two distinct points, — first, the pilot story, set up as a motive for fabricating the letter; and, second, the claim that the letter is not genuine. With regard to the first point, Mr. Thacher shows very effectively that the pilot story is both improbable and unsupported by contemporary evidence. He makes the plausible suggestion that the story originated in the statement of Columbus's Journal that the report of land to the westward was current in the Canaries and Azores, and that a man from the Madeira Islands besought the King of Portugal in 1584 for a caravel in order to go to it. It is just such a story as Columbus's enemies would have invented in order to undermine and discredit him. If anything could have been made out of it, it would have been used in the inquiry brought in 1513 against Ferdinand Columbus to test his rights and privileges. With the rejection of the pilot story, there is no adequate motive for the fabrication of the letter. With regard to the letter itself, it is too early in the controversy to attempt to pronounce judgment. Mr. Thacher contends that the Latin copy is in the handwriting of Columbus, and his study of the characteristics of Columbus's handwriting is so careful and painstaking that his opinion upon this point carries great weight. If this be true, then the letter, if not genuine, was forged by Columbus himself. There is one explanation of Columbus's silence with respect to the letter, which seems not to have been noticed. By basing his applications for assistance upon the letter, he would have deprived himself of the credit of initiating the plan of reaching the Indies by a westward route, and would have diminished the rewards he could demand for its successful achievement. To base his plan upon the opinions of ancient geographers and the reports of mediæval travellers was very different in effect from an appeal to the authority of a man who was living when the efforts to secure assistance were begun, and who had been dead but ten years when the discovery was finally accomplished. The distinguished

scientist would immediately have been hailed as the real discoverer of America, and the unknown adventurer would have been regarded as his humble agent. This consideration seems sufficient to explain one of the principal objections urged against the authenticity of the Toscanelli letter. As the matter now stands, there still seems insufficient reason for doubting the opinion of Las Casas that the letter was genuine, or for charging him with complicity in deception.

In discussing the character of Columbus, Mr. Thacher excuses his unfaithfulness in his family life by the lax morals of the age, and pleads the holy object for which he wished to acquire wealth in extenuation of his avarice. He meets the charge of initiating Indian slavery with the claim that Columbus intended to confine slavery to the cannibals who preyed upon the other tribes. He shows that the oath that Cuba was a continent, imposed upon the masters and sailors during the second voyage, was the work of the notary and not required by the instructions of Columbus. He, however, charges Columbus with untruthfulness in writing to the sovereigns, upon his last voyage, that he had reached the 'province of Mango, which borders upon Cathay,' since Mr. Thacher believes that Columbus at this time realized that he had found a new world, and wrote this statement in order to deceive the pilots who might try to profit by his discoveries. Mr. Harrisse has shown that the opinion prevailed as early as 1501 that a new continent had been discovered. Columbus's life and success were so completely bound up in reaching Asia that it was natural for him to cling to his first impression that he had done so. It therefore seems more reasonable to regard as sincere his statement that he had reached Mango and the borders of Cathay. It was distinctly more creditable to him to cling honestly to error than to misrepresent his real opinion.

While there is some fault to be found with Mr. Thacher's method, and necessarily some difference of opinion with respect to his conclusions, his work is nevertheless an immense storehouse of material and a distinct addition to the literature of American history. The index, while apparently full, is far from serving as a guide to all the matter contained in the text and notes. The volumes are beautifully printed, beautifully illustrated, and remarkably free from typographical errors. There is a conspicuous lack of maps; the only one illustrating the voyages is a photographic reproduction of a German canal map upon which the names are wholly illegible. The work affords occasional glimpses of the author's splendid collection of Americana. In the second volume he says that his efforts to secure the privilege of examining, in the interest of historical inquiry, the original manuscript of the Libretto have been unsuccessful; but a note in the index conveys the satisfying information that it is now in his possession. An account of the acquisition of his treasures would make an interesting story.

F. H. Hodder.

Books about Dante.*

The third series of Dr. Edward Moore's 'Studies in Dante' gives us a group of five essays, only two of which have been previously published, even in part. The first of these essays, on 'The Astronomy of Dante,' is designed for students 'who may not wish to embark on the subject of the study of Astronomy generally,' yet who wish to understand the many passages in Dante which set forth his notions of cosmogony, of the zodiac and planetary motions, and of the measurement of time. Dr. Moore in this essay makes it clear that the astronomical allusions are easily intelligible, and do not require the aid of the Nautical Almanac as an adjunct to their study. The essay on 'The Geography of Dante' discusses the sources of his knowledge, and shows that he did not possess the exceptional acquaintance with the geographical science of his time that he did with the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. The essay on the date assumed by Dante for his Vision is a close examination of the arguments for 1300 and 1301, respectively; reaching the conclusion that the former (and traditional) date is supported by the greater weight of evidence. Dr. Moore's fourth essay discusses certain questions of symbolism and prophecy that are raised by the last six cantos of the 'Purgatorio.' Here he controverts some of the positions of the late Professor Earle, and maintains stoutly 'the real personal existence of Beatrice.' The concluding essay is a discussion of the genuineness of the epistle to Can Grande, which some scholars have questioned of late years. While it is not literally true that Dr. Moore makes *short* work of the skeptics, for his argument is both minute and voluminous, he disposes of these objecters very completely. This volume of Dr. Moore's essays is plentifully supplied with notes, lists of passages and books, and synopses. It is, of course, a work of profound scholarship, thoroughly

---

* Studies in Dante. Third Series. Miscellaneous Essays. By Edward Moore, D.D. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. New York: Henry Frowde.

Forerunners of Dante. By Marcus Dods. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Dread Inferno. Notes for Beginners in the Study of Dante. By M. Alice Wyld. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Introduction to Dante's Inferno. By Adolphus T. Ennis. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Dante and the English Poets, from Chaucer to Tennyson. By Oscar Kuhns. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

equipped at every point, and entirely worthy of the author's great reputation among students of the divine poet.

The work of Mr. Dods entitled 'Forerunners of Dante' has practically nothing to say about Dante himself, yet students of the 'Divine Comedy' will find their account in this interesting study of the unseen world as it was imagined by the seers and the legend-makers of ancient and mediæval times. The object of the author's essay is 'to make some attempt at constructing, from visions only, the idea of Heaven, Purgatory, and Hell, which was current at the beginning of the fourteenth century; not, be it distinctly understood, the idea which was actually present to the mind of the Florentine.' It is a research 'not conducted from Dante backwards, but from the infancy of the idea forward to the master interpreter as a convenient stopping-place and climax.' In selecting from the large amount of material offered, the author has placed his work on an ethical rather than a purely imaginative basis. Beginning with Babylonian and Egyptian myths of the dead, he goes on to consider Greek and Roman examples (Odysseus, Æneas, Er, and Somnium Scipionis), and comes finally to early Christian legends, as found in the New Testament, the apocryphal books, and the ingenious imaginings of mediæval times. All of these matters are summarized and discussed by Mr. Dods in as pleasing a manner as the subject permits, the treatment being addressed to a popular audience rather than to an assemblage of scholars.

'The Dread Inferno,' by Miss M. Alice Wyld, is an unpretentious little book of 'notes for beginners,' based upon several years of elementary work with reading-classes. It takes us through the 'Inferno,' and supplies abundant references to the text as we go, besides a simple running commentary. The writer emphasizes the importance of Mr. P. H. Wicksteed's advice to 'read Dante's own words first and last, and the words of Dante's teachers, rather than those of his commentators.' The spirit of the book is reverent, and its essential teaching is found in the statement that 'Dante puts no one in Hell, but sorrowfully shows us how men — some of them beloved and honoured friends or heroes — put themselves there.'

A work of somewhat similar scope, perhaps a trifle more scholarly in treatment, is Mr. Adolphus T. Ennis's 'Introduction to Dante's Inferno.' The author says that his object 'will have been accomplished if, by giving to the symbolism of words, and allegory of facts, that interpretation which canons based on intrinsic and extrinsic evidence can only sanction, it will contribute in the least degree to quicken the analytical and comparative faculties of the student of Dante, so as to enable him to arrive at the true synthesis of the Divine Comedy.' This sentence fairly exemplifies the author's style, which is so ponderous as to make his book somewhat difficult to read. He writes from the standpoint of a Catholic, and speaks of Italy as his native country.

The last book upon our list is a study by Professor Oscar Kuhns, of 'Dante and the English Poets from Chaucer to Tennyson.' It is a highly scholarly work, based upon a study of the standard commentators on Dante, as well as upon a thorough examination of English poetry for traces of Dante's influence. The author is not one of those who accept slight parallelisms as proof positive that one poet has inspired another, and is on his guard against being deceived by chance resemblances. This danger is particularly great in the case of the earlier English poets, who, together with Dante, to a certain extent drew their material from a common stock. The author says: 'To say nothing of natural coincidences, the whole period of the Middle Ages is full of a widely diffused *materia poetica,* if I may be allowed the expression, consisting of constantly repeated thoughts and discussions, commonplaces of theology, philosophy, and social theories. . . . The same thing is true of certain metaphors and figures.' Professor Kuhns is possibly a trifle too cautious and skeptical in his fear of being deceived, but his example is a wholesome one in an age that finds a number of otherwise intelligent persons taking seriously the notion that the works of Bacon and of Shakespeare were written by the same person. More than half of this volume is devoted to the English poets of the nineteenth century, and even then only six of them are closely examined. We are very glad to have this little book, which belongs to an imperfectly-cultivated but extremely important branch of the historical criticism of literature. We wish, with Professor Kuhns, that some one having the necessary equipment might undertake to trace the influence upon English literature of all the great foreign writers, — 'not merely from a philological or scientific point of view, but with a sympathetic feeling for the æsthetic and psychological processes involved in the making of literature.'

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT SOUTH.*

In order to appreciate the spirit and motive of Mr. Murphy's book entitled 'The Present South,' one should consider two facts in connection with the life and vocation of its author.

* THE PRESENT SOUTH. By E. Gardner Murphy. New York: The Macmillan Co.

We are told that it 'was written from within the life and thought of the South, by one who, through birth, education, and training, has shared its traditions and experience.' The other fact which it is worth while to know is that the author gave up his work as an Episcopal clergyman in order to become the executive agent of the Conference for Southern Education, whose chief mission is to bring about harmony and helpful coöperation among the various elements concerned in the solution of the South's problems. Education is the chief reliance of this Conference, as it is the chief factor which its agent exploits in the present volume. Mr. Murphy represents the connecting link between the best traditions of the old South and the more liberal and common-sense disposition of the new. He does not stand alone, but typifies a class. The substance and spirit of this volume might easily have been produced by any one of a dozen men of the new South. Had the work appeared anonymously, the knowing ones might, justly enough, have ascribed the authorship to Chancellor Hill, Bishop Galloway, Professor John Spencer Bassett, President Alderman, Professor Claxton, Dr. Dabney, or Mr. Walter H. Page; albeit, it is doubtful if many of these Southern celebrities could have equalled, or any of them surpassed, Mr. Murphy in power and charm of literary style. This progressive and courageous group represents the erstwhile silent South which has so long remained tongue-tied under threat of political and social calamity. When such voices first began to make themselves heard, they were regarded either as simpletons, incendiaries, or harmless religious enthusiasts. Mr. George W. Cable was banished, Mr. Lewis H. Blair was ignored, Mr. Atticus G. Haygood was made a bishop. But of late this voice has become 'something louder than before,' and has taken on such volume and power that it can no longer be ignored as an important factor in the Southern situation. The late Dr. J. L. M. Curry was, during his lifetime, the dean and presiding genius of this new propaganda. At the same time there has sprung up in the North a set of men who have broken, if not with the spirit, at least with the erstwhile method, of Northern philanthropy, which lavished its purse and its compassion upon the most needy race, with little quest for compromise or coöperation with the dominant sentiment within the field of its operation. Mr. Robert C. Ogden and Mr. William H. Baldwin Jr. typify the spirit of this new Northern philanthropy. The union of these two forces North and South has resulted in the Conference for Southern Education and the General Education Board. These organizations are composed of the same men differently distributed, and are under the leadership of the North, but are practically directed by the South. Mr. Murphy's book is the first full and effective expression of this new philanthropy. It is indeed a voice from the South, but not so much the South that was or is as the South which is to be. The dominant South, that element which has captured political supremacy and shapes public policies, has based its triumph upon the enmity of race. Only the skilful politician knows the value of hatred as a political dynamic. During the past ten years, no Southern statesman upon either floor of Congress has uttered one kindly or courageous word in behalf of his black constituents; but, on the other hand, they have incessantly breathed out hatred and bitterness. But Mr. Murphy stands for the awakening South, and typifies the conscience and culture of that section which must in the end triumph over organized and unreasoning arrogance. It is noticeable that the new spirit is the outgrowth of the educational idea, and illustrates the liberalizing influence of culture. Knowledge always gives a wider horizon and a broader vista, so that social evils, however vexed or pressing their present phase, are viewed in both their historic and prophetic perspective. It is only by the longest range of vision, reaching both forward and back, that the author sees with clear discernment the truth which he puts in the interrogative form only for emphasis: 'Have prosperity, peace, and happiness, ever been successfully or permanently based upon indolence, inefficiency, and hopelessness? Since time began, has any human thing that God has made taken damage to itself or brought damage to the world through knowledge, truth, hope, and honest toil?' Will Senator Tillman or Governor Vardaman gainsay this principle? or will they persist in the declarations that universal truth fails of effect only when applied to the black man?

The key-note that runs through the whole treatment is based upon the dual assumption that the Negro in his present state is inferior to the white man, but that his condition is improvable. The author does not undertake to set any limit to this improvability, unlike many of our social philosophers who assume full knowledge of the eternal decrees, and tell us that the black man's status is unalterably fixed in the divine scheme of things. Professor Bassett, of Trinity College, N. C., in a notable magazine article, ventured to predict that the Negro would gain equality some day, and for this he was made to suffer the penalty of persecution, the common lot of all seers who indulge in unpleasant prophecies. Mr. Murphy throughout this volume seems careful not to invite persecution or martyrdom. And yet his words are candid and courageous: 'Recog-

nizing the double fact, — first the fact of the Negro's need, and then the fact of the Negro's promise, — the South has conceived her responsibility, both as a policy of supreme self-interest and as an obligation of Christian stewardship.' The reader should always bear in mind that when the author speaks of 'the South' he imputes to the dominant South a full portion of his own liberal spirit, and thus instead of portraying the situation as it is we are given a foretaste of 'the substance of things hoped for.'

The author upholds the two fundamental dogmas of the South, — viz., white supremacy and the denial of 'social equality' to the Negro, — and endeavors to reconcile the black man's freest and fullest development to the limitation which these assumptions necessarily impose. These dogmas stir Southern sentiment, *ab imo,* as Virgil would say. Upon this territory one does well to tread cautiously, for it is regarded as both dangerous and holy ground. It must be said, in all candor, that these topics are treated with much less moral assuredness and carrying conviction than the purely economic and educational question where the author felt free to detach himself from traditional and provincial bias. The tight-rope walker whose chief concern is to preserve his balance must rely upon acrobatic skill. The assertion that 'the South was right and the North was right' leaves us somewhat bewildered as to the sharp distinctions between right and wrong which the moralist is wont to insist upon. The author, however, is not a doctrinnaire; he deals in applied rather than pure ethics. He does not impotently bewail the exigency of a pressing situation because the 'Ten Commandments will not budge.' The practical constructive statesman considers what can be done rather than what ought to be done. The author lays down a working hypothesis, a *modus vivendi,* with little insistence upon moral abstractions. Many of the shortcomings of the South are glozed over with the nonchalant complacency of a recent writer who claimed that the Southern gentleman possessed virtues that at once contravened and transcended the ordinary moralities. There is not a single note of unkindness or of conscious injustice to the Negro between the lids of this book. The fullest opportunity and outlook are advocated, but it is not always made clear how these can be realized in face of restrictive theories that are upheld.

We are told that the poor whites whom the slaveholding aristocracy pushed to the outer edge of the political and social circle have fused with their erstwhile betters, so as to form a white democracy of which the Nergo forms no part. This new democracy is dominated mainly by the nether element which has but lately become conscious of its political power. A *novus homo,* a Pharaoh that knew not Joseph the Black, is now on the throne. The ruling politicians who are now so frantic about white supremacy and so fearful of Negro domination never owned a slave nor anything else under the old *régime.* The old aristocrats who would continue in politics must do so at the sufferance of their new and numerous allies. They are forced to sacrifice both their statesmanlike breadth of view and their traditional chivalric spirit. In the North, the democracy has become aristocratized; in the South, the aristocracy has become democratized. In the large cities, however, the Southern conditions find an exact reduplica. The Congressional delegation from Massachusetts represents the best traditions of the commonwealth, but the reverse is the case in most of the old slave-holding States. The author asks, with solicitous though with affirmative implication: 'Is the organization of democracy in our Southern States never to include him [the Negro]? Is he never to be a factor of government and the heir of a free and generous life?' Modern democracy cannot be based upon the Grecian model which rested upon the enslaved masses that formed no part of the body politic. This is an impossibility both by reason of our theory of government and the relative numerical strength of the two races. The Negro forms scarcely a third of the South's population. Even under slavery, nine-tenths of the white race were thrown outside the pale of aristocratic distinction, because the underlying basis of slavery was not broad enough to support so heavy a superincumbent weight. It is impossible to ennoble the entire white race in the South at the expense of the Negro. All aristocratic hierarchies must proceed with diminishing numbers according to the ascending scale of rank. The pyramid of class ennoblement can never be made to stand on its apex.

Two chapters are devoted to child-labor in the South. This is the only topic in which the Negro is not made an integral and vital element. And yet the treatment of this white child-labor, which calls for such drastic measures of reform, is suggestive of the reactionary effect of indifference to the hardship of Negro labor, as instanced in the convict lease and peonage systems. Cruelty in any form to the black man will ultimately redound to the detriment of the whites. In the play of Cymbeline, the queen orders her physician to prepare for her 'most dangerous compounds,' so that she might 'try their forces on such creatures as we count not worthy of hanging.' But the cautious physician entered a most sagacious protest: 'Your highness shall from this practice make your heart hard.' The South should beware lest the cruel and inhuman treatment heaped upon the Negro should harden their hearts

against like usage practiced against their own race.

The claim that the present degree of amalgamation of the races is due to the presence in the South of the soldiers of both armies immediately after the Civil War, rather than to the established practice of the slave *régime*, seems to be misleading both as to fact and inference; and it is hoped that the author will either substantiate or withdraw this statement in the subsequent editions which the demand for a book in the main so hopeful and so helpful is sure to make necessary.

KELLY MILLER.

MEANINGS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.*

There have arisen, in this country and abroad, two conflicting views concerning the nature and origin of foreign trade; and each view has had its authoritative exponents. By one class it has been urged that external trade is preceded by the national flag, and may accordingly and fittingly be instituted with impressive military ceremony by the admiral or general in command. By another, — and to this class of convinced free-traders Mr. Hobson, the author of a recent book on 'International Trade,' is well known to belong, — it is maintained that trade, whether at home or between nations, is always preceded by the trader, who is always found acting individually and never in a public capacity. The 'higgling of the market,' the infinite voluntary meetings of 'pairs' of buyers and sellers, — all this is what has visibly been going on about us, every day in the year, in all ages. Yet the author has sought to extend the ratio of these free private exchanges in the home market to all meetings of all buyers and sellers in all markets the world over, foreign as well as domestic. Mr. Hobson holds that 'the principles of exchange of commodity are essentially the same, whether the exchange takes place between members of the same nation, and is called internal trade, or between members of different nations and is called international trade.'

In their vast and rapidly growing domestic trade, American citizens have before their eyes the best basis of comparison of free and unfree systems of exchange. Large numbers of these Americans are extensively engaged in both domestic and foreign trade. They will therefore be better able to grasp, and to teach others to grasp, the full meaning of the economic proposition that the units of politics and commerce are not the same; that nations do not trade with each other, except in paper statistics, and there only in a metaphoric sense. The false notion that nations are traders, we are told, is suggested by the fact that governments establish 'tariffs' and other politico-economic devices for the real or supposed benefit of certain of their citizens grouped in 'trades' or 'interests.'

Certain world-tendencies are described by the author, and are said to cause a keen international comparison of the efficiency of home capital and labor with that of foreign countries; to establish also international division of labor, which is at once the result and the cause of international trade. It is said that internal transport, the distributive trades, and professional and other non-material productions, are engaging an ever-growing proportion of the national energy; while as regards production of material forms of wealth, a larger proportion of workers are occupied in the final processes of adapting goods to the special tastes and habits of local groups of consumers. This implies, in a normal condition of industrial development, that a smaller proportion of the real wealth of a nation *i. e.*, of the aggregate of goods and services, — is capable of forming the material of international trade. It implies, moreover, that an ever-increasing proportion of the 'real wealth' is going into the material of domestic trade.

As the book appears at the outset of our Presidential campaign, a discussion so timely and so candid of an important phase of the tariff controversy should be welcomed by intelligent students of American trade, of whatever economic persuasion. It makes a calm appeal, expressed in untechnical words, to the daily experience of the ordinary citizen.

GEORGE L. PADDOCK.

* INTERNATIONAL TRADE: An Application of Economic Theory. By John A. Hobson. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A modern book on the Philosophy of Education.

For nearly a generation, the English translation of Rosencranz's 'Philosophy of Education,' a treatise written from an exclusively Hegelian standpoint in 1848, has been the only work in its field accessible to the American student. This fact gives interest to any attempt to develop the subject from a distinctively modern evolutionary standpoint. Such an attempt has been made by Dr. H. H. Horne of Dartmouth, in a volume with the same title, now before us. The different chapters of the book discuss education in its various phases, such as disciplines, biology, physiology, sociology, psychology, and philosophy. Under each of these heads are epitomized the doctrines currently accepted in scientific circles, in a clear and systematic manner. In the chapters treating of the sociological and philosophical aspects of education, Dr. Horne shows considerable originality of

conception; he is much more at home in this portion of the book, as he himself states in the preface, than in the earlier chapters. The distinguishing merit of the book is its catholicity; it avoids close adherence to any one school of educational theory, and is wholesomely positive in its positions. Some of the applications of the principles to current problems — like college athletics and elective studies — are not entirely successful, owing rather to lack of sufficient data than to any defect in the reasoning or point of view. The list of references attached to each chapter is too general and too inexact to be of much service to students. Dr. Horne has undoubtedly succeeded not only in supplying a long-felt need, but he has written a work which would be of significance even if there were already other excellent books in the same field.

The leading boys' schools in America.

Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, in his volume entitled 'Some Famous American Schools' (Estes & Co.) has written a popular account of the nine leading boarding-school for boys in America, viz., Nazareth Hall (Penn.), Phillips Andover, Phillips Exeter, Lawrenceville, St. Paul's, St. Mark's, Groton, Shattuck (Minn.), and Belmont (Calif.). Mr. Adams begins each of his chapters with an historical account which is decidedly more picturesque than comprehensive or enlightening. He then describes the social life of the school, its buildings and general out-of-doors environment. The book contains many excellent illustrations of school buildings and grounds, as well as much criticism of school architecture. The object for which schools are ordinarily supposed to exist—intellectual development — is the one subject which the author frankly avoids. In his discussion of the social aspects of school life, which is summarized in the concluding chapter, Mr. Adams is fearless and just. The comparison introduced by implication in one or two instances between these schools and the great public schools of England would lead the English reader to form an exaggerated notion of the part played by the American institutions. It may be said, in brief, that the author has produced a readable and fairly accurate account of the more superficial features of typical boarding-schools.

An attempt at the psychology of History.

That Dr. Emil Reich is not lacking in confidence in his own insight, is made plain by the scope of the small volume that he has recently put forth under the title 'Success Among Nations' (Harper). The book contains less than three hundred pages of moderate size; yet in this space the author has found room to pass in review all the prominent nations of the past, to measure and account for their success, and to attempt a survey of ten or twelve of the leading modern nations, to set forth the conditions in each that make for success or failure, and to prophesy its future. The book is necessarily very brief and sketchy in its treatment of this vast range of topics, and many of the author's broad generalizations and positive conclusions the reader is likely to reject as unwarranted by the facts presented. One cannot but admire his faith in his re-readings of history and in the hitherto unrecognized forces that he perceives in operation. Many of his conclusions are acute and stimulating; yet the reader will want to do some thinking of his own before accepting all of them. It may be fair to give a sentence from the preface which discloses the author's purpose: 'The attempt has been made to initiate the reader into the psychological view of History, by giving, in outline and by means of a few illustrations, a bird's-eye view of the human forces that have raised some nations to the glory of success, while their absence has prevented other nations from holding their own in the battle for historic existence.'

The continent of North America in a single volume.

Prof. Israel Cook Russell's work on North America, contributed to Appleton's 'World Series,' is somewhat disappointing, and suffers by comparison with the volumes that have already appeared. This, however, is through no fault of the author, but rather through that of the editor in assigning to him such a stupendous subject for geographical treatment in a volume of 425 pages. The North American Continent is not only far greater in territorial extent than the other regions of the earth already treated or yet to be dealt with in the series, but it is also greater in the diversity of its various parts; and thus the completeness of treatment shown in preceding volumes has been impossible in Professor Russell's book. The author's task has been the more difficult in face of the fact that must seem surprising to most readers, that there are vast areas throughout the continent that have not been surveyed or mapped, districts, even in the thickly settled portions of the more enlightened countries, of which there is little critical information available, and large portions of British America and Mexico that have never been traversed by observant men. Under these conditions, the author has been compelled to slight the economic branch of his subject, and to condense disproportionately his treatment of the physical conditions of the continent. In the former division of the subject, his chapter on the Aborigines is a brief but clear summing up of the progress made in the solution of ethnological problems presented by the so-called 'Indians,' and by the Eskimos. His chapter on Political Geography is suggestive, but leaves much to be desired. In the other division of the subject his chapter on plant-life deals exclusively with forests and forest trees. Had his subject been limited to a portion of the continent—the United States, for example,—he might have given us fuller geographical knowledge. In his list of books for the use of readers who desire to pursue further studies, it is significant that the greater number are official or semi-official publications of the Government.

Primitive forms of early Church.

Mr. Walter Lowrie's volume on 'The Church and its Organization' during the primitive age (Longmans) is a good piece of investigative work born of scholarship and a zeal for truth. The question as to which should have preference in Church

organization, the legal or the purely spiritual and inherent order, has caused much comment and controversy, and was finally settled, in the minds of many, upon the appearance of Professor Sohm's 'Kirchenrecht,' some twelve years ago. Mr. Lowrie, however, thinks the ideas there presented not sufficiently known either in this country or abroad; and his volume is decidedly a work of love as well as a propaganda of new ideas, written, as he says, to serve as an interpretation of the work of Professor Sohm. In carrying out his task Mr. Lowrie has shown excellent judgment; his equipment for it is of the very best, and his work generally is of the type which in time makes information from such a source both sought after and trusted. But, as the author himself has perhaps foreseen, the part he takes in the interpretation and translation of Sohm is likely to mislead those who have not read that author; and these are doubtless very many. To such, the book will seem neither Sohm's nor Lowrie's. Although the latter is most conscientious in citing his authority whenever he acts as a translator, and although Sohm's spirit is felt to pervade the book, Mr. Lowrie has appropriated but a small portion of Sohm, and has substituted discussions of his own which do not always harmonize with the writer he has quoted. The divergence between the two trends of thought is especially patent in the chapters where Mr. Lowrie speaks of the 'Charisma of Teaching' and the 'Eucharistic Assembly.' The book, with all its merits, becomes in many respects a blending of methods neither quite natural nor congenial. To be in partnership with an authority of Sohm's intellectual stature is at best a handicap, and we are disposed to think the author would do better in a work where he is standing on his own ground. His book has, however, its special appeal in the loving interest it manifests in the primitive forms of the early Church, which in their beautiful simplicity and ardor of spirit put to shame our present coolness and stereotyped habits of worship.

For devotees of old china.

Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson's 'How to Identify Old China' (George Bell, London) was written 'to help the amateur in the early stages of his study and the average collector who wishes to become more fully acquainted with his possessions,' rather than to add to the knowledge of the connoisseur. So far as English wares are concerned — and only English chinas are considered — the book will be a real boon to those for whom it is intended, for it is briefly explicit with regard to pastes, glazes, and other fundamental matters, and gives sound advice about collecting, and warnings against fraud. Unfortunately, no book can follow the laboratory method, but it would be difficult for the printed page to come nearer than Mrs. Hodgson's to placing the pieces of this 'frail furniture' in one's hands. A brief history of each of the English factories is given, with clear descriptions of the designs, colors, and workmanship which characterized each period. Cuts of the various markings furnish an unmistakable guide where such markings exist, and fine points of distinction are cited to help in identifying the different styles when markings were not used. Mrs. Hodgson confesses, however, that there are times when even the most expert collector follows wandering fires, and cannot be sure of his tea-cup. The forty full-page illustrations are most bewitching in their display of Wedgewood, Chelsea, Derby, Worcester, and all others; but the beauty is not allowed to become bewildering, for text and illustrations are carefully correlated. The obdurate anti-faddist should be careful not to let his eye rest on these pages, for he would be in danger of falling, like Horace Walpole, into the state in which

> 'China's the passion of his soul;
> A cup, a plate, a dish, a bowl,
> Can kindle wishes in his breast,
> Inflame with joy, or break his rest.'

Capt. Lawrence, American Sea-fighter.

Among the precious treasures of a nation are its early heroes, around whom have gathered traditions that are the inspiration of its youth and have helped to form the national character. America is rich in these treasures, her annals containing the names of many men who, on sea or land, have shown the qualities that we call heroic, and have done deeds, perhaps not very great in themselves, that the instinct of the people has fastened upon and incorporated into our national hero tales. One of these heroes of our earlier national history is James Lawrence, whose last cry, 'Don't give up the ship,' is known to every schoolboy. A biography of Captain Lawrence has been added to the series of the lives of 'American Men of Energy' (Putnam), written by Lieutenant-Commander Albert Gleaves. The work seems to have been done with painstaking care and with skill, and the reader is carried along by his interest in the man and in the events of the wars with Tripoli and with England. Incidentally, the method of naval warfare of those days is clearly pictured, and the striking contrast between the little war-ships of that time and the huge masses of complicated machinery that now make up the navies of the world is of almost startling interest.

A volume of Antiquarian Essays.

Anyone desiring to study the evolution of the art of building would be misled by the most prominent of the titles given by the Rev. Dr. Stephen D. Peet to his volume recently published by The American Antiquarian, Chicago. 'Prehistoric Architecture,' however, is but one of the titles. 'Ancient Monuments and Ruined Cities,' 'Prehistoric America,' and 'The Beginnings of Architecture,' are others. And none of these titles give an accurate idea of what is to be found in the book, which is in fact a collection of essays reprinted from the pages of 'The American Antiquarian.' These essays contain no new contributions to the subjects suggested by the various titles named above. The matter in the book, though valuable in itself, is presented without any effort toward logical arrange-

ment, is ill-digested, and contains much repetition. One of the illustrations is repeated under a different title. The absence of an index diminishes whatever encyclopedic value the book might otherwise have.

BRIEFER MENTION.

'The Penetration of Arabia,' by Mr. David George Hogarth, is published by the Frederick A. Stokes Co. It is a history of the explorations of the Arabian peninsula, compiled from the accounts of travellers by an enthusiastic student of the subject, who is not, however, himself numbered among the explorers. It makes a fascinating story, and the many illustrations add greatly to its interest.

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. publish a thin volume on 'Astronomical and Historical Chronology in the Battle of the Centuries,' by Mr. William Leighton Jordan. In this little book the author wages valiant battle in behalf of a hopeless cause, namely, the reformation of our historical chronology by the interpolation of a 'year 0' between the two eras, thus falsifying history for the sake of facility in mathematical reckoning.

Professor William H. Carruth has added to the considerable series of German texts edited by him 'A German Reader,' with exercises intended for beginners. The reading matter provided is carefully graded and presents 'complete pieces of moderate length and worthy literary quality.' A complete comedy by Bendix, 'Die Lügnerin,' is the longest of the selections, which include about forty of the best short poems. Messrs. Ginn & Co. are the publishers.

The monumental work done by the late Francis James Child in collecting and editing ballad poetry is now made accessible to everybody by the publication of his 'English and Scottish Popular Ballads' in a single volume of the 'Cambridge' poets. The volume is edited by Mrs. Helen Child Sargent and Professor George Lyman Kittredge; we hardly need to add that it is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It gives us all but five of the three hundred and five ballads contained in the five great volumes of Child's work. Of course, we have only selected versions in the present case, and equally of course the apparatus is greatly cut down. A general introduction is written for this book by Professor Kittredge. There are over seven hundred and fifty pages, compactly printed in double columns.

The second edition of 'The United States Catalog,' edited by Miss Marion E. Potter, and published by the H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, is a dictionary catalogue (author, title and subject in one alphabet) of the books in print in this country up to the year 1902. The first edition of the work was dated 1899, and many additions have been made for the three years following. The original portion of the catalogue has been checked over from beginning to end with the publishers' lists, and many changes in prices and publishers noted. Out-of-print books have not been altogether eliminated in this version, but that does not greatly matter. To this work 'The Monthly Cumulative Index' of the same publishers is a supplement. The volume now issued extends to over two thousand double-columned pages, and is of great value for reference.

NOTES.

'Geometry: An Elementary Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Euclid,' by Mr. S. O. Andrew, is a recent English importation of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

'Ask Mamma; or, the Richest Commoner in England,' with colored illustrations by John Leech, is republished by the Messrs. Appleton in their series of oldtime popular books.

'George Chapman,' as edited ten years ago by Professor William Lyon Phelps, has just been added to the reissue of the 'Mermaid Series,' imported by the Messrs. Scribner.

'Not in the Curriculum' is 'a book of friendly counsel to students by two recent college graduates,' just published by the Fleming H. Revell Co., with an introduction by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke.

Messrs. Curtis & Cameron publish a little book on 'The Legend of the Holy Grail' as set forth in Mr. E. A. Abbey's frieze for the Boston Public Library. Mr. Sylvester Baxter is the author of this little book of description and interpretation.

'The Legend of Parsifal,' by Mrs. Mary Hanford Ford, is published by the H. M. Caldwell Co. It is a small volume in simple language, mainly narrative, and based upon the reading of the sources as well as upon the study of Wagner's own text.

A second series of American 'Historical Tales,' by Mr. Charles Morris, has for its title 'The Romance of Reality,' and is published by the J. B. Lippincott Co. as a book of supplementary reading for schools. The subjects range all the way from the early explorers to the romantic episodes of the Civil War.

Mr. Nelson Case, the author, is himself also the publisher of a 'Constitutional History of the United States' in a single volume of moderate dimensions. The treatment is, of course, brief, but it is much to the point, and the author has a marked talent for the lucid exposition of controverted matters, as well as for compact historical summary.

'Copyright Cases,' compiled by Mr. Arthur S. Hamlin, and published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, is a summary of leading American decisions since 1891, the date of our 'international copyright' act, and includes also a selection of decisions in English and Canadian cases. The work has been prepared under the auspices of the American Copyright League.

The 'New Sayings of Jesus and Fragment of a Lost Gospel from Oxyrhyncus,' edited by Messrs. B. P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt and Miss Lucy Wharton Drexel, is published by the Oxford University Press for the Egypt Exploration Fund. One plate, an extensive introduction, and a reprint of the 'Logia' of 1897, are features of this slight but highly important publication.

'The Essentials of Composition and Rhetoric,' by Professor A. Howry Espenshade, is published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. It is a book for high school students and college freshmen, which the author has sought to make practically teachable and has illustrated by good models rather than by horrible examples for correction.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting; collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former New York editor. RESARTUS LITERARY BUREAU, 27 William Street, NEW YORK.

Une petite Comédie en français, nouvelle, amusante, et facile à jouer. arrangée pour les écoles américaines:
La Consultation
(pour Jeunes filles)
Mailed, 25 cents. EDWARD ROTH, 1135 Pine St., PHILADELPHIA

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS
"FIRST FOLIO EDITION"
To be completed in 40 handy vols., size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net, 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)
Send for descriptive booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
426-428 WEST BROADWAY :: :: NEW YORK

IDIOM NEUTRAL
DICTIONARY with complete grammar, in accordance with the Resolutions of the International Academy, and a brief history of the Neutral Language by M. A. F. HOLMES. $1.50.
JOHN P. SMITH PRINTING CO.,
72 Exchange Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.
Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?
Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition
Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes. List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Authors' Agency
THIRTEENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.
REFERENCES: Hezekiah Butterworth, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.
Send stamp for Booklet *to*
WM. A. DRESSER,
Mention The Dial. R. 7, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

VACATION TRAVEL

THE COLORADO MIDLAND RY.
Reaches the prominent resorts and wonder spots of COLORADO — affording the Grandest Views of Rocky Mountain Scenery.
Pullman Library Observation Cars — through the Mountains by daylight — and Pullman Tourist Cars Chicago to California.
Write for books and summer rates
H. C. BUSH, Traffic Manager . . . . DENVER, COLO.
C. H. SPEERS, General Passenger Agent . . DENVER, COLO.
H. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Agent, 306-7 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

The STUDEBAKER
Fine Arts Building
Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets, Chicago.
MR. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
in the Comic Opera Triumph
The YANKEE CONSUL

MANUSCRIPTS
Typewritten, criticised in a helpful way, and corrected in faults of form and rhetoric. Our facilities are also at the service of authors inexperienced in marketing MSS. Write to us freely and we will reply to the best of our ability. We understand what is demanded in the way of form, and the place where articles are likely to find a market. Try us.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
OLD TOWNE AGENCY, P. O. Box 1431, Boston, Mass.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS
Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

CALIFORNIA AND BACK RATE CUT IN TWO

August 15 to September 10

Ride on California Limited
Or go in tourist sleeper
Eat Harvey meals
Cool trip through Southwest
Land of Enchantment
See Grand Canyon of Arizona
en route

SANTA FE

ASK
J. M. CONNELL, GEN. AGT. 109 Adams Street, CHICAGO

THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Was the pioneer American trail west of the Missouri river, and the results of that exploration of 1804–6 were of tremendous importance to the United States, and they were never more apparent than now.

A publication relating to the Lewis and Clark expedition, just issued by **G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York,** stands peculiarly alone. This edition is a two volume, 8vo one, called **"The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904."** The author, Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, is the well known writer of the popular **Wonderland** series of the Northern Pacific Railway, in connection with which he made his studies and researches for this work.

Mr. Wheeler has travelled several thousand miles over the route of Lewis and Clark. He has camped out, climbed mountains, followed old Indian trails, and visited remote points made memorable by those explorers. Their route across the Bitterroot mountains has been followed, identified, and mapped.

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark" is illustrated in color and half tone from **paintings, drawings, and maps,** by Paxson, DeCamp, and Russell, made under Mr. Wheeler's direction, and from photographs taken specially for the purpose. The writer tells his own story, and supplements it with pertinent extracts from Lewis and Clark, and a host of other historical and narrative writers that connect the past with the present. Exact experts and photographic reproductions, in half-tone, from the ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT JOURNALS of Lewis and Clark are given. A chapter is devoted to the Louisiana Purchase, another to the preparatory measures for the exploration, and another to the history of each man of the expedition so far as known, including a discussion of the death of Captain Lewis.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and the **Lewis and Clark Centennial** to be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, make this work peculiarly timely because written from the standpoint of actual knowledge of past and present conditions of the old trail and country.

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark" should be found in every public and private library in the land, and the general reader will find in reading through its pages of large, clear type that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction.

The book can be ordered through any bookseller or news stand, or direct from the publishers.

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Public Library, LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII.* *No. 437.* | CHICAGO, SEPT. 1, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy.* *$2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY

Take pleasure in announcing that they will publish this autumn a new book by each of the following well-known authors: —

FICTION

Kate Douglas Wiggin
Author of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," the most popular book of the past year.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps
Author of "Avery," "The Successors of Mary the First," etc.

Clara Louise Burnham
Author of "Jewel," "The Right Princess," etc.

Ellen Olney Kirk
Author of "Good-Bye, Proud World," "A Remedy for Love," etc.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney
Author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," "A Summer in Leslie Goldthwaite's Life," etc.

JUVENILE

Abbie Farwell Brown
Author of "The Curious Book of Birds," "In the Days of Giants," etc.

Olive Thorne Miller
Author of "With the Birds in Maine," "The First Book of Birds," etc.

Everett T. Tomlinson
Author of "A Lieutenant under Washington," "Under Colonial Colors," etc.

Dean Hodges
Author of "Battles of Peace," "The Episcopal Church."

Mary Austin
Author of "The Land of Little Rain."

POETRY

Frank Dempster Sherman
Author of "Lyrics for a Lute," "Little-Folk Lyrics."

ESSAYS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Charles Eliot Norton
Translator of "Dante's Divine Comedy," "Dante's New Life," etc.

John Burroughs
Author of "Literary Values," "The Light of Day," etc.

Bliss Perry
Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, and author of "A Study of Prose Fiction."

Agnes Repplier
Author of "Varia," "Essays in Idleness," etc.

Bradford Torrey
Author of "The Clerk of the Woods," "Footing it in Franconia," etc.

LeBaron R. Briggs
Author of "School, College, and Character."

Lyman Abbott
Author of "The Rights of Man," "The Life and Letters of the Ancient Hebrews," etc.

Washington Gladden
Author of "Witnesses of the Light," "Social Salvation," etc.

Moncure D. Conway
Author of "The Wandering Jew," "Emerson at Home and Abroad," etc.

Charles Sprague Sargent
Author of "The Silva of North America," "Trees and Shrubs," etc.

Clara Erskine Clement
Author of "A Handbook of Legendary and Mythological Art," "Stories of Art and Artists," etc.

Full announcements of these new books will be given in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s RIVERSIDE BULLETIN for September, which will be sent free to any address on request, and which will also be found in the September *Atlantic Monthly*.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON AND NEW YORK

HARPER'S NEW PUBLICATIONS

VERGILIUS

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden," etc.

AFTER two years' work along new lines, Irving Bacheller has produced in "Vergilius" a story of new atmosphere and unusual power. The scenes are those of ancient Rome in the days of Augustus Cæsar, and of Palestine under the dark rule of Herod on the eve of the Nativity. The hero and heroine are Roman lovers of patrician birth, and their love stands out in sharp contrast to the effeminacy, luxury, and license of the Roman life about them. The story is one of tender affection and strong situations, and the final scene is a crowning touch of rare beauty.

Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.35.

A LADDER OF SWORDS

By GILBERT PARKER

Author of "The Right of Way," etc.

IN wholly different vein from the author's last novel, "The Right of Way," comes this exquisite romance, delightful in conception, swift and compelling in interest, and written in the finished style of this great novelist. The story recounts the love of two Huguenot refugees, their fugitive life on the island of Jersey in the British Channel. Later the scene changes to England, where exciting intrigue and startling situations in the palace of Queen Elizabeth result in repeated dangers for the faithful lovers; but they finally escape the hazardous favor of the great queen and are united. The scenes on the island of Jersey are of idyllic freshness and beauty, and in the Seigneur of Rosel, the lord of the island, the author has produced a character of delightful humor and braggadocio. It is a thoroughly rounded, satisfying story, written with brilliancy and charm of style. *Illustrated by the Kinneys.*

Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.50.

JESS & CO.

By J. J. BELL

Author of "Wee Macgreegor," etc.

JESS is a plucky Irishwoman of the peasant class; she marries a happy-go-lucky Irishman not overfond of work, who carries on a decrepit carpenter trade. Jess takes an interest in and then charge of his business, and makes it a paying concern, bringing the family out a successful and happy one in spite of the dismal prognostications of the village characters, who are all novel and amusing.

16mo, Cloth, $1.25.

JOSEPHINE

By ELLEN DOUGLAS DELAND

Author of "Oakleigh."

THIS is the story of two little girls named Jo and Georgie, who, coming to live with their cousins, create consternation in the family because they are girls and not boys, as their names would indicate. But they bravely win their way into the hearts of their relatives and many interesting adventures follow. *Illustrated.*

Post 8vo, $1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

THE SEEKER

BY

HARRY LEON WILSON

Author of "The Spenders"

The author of "The Spenders" has here written a powerful novel centering about the modern change in religious belief. It opens with a rarely charming description of child-life — a little girl and two brothers, one of whom cannot, even as a child, accept the conventional beliefs of those about him. The development of this boy along lines laid down by his own reason; his conflict with the sturdy, old-fashioned belief of the grandfather who secretly adores him; the complication which arises from his love for the girl playmate who marries his smug brother; and the dramatic climax—all this chain of events makes a story that not only holds the reader but gives him new insight into some of the vital forces which are molding our social life.

Illustrated by Rose Cecil O'Neill

$1.50

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

THE WORLD'S WORK

Appletons' Juveniles for 1904

Will appear on September 16

THE Appletons have always been famous for their juveniles, having such men as W. O. Stoddard, Ralph Henry Barbour, and Frederick A. Ober on their staff. This year they expect to eclipse themselves with twelve new juveniles, all of them by authors whose former successes leave no room for doubt as to their cleverness and ability. The books are:

On Your Mark!
By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR
With four colored illustrations by Relyea.
12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

The Arrival of Jimpson
By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR
With six illustrations in black and white.
12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

The Fight for the Valley
By W. O. STODDARD
With one colored and three illustrations in black and white by B. W. Clinedinst.
12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

The Land Hero of 1812
By C. C. HOTCHKISS
With one drawing in color and three half-tones by B. W. Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

The Deadwood Trail
By GILBERT PATTEN
With four illustrations in black and white by Will Crawford. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

Old Put, the Patriot
By FREDERICK A. OBER
Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

The Vinland Champions
By OTTILIE A. LILJENCRANTZ
Illustrated in black and white by the Kinneys.
12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

The Boy Anglers
By CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER
With many illustrations. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

Three College Graces
By GABRIELLE E. JACKSON
With four illustrations in black and tint by C. M. Relyea. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

Everyday Girls
By JULIE M. LIPPMANN
Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

In the Reign of Queen Dick
By CAROLYN WELLS
With eight drawings in black and white by Strachmann. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

Teddy Baird's Luck
By KATE DICKINSON SWEETSER
With four illustrations in black and one in tint.
12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

D. APPLETON & CO. :: PUBLISHERS :: NEW YORK

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 437. SEPT. 1, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE MODERN SHORT STORY. *Henry Seidel Canby* 101

THE TAINE MEMOIRS. *Percy F. Bicknell* . . . 104

THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. *St. George L. Sioussat* 107

NAPOLEON AND HIS WARS. *Josiah Renick Smith* 110

THE BEGINNINGS OF EXPANSION IN RETROSPECT. *John J. Halsey* 112

CANADA THROUGH BRITISH EYES. *Lawrence J. Burpee* 113

RECENT POETRY. *William Morton Payne* . . . 116
A. E.'s The Divine Vision, and Other Poems. — Watson's For England. — Legge's Land and Sea Pieces. — Nicklin's Secret Nights. — Benson's The Temple of Friendship, and Other Poems. — The Last Days of Theodoric the Ostrogoth. — Scollard's The Lyric Bough. — Schutze's Crux Ætatis, and Other Poems. — Venable's Saga of the Oak, and Other Poems. — Jury's Omar and Fitzgerald, and Other Poems. — Bierce's Shapes of Clay. — Malone's Poems.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 119
The classification of flowering plants. — Southern studies in colonial history. — Old-time haunts of men of letters. The stirring life of the Great Earl of Cork. — Belgium and the Belgians. — A new life of Frederick the Great. — Some famous old landmarks of London. — Concerning the Aim and Method of Education. — Another notable Rug book.

NOTES 122

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS 124

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 124

THE MODERN SHORT STORY.

This age cannot be accused of a lack of seriousness in its attitude toward its literary productions, as the attention given to the Short Story may prove. Whether this attention is justified, and the Short Story is a mould into which, as some believe, much of our best literary energy is flowing, time of course will show. But at all events there has been enough discussion already to justify a little more, and this literary form is certainly of sufficient importance to excuse an attempt to answer the question, Is the Short Story a new literary development, and wherein lies its novelty?

In the literary periods before the nineteenth century there is at least one form of short narrative with distinct and definable individuality. What the Italians called the 'novella,' and some English critics the 'anecdote story,' is distinguished by a compact plot with a point, a plot which preserves its characteristic features through innumerable changes of character and setting, so that like a minted coin it is capable of infinite passage from race to race without loss of identity. Such a narrative as Chaucer's 'Pardoner's Tale,' where two men, who slay two others for gold, are poisoned by the wine the latter bring, is an admirable example of the novella. 'The Novellino' and 'The Decameron,' or any of the collections of Eastern stories, may be drawn upon for examples. The East was prolific of the 'novella'; the Italians, and afterwards the French, mastered it in the West, and gave it distinctive names, of which 'novella' perhaps has the most precise meaning and may be most safely adopted. If you read the chronicles and looser stories of the middle ages, — the saints' legends, for example, —you can pick it out from the text like wheat-grains from chaff. Its distinctive mark is its compact and individual plot.

For the other tales of these earlier periods, whether the interest lies in character or events, no such relatively precise delimitation is possible. 'Ruth' or 'Ali Baba' may be easily broadened. Chaucer's 'Man of Law's Tale' is already like St. Brendan's great fish Jastoni that tries 'night & dai to pulte his tail in his mouth ac for gretnisse he nemai.' If we are to set them apart from longer forms, we must fall back upon Professor Matthews's indefinite but adequate distinction, as given in his 'Philosophy of the Short-story,' — unity of impression in the narrower sense, singleness of effect,

simplicity of structure, a certain shortness. But defining thus, we may draw no sharp line between tale and romance. When the story attains a certain length, and the incidents are arranged in some definite order which leads to the working out of the plot, — when this plot, to use a figure from sentence structure, becomes complex instead of simple or compound, — then we begin to call the narrative a romance.

We may thus conveniently group the short narratives of earlier periods under two heads (the latter subject to much subdivision), and so compare them with our own productions. Is the first group, the novella, wholly identified with our typical Short Story? Certainly not; for some of the most characteristic of Short Stories place no dependence upon the plot — read 'Markheim' for an example, — while the plot is the mainstay and foundation of the novella. Again, can we call our Short Story a simple tale of character or of incident, and group it with 'Ruth' and 'Ali Baba'? No again; for like the novella, these tales are written with an eye upon character and incident only, while in the Short Stories of the past seventy years there is a new interest to be reckoned with. Aldrich, Stockton, and Bunner have given us excellent examples of the novella; but the best plots are used up, not adapted to squeamish tastes, or serving a new purpose. Writers are busy, too, with simple tales of character, or of event without particular ingenuity of plot. Good stories, like those of Irving, of Tieck, of Scott, belonged in this class; and thousands of stories in our newspapers and hundreds in our magazines (most of them poor) belong there to-day. But these are not typical Short Stories. Examine them — they seem old-fashioned now and are easily distinguished. Each one will be found to be based either upon a series of events interesting in themselves, or upon a series of events interesting because they bring out a character or characters. The interest in a contrast between two characters, or in the relation between a man and the circumstances in which he is placed — the interest, in a word, in situation — is rare in these tales, is rarely if ever the motive behind the story.

In the short narrative of to-day it is most common; in the typical Short Story it is prevailing. It was not the situation that interested the author of 'Ruth,' it was the simple love-story; and he tells it with his eye upon the sequence of events. It was not the love-story which most interested Kipling in 'The Brushwood Boy'; it was the strange situation between lovers who knew each other only in dreams, and for that situation, not for their love and marriage, he works out the story. The greater number of the most famous Short Story writers of the nineteenth century show by their stories that it was a situation which usually inspired them. Indeed, a glance through the pages of Kipling, Maupassant, Harte, James, will perhaps be enough to show that interest in situation is typical of the characteristic Short Story.

A situation may be recorded by a simple series of events arranged with the plot alone in view; but, since this situation itself is a result and not a process, such an incremental method must be crude. The writer of the Short Story is impressed by the situation, as Hawthorne so often was, and it is most natural that he should attempt to convey the impression he has received by making it the effect of his story. Theoretically, this is the logical method. A study of modern Short Stories shows that it is the practical one. In most of them the plot is interesting, but the total effect, as in Stevenson's 'A Lodging for the Night,' is after all the impression of a certain situation. Consider for an instant 'Youth,' a story recently published by Mr. Joseph Conrad. This is the narrative of a youth who from boyhood has longed to see the East, the wonderful mystic East. He is in his first responsible position, — mate of the 'Judea,' bound for Bankok. The ship is fated. Storms unfit her. She returns to port again and again, yet always his desire for the East and the romance of his going there sustain him. On the high seas at last, she crawls through the tropics. Months pass by, yet his eagerness suffers no abatement. But the ship is doomed. The cargo of coal ignites. They fight the smoke day after day. The flames burst forth. At last they desert the ship, and somewhere off Java take to the boats. At night they enter a dim harbor, tie at a wharf, and fall asleep at the thwarts. The youth awakes at daylight. A row of faces, brown and yellow, are staring at him 'without a murmur, without a sigh, without a movement.' Behind them, brown roofs of hidden houses peeped 'through the big leaves that hung shining and still.' And 'this was the East of the ancient navigators, so old, so mysterious.' His ship is gone, and his plight is desperate; but he has attained the desire of his youth.

When the plot of this story is stated after the manner of 'The Decameron,' it is merely this: A youth desires to go to a certain place, and after many delays gets there. In short, it is scarcely a plot at all; it has no distinct point, and it is of importance only in so far as it serves a purpose that is something more than to make the story move for the sake of the narrative. The writer has conceived, not a story, but a situation. The aim of his narrative is to create in his reader's mind a vivid impression

of the desire of a boy for the wonders of the unknown East; and it does so with complete success. And this story is only a striking example of what may be found to a greater or less degree in dozens of stories by Poe, Hawthorne, Stevenson, Kipling, Maupassant, Coppée, Verga, Tourgenieff, and other writers of our period If you analyze 'The Cask of Amontillado,' 'The Fall of the House of Usher,' 'The White Old Maid,' 'Markheim,' 'Little Tobrah,' 'La Peur,' 'Un Lâche,' 'Garassim,' you will find that the author has a situation in mind, and is endeavoring to convey it to you; that to this attempt the purely narrative interest is at least subordinate; and that all the elements of the story are nicely calculated to produce the proper impression. In some of Maupassant's stories the plot is absolutely negligible; and this we should expect of the French, whose tradition of short-story writing has given them a handicap in this development.

The conscious purpose to convey an impression is not implied by Professor Matthews's formula, which defines the Short Story by a certain unity of impression. 'Rip Van Winkle' would be explained and classified by such a definition, because the simplicity and restraint of its form produces a single impression of narrative unity. A single impression of narrative unity belongs also to 'Youth'; but this story has what 'Rip' has not, a conscious attempt to convey an impression of a situation which is the nucleus of the story. In 'Rip Van Winkle,' Irving is interested to some extent in situation, but much more in the series of events. And if one should rewrite 'Rip Van Winkle,' intending to convey an impression of the pathos of Rip's situation alone among strangers, a very different story would be the result. The story that has unity, restriction, and therefore a single effect, is not the same as the story with unity, restriction, and an attempt to convey an impression of a situation, although the term 'short story' is used fitly to cover both. Such a purpose in story-writing makes unity and singleness of effect inevitable. In the old tales, these were attained because the incident treated of was single; or if there were a number of episodes, the narrative pointed to a speedy conclusion and could be brought into a small compass. In the best of the modern Short Stories, the writer (to repeat) has conceived not a story but a situation, and employs his narrative merely to impress this upon the reader. Therefore, be the story of one episode, like 'A Coward,' or, like 'Without Benefit of Clergy,' of many, of well-jointed plot or of none at all, the impression must be unified, vivid, and distinct from that given by the novel.

In an essay by the present writer, first published in 1902 and now prefacing a recently published collection of stories, there is an attempt to trace the development of this impressionistic purpose. The development may be neglected here in order to emphasize more strongly than heretofore its cause, an interesting situation, and its result, a definite literary form. Here is something tangible and something new. This interest in situation, which culminates in an attempt to carry over to the reader what the writer has felt, is a spirit pervading the writing of our short stories. It is this spirit we must seek if we would discover what is the characteristic quality of a typical Short Story. This Short Story will belong to no rigidly separated class, like the sonnet or the ballad. Yet, when the impressionistic purpose has full sway, it does give us a new type of narrative; and even when it simply influences the story, it stamps a hallmark upon it. It is this spirit, therefore, which is to be sought for, rather than subtle and most often doubtful distinctions in form.

The term 'short story,' in spite of its general sense, has come to have a specific meaning, which covers this new story of situation, the novella, and all short narratives which make a single impression of narrative unity. A new term seems superfluous. So far, I have used Short Story (with both words capitalized) for the little group of modern narratives inspired and affected to some degree by an impressionistic purpose. But it is hard to persuade the average mind that capitals and hyphens make old words new ones, and either 'Short Story' or Professor Matthews's 'Short-story' is a poor substitute for a specific term, if meant to apply only to the impressionistic stories of a situation, of which we have been speaking. These narratives, like the novellas, are 'short stories,' but even more than the novella do they clamor for a distinctive name. 'Impression-story' would at least point clearly to their most striking characteristic. If vague, it is all the better fitted to name a literary type marked only by the appearance of a certain interest and a certain method of conveying it, and therefore set off by no definite bounds. The stories so named would include most of the best and most representative of our epoch. Other stories, which cannot be classified here, nor with the novella, and yet belong to the short story as we recognize and have defined it, may be so called. Like the novella and impression-story, they will be but special cases of a group. Such an arrangement will leave for looser and more rambling narrative, still reasonably short, the word 'tale,' which as commonly understood has

just about that meaning. If usage will sanction all of these terms, as it already has sanctioned some of them, so much the better for our convenience in writing and speaking of this subject. The short story has existed in all literary periods, and has always been reasonably distinct from the novel, the romance, and the loose tale. Just as the Italians took over and developed to its highest excellence one of its forms, the novella, so we, in our attempt to convey a situation with greater vividness, have developed another, the impression-story. Perhaps it is the realization of new powers and new effects thus gained which accounts in some measure for that considerable fraction of our literary energy withdrawn in the past century from more pretentious work and expended upon what was once a by-product, a miniature hardly worthy of the artist's signature.

Poe was the fount, in English at least, of this kind of impressionism, — a fact which suggests an interesting comparison. Professor Gummere points out in a recent article ('Modern Philology,' October, 1903) that the difference between primitive poetry and artistic poetry lies in their different suggestive powers. The primitive is incremental, and builds up its effects step by step. Artistic poetry, like Keats's 'Magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn,' is purely suggestive. It stirs the imagination, and lets it do the work. Perhaps prose fiction is merely following poetry in this development. 'The Lady of Shalott' has the method of the impression-story. Tennyson forgoes the story of Launcelot and Elaine, neglects the incremental method, and, by a series of pictures and a certain symbolism, suggests — what but the pathos and the beauty of unhappy Elaine, who, wearying of shadows, has found a sting in life's reality! It is significant that Poe, whose poetry depends as much as any upon the suggestive power, should be a leader in the movement to sacrifice the incremental in story-telling, and to gain the desired effects by means of suggestion. The change in thought and feeling which has produced a more subtle, more analytic mind, that shifting of interests which has given the nineteenth century a distinctly individual tone, is the result of some mental evolution which has not been thoroughly analyzed. But this new method of story-telling is as dependent upon it, and upon what lies behind it, as nature poetry, or the psychological novel, or any other reflection of man's mind which is more characteristic of our age than of those which have preceded it.

HENRY SEIDEL CANBY.

The New Books.

THE TAINE MEMOIRS.*

A second volume of Taine's 'Life and Letters,' in Mrs. R. L. Devonshire's fluent rendering, has recently been offered to the English and American public, following the first volume after an interval of two years. The anonymous compiler has respected Taine's horror of publicity and of personalities, and has given us, almost wholly in the great author's own words, a history of his intellectual and spiritual growth, rather than a picture of the man in his family and social relations — although these more intimate concerns are necessarily touched upon, and in a most pleasing manner, in many of the letters. Besides the correspondence, with a few explanatory pages inserted here and there by the compiler, the volumes contain occasional extracts from unpublished manuscripts, — notes and memoranda, mostly, of a fragmentary and suggestive character, with little attempt at literary form. But the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim is better than the vintage of Abiezer. This scanty aftermath might well have been added to and made a more prominent feature of the book.

Born at Vouziers in the Ardennes, in 1828, Hippolyte Adolphe Taine was fortunate both in his parentage and in his birthplace. The father, a country lawyer of cultured mind and considerable literary and musical talent, which found exercise in the composition of pretty verses and merry songs that are still remembered by his countrymen, had a passionate love of rural scenery, and used often to take his little son with him when, in the discharge of his professional duties, he drove through the beautiful Ardennes woods that add charm to the neighborhood of Vouziers. It may well have been these drives that implanted and strengthened in the younger Taine that ardent love of nature, especially of forest scenery, which found frequent expression in his works and correspondence. To his father, also, the boy owed his early education; and when failing health and an early death deprived him of this loving teacher, the lad of thirteen had already laid a solid foundation for the more advanced studies of school and college. To his fondly devoted mother he owed, as boy and man, even more than to his father. Of the love and sympathy that held them united to the very last, we read:

* LIFE AND LETTERS OF H. TAINE. 1828-1852, 1853-1870. Translated from the French by Mrs. R. L. Devonshire. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

'Nothing was more touching than the deep affection and perfect confidence which united the son to his mother, and we cannot give her greater praise than by reproducing the following fragment of a will that M. Taine wrote in December, 1879, a few months before losing her: "If my mother survives me, my wife and children will remember that for forty years she was my only friend [here the French *amie* is more than our *friend*], that she afterwards shared with them the first place in my heart, that her life has been all devotion and tenderness."'

Readers of Taine will trace in his letters the birth and growth of many of those ideas that found their subsequent fuller expression in his published works. These letters, taken in their sequence, present the harmonious and uninterrupted development of one who, at the early age of fourteen, drew up an elaborate scheme of study from which he never deviated. Spinoza's motto, 'Live to think,' he made his own. 'There are certain minds,' he early wrote, 'who live confined within themselves, and for whom passions, joys, sorrows, and actions are altogether inward. I am of that number.' And again, in later years, speaking of the things of the mind, he said: 'A great idea within a man is like the iron spike that sculptors put in their statues; it impales and supports him.' The extent of his reading as a student was vast, and amazed both his classmates and his teachers. Plato, Aristotle, and the Church Fathers were among his early readings, and he classified and analyzed all he read. Taine's alleged and avowed infidelity (from the Roman Catholic point of view) gives significance to the following extract from a letter written at the age of twenty:

'Consider, my friend, that this God whose existence seems to me to be mathematically proven, is not the absurd and cruel tyrant taught by religions, and worshipped by the vulgar; consider also that neither is He Bossuet's *God-man*, busy saving or destroying empires, and founding His Church; finally, do not forget that if I believe in Him, it is not because I never doubted, nor from habit or sentiment; but after reasonings and demonstrations more rigorous than those of geometry.'

Combined with the fresh and contagious enthusiasm of the young seeker for truth was a singularly sober view of human life and destiny. Long before knowledge of the world had worked its inevitable saddening effect, he wrote:

'Happiness is impossible; calm is the supreme object of man, and it is unattainable to him who has not attained immutable convictions. I have done so; I have, I say, and my convictions become firmer and more extensive every day. I believe that absolute, linked, and geometrical science is possible; I am working at it and have already advanced two or three well marked steps. . . Some one said that philosophy, like mathematics, had been renovated two or three times, but had never changed — and that is very true. There is a superior point of view from which we embrace the Whole of things and from which we easily unravel all difficulties.'

Thus early was the student of Hegel and Spinoza working out for himself a system of synthetic philosophy. Again and again he writes to his bosom-friend Prévost-Paradol, counselling him to seek happiness within, to renounce ambition, to beware of the allurements of society. 'My object,' he declares, 'is the Good, or the Being, as we used to say in Metaphysics'; and he sums up his aspirations in a desire to think much, to discover many new things, to gaze upon and produce objects of beauty, to have food for love and friendship, and to serve others. Yet on human love and friendship he would never be dependent. 'Man, when left alone,' he writes, 'still has study, Art, Nature, and especially the Infinite, which alone can exhaust that immense power of loving which is in his soul. Philosophy is indeed a great teacher of love; it is also a great teacher of resignation.' In his books he found balm for sorrow, holding with Montesquieu that half an hour's reading can make us forget the worst troubles in life. This, at any rate, was his belief in early manhood. 'Try and get my mother too to read a little,' he counsels his sister Virginie; 'it is the only way of soothing the mind and forgetting troubles.' In his somewhat uncongenial surroundings at Nevers, where he had his first taste of teaching, he rejoiced to find himself independent of others for enjoyment. 'I bury myself in philosophy,' he again writes to the same sister, 'and (forgive my fatuity!) I think myself good enough company not to be bored when alone. . . . I am proud that other men's amusements do not amuse me. I should be unhappy if I saw no other object in my life than the attaining of some rank or other. My ambition goes far beyond that.' Something of a prig, perhaps it will be said. It is true his gayer comrades sometimes poked fun at the serious student, but he appears not to have been unpopular, while he certainly was admired for his extraordinary attainments. As might have been expected in one of his austere habits, woman's charms were suffered to make but slight appeal, and he had passed his fortieth birthday before he married, which he then did largely to please his mother who knew that he must before long lose her companionship.

Taine's visits to England are of especial interest to us, as having to do with the preparation of what is to English and American readers his best-known work, the 'History of English Literature.' In confirmation of his early-expressed estimate of the value of books, he writes in the summer of 1860:

'At present I am at Manchester, where one of my friends is showing me the working classes. All I can say is that I have acquired great esteem for literature and the information to be found in it; it seems to me that the judgments which it suggested to me in Paris were not false; the sight of things did not belie the views previously formed in my study; it confirmed, defined and developed them, but the general formulæ remain in my opinion entirely the same.'

English readers will note with approval his remarks on John Bull's affability and communicativeness. Unlike other foreign visitors, he found the English of every class admirably free from cold reserve and ready enough to talk and laugh even with strangers. 'I do not find them duller than the French,' he declares, 'and I should say they are as civil.' This speaks volumes for the personal charm Taine must have possessed.

But far better than anything a reviewer can say about Taine or his letters are those letters themselves. Let us re-cross the Channel with him and hear what he has to say about Gustave Flaubert.

'A tall, vigorous man, with square shoulders, a thick moustache and a heavy appearance, not unlike a somewhat worn Cavalry officer, who has become addicted to tippling. Ponderous strength is the main feature of his conversation, tone and gestures. There is nothing refined about him, but a great frankness and naturalness; he is a primitive man, a "dreamer" and a "savage"; these two last words are his own. He is an obstinate toiler who strains his imagination and has to suffer the consequences. He seldom goes out in the evenings, and works a great deal at night, in a large, well warmed, lonely room, very noisily, "howling, perspiring and drinking water," he says. When inspiration comes, he hardly eats or sleeps at all, but wakes up in the night to write. "My whole body is not too much to write with!" . . . After times of excitement come times of depression; he remains inert, lying on a sofa, "like a brute" horribly miserable.'

And more, equally interesting, follows. From Taine's pen-portraits of Sainte Beuve, whom he delighted to honor, and whom he addressed as master, and of Renan, with whom also he was on terms of intimacy, brief extracts must be taken.

'Sainte Beuve has every moral quality, even modesty. He says: "I am very ignorant, I have learnt nothing; I only seem up to date because I have met several specialists!" . . . He is naturally timid, but becomes bolder through conviction and reflection. Youth is coming to him now at fifty-five years of age. The first impression that he produces is that of timidity; he speaks gently, in a low, insinuating voice; some of his syllables are almost indistinct. He is not unlike a fat priest or a large, prudent-looking cat. He has a bald head, with a pale, irregular, somewhat Chinese face, small, mocking eyes, and a sugary smile; altogether the aspect of a worldly ecclesiastic, suddenly transformed by lightning outbursts of frankness and firmness of belief.'

'Renan is perfectly incapable of precise formulæ; he does not go from one precise truth to another, but feels his way as he goes. He has *impressions*, a word which expresses the whole thing. . . His process of writing consists in throwing down bits of sentences, paragraph headings, here and there; when he has arrived at the sensation of the whole, he strings it all into one. . . Renan is not a society man; he does not know how to talk with ladies, but only with specialists. He lacks the talent of intriguing, of seizing opportunities. He is, before everything else, a man of one idea, the priest of a God. He prides himself justly enough on this fact.'

Passing to matters more abstract, a paragraph on style is worth quoting, as the utterance of a master.

'This constitutes style: to have a refined and passionate soul, capable of irony, enthusiasm, hatred, admiration, to pass in the course of one page through twenty shades of emotion, to put fifty different intonations into fifty succeeding sentences, and to transfer those successive states exactly into the reader's mind — there is talent, or genius. Whoever can do so is a writer, whether he be a biographer, a poet, a novelist, an orator or a philosopher.'

Of German culture, literature, art, our French critic has but a poor opinion. He sees too much of the self-conscious and labored in the Teuton's achievement. The German seems to him to say to his countrymen: 'We are not cultured; let us obtain culture; let us create artists, writers, poets, a unified State, etc.' This is stroking Art the wrong way. Even Goethe and Schiller he cannot heartily admire. Of the ungainliness of German prose, and of certain grammatical peculiarities of the language, he speaks as a Frenchman may be expected to speak, but with a few unexpected and astonishing errors of fact, possibly the result of haste rather than ignorance. Yet with all this distaste for things Teutonic, he came within a little of giving us a work on German literature of the nineteenth century, including the latter part of the eighteenth. The outbreak of the war of 1870, however, interrupted his preparations, and thereafter his intellectual probity forbade him to write on a subject that he could no longer treat with an unbiased mind.

To those familiar with Taine's works, these letters will suggest, if they do not fully illustrate, some of his more conspicuous merits and defects as a thinker and writer. He was before all else a logician, with a logician's strength and weakness. His fondness for generalization and abstraction amounted to a passion. 'Every man and every book,' he was wont to assert, 'can be summed up in three pages, and those three pages

can be summed up in three lines.' Supervising his sister Sophie's studies, he instructed her to 'write an epitome of your author. Write an epitome of your epitome. Sum up your second epitome in four or five lines.' Thus always on the lookout for essential features and predominant traits, as soon as he thought he had found the one salient quality he massed all available evidence in support of his theory, and slighted or disregarded conflicting testimony. Herein he committed the very error for which he blamed the classicists: he was too fond of portraying the type, too enamored of the beauty of a general truth. In philosophy Taine was, as he avows himself in these letters, an inexorable determinist. Yet he exalts the power of the will, in himself and in others, to make and remake the man. (See Vol. II., p. 210.) To his countrymen of the sixties he was the spokesman of positivism. In one of his letters he clearly asserts that 'nothing exists but phenomena,' and in another he all but calls himself a positivist. But notwithstanding his determinism and positivism, his devotion to science and logic, he showed in his thought and in its expression a wonderful imaginative power that allied him to the romantic school which, as the advocate of scientific method, he so vigorously assailed. In fact he was, as M. Lemaitre has called him, a poet-logician. He had a remarkable faculty for dramatizing abstractions, as another French critic has said of him. To use M. Bourget's expression, he had what may be called a philosophic imagination.

Of the translator's part in this important work, little but good is to be said. Yet occasional errors are apparent even without the French original before one. A word is sometimes too hastily rendered by one identical in form, as 'chariot wheels' where nothing more dignified than 'cart wheels' appears to be intended. The definite article is here and there translated where our idiom requires its omission. Sheer nonsense even has found its way into the translation, as at the bottom of page 72 of the first volume. Three pages before, 'quarrels which refine the mind' must be a false rendering. But in general the English runs on with little to remind us that we are not reading the author's very words.

We have followed Taine down to the outbreak of the Franco-German war, when he was forty-two years old. This should have been only the early prime of his strength and productiveness; but his death at sixty-five indicates a too strenuous devotion to work in earlier life — or, perhaps with greater probability, congenital defect of some sort, his father before him having died young. However, between forty-two and sixty-five are twenty-three good years, in many respects the best years of his life; and the prospect of a third volume, if not also of a fourth, mitigates the regret with which we close the second.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.*

High approval will be awarded Professor Osgood's work on 'The American Colonies in the Seventeenth Century' by all who have the time and inclination to read it through. To say that such readers may be few in number, is merely to indicate that the book is written by a specialist, chiefly for specialists. The 'general reader' may be pardoned some trepidation when he is confronted with the thousand pages that constitute the body of this work, to say nothing of thirty-four pages of 'Contents' and fifty-eight of 'Index.' Let him have courage and interest, however, and his diligence will be rewarded, for he will glean a rich garner of scientific investigation in American history.

It is the particular service of this work to gather into one connected whole the scattered contributions made of late years by scholars all over this country and in England. It is a history of the Colonies from the standpoint of our latest knowledge, as Bancroft's was from that of his day. The author very rarely refers by name and title to monographs or books by other writers, perhaps for two reasons: first, because an exhaustive bibliography would have added to the already great size of the work; and secondly, because Professor Osgood writes from a personal acquaintance with the sources. There is little reference to unpublished manuscripts, — a fact which perhaps explains the somewhat less clear and definite discussion of the Southern provinces, the records of which are still to a great extent unpublished. To cite one example, several of the county-court records of Maryland still exist, but have never been put into print.

One can hardly approach the criticism of 'The American Colonies' without a reference to Professor Osgood's previous services in his chosen field. Certain articles, appearing from time to time in the 'Political Science Quarterly,' the 'American Historical Review,' and the 'American Historical Association Reports,' elaborated first a re-statement of the principles by which the English colonies in America should be classified, and, secondly, a description of the institutions of the various groups

*THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Herbert L. Osgood, Ph.D. Volumes I. and II. The Chartered Colonies. Beginnings of Self-Government. New York: The Macmillan Co.

in accordance with this classification. This same task is now attempted on a larger scale; and while most of the material is new, one finds pages, and at least one whole chapter, which have appeared in some of these earlier forms.

Not merely amplification of illustration, but also re-statement of principles, marks the present work. In his former essays, and to some degree here, the author has attacked with vigor the classic division into Charter, Royal, and Proprietary colonies. In this criticism two points were urged: (1) that the use of 'charter' was unscientific and did not classify, because the proprietary colonies also had charters; (2) that the classification neglected the real differences between the groups, which are the differences in *internal organization.* Tried by this better test, — the internal organization of each of the colonies, — they may be divided into corporate colonies and provinces; while the latter may be subdivided into royal and proprietary provinces. Now, in the corporate colony the powers of government are in the hands of a corporation, the freemen or full members of which are citizens of the commonwealth, and *vice versa.* The executive, the legislative, and the judicial officers all are elected, and laws are enacted, by this larger membership or its representatives; and government thus comes from below. This principle is best illustrated in the Constitution of the Massachusetts Bay colony from 1629 to 1684; while the other Puritan colonies of New England followed the same model. In the provinces, on the contrary, government proceeds from above downwards; that is, the officers derive their power and the people their rights from the grant of the King. In the royal provinces this is developed directly by commissions and instructions from the Crown to royal officials; in the proprietary provinces such powers are vested in the proprietor, who thus to a great extent stands in place of the King. The only real difference between the two forms of province lies in this interposition of the proprietor with quasi-regal powers.

This new classification possesses elements of permanent value. We are not surprised, however, to find that Professor Osgood has somewhat modified his earlier presentation. While still emphasizing the distinction between the corporation and the province, he now lays more stress on the possession of charters, whether by a corporation or by a proprietor; and he also recognizes and makes perfectly plain that in early years the corporation was a proprietor. The sub-title of these two volumes,—'The Chartered Colonies; Beginnings of Self-Government,' — explains why accounts of Virginia after 1624, of Maryland from 1689 to 1715, and of Massachusetts after 1684, are not included here; and therefore we welcome the author's promise of another part of his work, which shall deal with the royal provinces, and with the colonies from the standpoint of Great Britain. This promise of a wider outlook suggests our first stricture upon the present instalment. Even in dealing with local institutions, it would be profitable to widen the field of comparison to other English colonies than those which later formed the United States.

The two volumes before us comprise three parts. In Volume I., after the excellent introduction, Part I. treats of 'The Proprietary Province in its Earliest Form.' Four chapters suffice to describe the beginnings of colonization, the chartered stock-companies, and the constitutional history of Virginia to 1624. The discussion of the three Virginia charters is particularly clear and helpful. The author avoids the John Smith controversy and Mr. Alexander Brown's thesis that Smith was but the mouthpiece of a royal conspiracy against the Company. Smith, Professor Osgood thinks, was 'by instinct a good colonizer,' but of 'events and views which for their authority rest wholly on the Map and Generall Historie . . . it is necessary to speak hypothetically' (Vol. I., p. 53, and note). An important addition to our previous information is found in the instructions of 1609 to Sir Thomas Gates, recently brought to light by Miss Kingsbury, among the Ashmolean MSS. in the Bodleian Library. These are carefully outlined by Professor Osgood, who thinks that the author was probably Sir Edwin Sandys himself (Vol. I., pp. 61-64, and note).

The transition of Virginia from proprietary to royal government removes this colony from further consideration; and, after a very lucid chapter on the New England Council, the rest of the volume is devoted to the Corporate Colonies of New England. This constitutes Part I. Here again the story is excellently told, with a definiteness painfully lacking in other writers. The tone of these chapters is eminently fair, and controversial questions, such as judgment of Massachusetts' treatment of religious dissent, are handled without acrimony or apology. Thus, in concluding his accounts of Mrs. Hutchinson's expulsion, he says:

'By the attitude which they assumed toward the so-called Antinomian opinions the magistrates and clergy of Massachusetts definitely committed themselves to a close alliance for the purpose of upholding a system of strict orthodoxy. Tendencies which were operative when the religious test was enacted and when Roger Williams was banished, now came fully to prevail. Pressure was brought to bear from the churches united in a

synod, from the clergy and magistrates in frequent conference, and from the general court as the highest expression of power in the colony, to keep local congregations and individuals alike in harmony with the doctrines and practices of the majority. From this union and resolve proceeded the body of legislation on ecclesiastical and moral subjects which has already been outlined. All parties must expressly or tacitly accept this, must yield it at least outward obedience, or leave the colony. Protest, whether by speech or action, was rigorously suppressed, and the secular power was resorted to for the purpose without hesitation. The life and thought of this colony and of other colonies, so far as its influence could be made to contest them, was cast in one narrow Puritan mould, and was not allowed to escape from it. So little was there of enlightment in New England outside the circle of ideas which the clergy imparted or controlled, that it was possible to maintain strict conformity for sixty years, and a type of thought which was essentially Puritan for nearly one hundred and fifty years longer. This, with the rigorous administration and political system which accompanied it, was the result of the appearance of the first learned class within the American colonies, and of its alliance with the secular authorities. But, though we consider Puritan New England to have been narrow and intolerant, we should remember that the intellectual activity which made even that possible did not exist in the other colonies at the middle of the eighteenth century.' (Vol. 1, pp. 254-255.)

The same calmness of judgment which fills this paragraph pervades the whole of the work.

To the other corporate colonies, Plymouth, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, are devoted three chapters. The claim of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut to be 'the first written Constitution known to history that created a government' (Fiske, 'The Beginnings of New England,' p. 127) receives refreshing if somewhat destructive criticism. Gorton's fantastic career is subjected to less condemnation than one usually finds. Very interesting is the story of Rhode Island's constitutional growth, which, however, for some unexplained reason, is not carried beyond the granting of the royal charter. The interference of Massachusetts in the northern settlements, Maine and New Hampshire, takes up one short chapter. Then follows another, upon Intercolonial Relations, in which the history of the New England Confederacy is somewhat unnecessarily drawn out. Of more striking value is the discussion of the Land System in the Corporate Colonies, especially the suggestion as to the importance of land organization and land disputes within the townships (pp. 466-7). Three more chapters on the Financial System, the System of Defense, and Indian Relations, bring to a close the first volume and the second part of the work.

In the sixteen chapters of the second volume, which constitutes Part III., is discussed the development of the Proprietary Province in its later forms. The first two and the last five chapters are general in scope, and deal with the Land System, the Judiciary, the Ecclesiastical Relations, the Financial System, the System of Defense and the Indian Relations of these provinces taken together. In addition, one chapter or more is devoted to each province individually.

By far the most valuable feature of this volume, to the present reviewer's mind, is the excellent outline of the polity of New Netherland, the transfer of government to the English, and the proprietary *régime* in New York. Mr. Doyle's scholarly books, satisfactory in their time for the Eastern and Southern colonies, have never reached the consideration of those of the middle zone. Mr. Fiske's 'Dutch and Quaker Colonies' stresses the social and political sides rather than the institutional. Pennsylvania, indeed, has been adequately treated in many monographs, but there has been notably lacking a good compact outline of the institutional development of New York. This we now have, and here, perhaps, Professor Osgood is most upon his own ground. Beginning with the proprietary rule of the Dutch West India Company, the course of the official system is traced to the English conquest; the autocracy of the Governors is clearly brought out; and the quarrels of the Dutch with the Swedes to the south, with the English on Long Island, and with the New England colonies, are made thoroughly intelligible. The transition to English government, the status of the colony under the rule of the latter, and the policy of the Duke of York with reference to the local legislature, make two interesting chapters, in comparison with which that describing the division and re-division of New Jersey seems rather flat.

In the case of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Carolinas, Professor Osgood's work is paralleled by several more or less recent works, and these chapters are perhaps less striking than some of the others.

As the story proceeds, chapter by chapter, the contrasts between the two groups, — the corporations and the provinces, — make themselves more and more evident. In both, the possession of land was important; but in the corporate colonies the land was usually a simple freehold, while in the provinces many of the characteristics of the fief persisted. In the former, the only revenue from the land was that derived by taxation; in the latter, the land office and proprietary control over quit-rents play a large part. The population of the New

England colonies was almost uniformly of English stock, and settled in communities; in the middle and southern provinces the population was of more varied nationality, and the immigrants came rather as individuals. In the East, religious uniformity was the expression of a common dissent; to the southward, diversity of creed was as noticeable as difference in nationality. Professor Osgood comments (Vol. II., p. 315, note) on the similarity in language between the charters of Carolina and Maryland with reference to the maintenance of 'God's holy and true Christian religion,' and the ecclesiastical authority given to the proprietors. We wish he had commented also upon the practical identity of parts of the important clauses which authorized toleration in the charters of Carolina and Rhode Island. Finally, in the author's view, the history of the corporation is that of a widening Democracy, that of the provinces recites the struggle of popular government against feudal prerogative.

We await with eagerness the completion of Professor Osgood's work. We shall be deeply interested in his treatment of Virginia under the royal government, and in his judgment of the English statesmen of the century, especially Cromwell and Clarendon. Of the effect of the commercial code upon colonial politics, these volumes have little to say; nor do we learn much of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The extension of the English law, also, remains to be discussed more fully in the subsequent volumes. Every true student of American history should consider it an obligation to read this work of Professor Osgood's. Most of all, as we close, let us urge upon any who have it in mind to bring forth text-books on American history for school or college, that it is especially their duty to know from cover to cover this comprehensive and satisfying synthesis of historical investigation and criticism.

St. George L. Sioussat.

Napoleon and his Wars.*

Two imposing volumes on Napoleon find their place in the series known as 'A History of the Art of War,' as illustrated in the lives of great captains, of which Colonel T. A. Dodge has already given us volumes on Hannibal, Cæsar, and Gustavus Adolphus. The campaigns of Frederick the Great, which properly should precede those of Napoleon, were reduced to narrative form by Colonel Dodge several years ago; but, as he explains in his preface, 'the publication by the Great German General Staff of the early volumes of its extensive treatise on the Prussian King has interrupted the chronological sequence of this history'; and the author has decided to await the completion of that monumental work in order to avail himself of its many additions to the store of available facts. This series of military biographies is the *magnum opus* of Colonel Dodge's honorable career; and the volume on Napoleon is naturally its *pars maxima*. These first two volumes, aggregating 1,200 pages, close with the Eylau and Friedland campaigns of 1807; in the two remaining volumes we may expect equal fulness of detail in the treatment of the Peninsular war, the retreat from Moscow, the battles round Leipzig, and Waterloo. It is easy to predict that this will long remain the standard and definitive authority in English on the Napoleonic wars.

At the outset, the reader is quietly reminded that 'this work deals with only the military life of Napoleon. The political events of this era, or indeed his personality, although replete with interest, can be touched on only so far as they illustrate the art of war or elucidate campaigns.' The book thus frankly appeals to students of the military art; its interest is largely esoteric and technical; and the general reader will find it pretty close reading. Thackeray speaks of 'the great game of war'; General Sherman said, 'War is hell'; and in its two aspects of international chess and international surgery (Napoleon called a battle an 'operation'), it is a legitimate and profoundly absorbing subject of professional study. To these two aspects Colonel Dodge has resolutely adhered, with the result of simplifying his task and freeing himself in great measure from the necessity of moralizing on or explaining away the darker phases of Napoleon's character. With unrestrained professional enthusiasm, he follows the almost flawless record of the revolution in strategy and the 'far-flung battle line' wrought by the genius and energy of the Corsican; and the lay reader, following attentively the sharp and precise narrative, aided by abundant maps and diagrams, will perforce admit the thesis as proved, and realize that to the military mind Napoleon must loom supreme.

In his first volume, Colonel Dodge devotes considerable space to the wars of the Revolutionary era, before Bonaparte appeared on the scene. The rough and troublous times brought men of capability to the front, and developed in the ranks, along with a plentiful lack of discipline in the modern sense, the splendid dash

* Napoleon. A History of the Art of War, from the Beginning of the French Revolution to the End of the Eighteenth Century. With a Detailed Account of the Wars of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars to the End of the Friedland Campaign. By Theodore Ayrault Dodge. In Four Volumes. Vols. I. and II. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

and *élan* which have distinguished the French soldier in all campaigns, successful or unsuccessful. Bonaparte built high and strong; but he found the foundation already laid. As the author says, —

'The French soldier was, in a certain formal sense, not well disciplined, but for the purposes of field work,—that is, for marching and fighting,—his discipline was perfect. What is usually understood by *pipe-clay* did not exist. What the little French infantryman is today, he was then. Far from being well set up, far from having the grand military air, he was yet hard as nails, willing, able to march, and ever ready to fight. If discipline be divided into garrison and field discipline, of the former he had little, of the latter he had much. The Grand Army at Boulogne had much pipe-clay to boast of. The Grand Army after Austerlitz had little. It was not a parade-army, but it was a fighting machine. Whoso remembers the travel-stained, often ill-clothed and ill-equipped soldiers of the Army of the Potomac and the Western armies, who paraded through Washington at the end of the Civil War, will understand what is meant by the above. Whoso has been a part of those noble bodies will appreciate it still more keenly. Any State could have turned out a militia regiment which in appearance and minor tactics would have shamed those veterans of four years and hundreds of pitched battles. But he who had served with them could recognize that every musket was in order and every sabre sharp, and that the men knew how and were ready to use their weapons. Among all the troops the world has seen it is doubtful whether one hundred thousand men could have been collected from any source equal for intelligence and all-round soldierly qualities combined, to the one hundred thousand that might have been chosen from the men who passed before Abraham Lincoln on that two days' national review. After such fashion must we judge the common soldier of the (Napoleonic) Grand Army; he was not handsome to look at, but he was untiring on the march and terrible in battle. If he was wanting in military discipline, this was more than made up by his war discipline.'

These words of praise for the essential qualities which are the root of the matter in war may instructively be compared with recent criticisms in various quarters of the German army of to-day, — admittedly the greatest fighting-machine of modern times, — and the insinuation that it is drilled to death, a victim of excessive pipe-clay and obsolescent tactics.

The author, following Wartenburg, divides Napoleon's military career into three periods; the first, lasting till March, 1796, 'comprises the years when he was only one general out of many, and when in what he did he was compelled to pay heed to the ideas and prejudices of others, being hedged and hampered accordingly. In the second period (ending with the establishment of the Consulate, 18th Brumaire, 1799) he was in sole command of his army, but had behind him a government which controlled the resources, and from which he must receive general orders. The third period (lasting to Waterloo, 1815) is that in which all the resources of France were in his sole control, and he could act as he saw fit.' Along the first two of the periods and well into the third we are carried, on a journey whose milestones bear the names Toulon, Lombardy, Arcole, Rivoli, Leoben, Campo Formio, Egypt, Syria, the Alps, Marengo, Hohenlinden, Ulm, Vienna, Austerlitz, Jena, Eylau, and Friedland. That the reader is enabled to hold out to the end is of course partly due to the undying fascination of the theme and the hero; but also, too, to the lucidity and painstaking thoroughness of the treatment. Neither the making nor the reading of such a book is a holiday sport; but Colonel Dodge has handled his immense *matériel* with skill and a sense of proportion; and has added every facility for lightening our task. The story of every campaign is illustrated with numerous maps and plans; and to each chapter is prefixed, in smaller type, a useful half-page summary of its contents, for the benefit of those who must do some skipping.

The author's resolution to confine himself to the military career of Napoleon, eschewing mention or criticism of his manners, morals, or politics, is generally well kept; but in the narrative of several famous — or infamous — acts, he allows himself a few words of comment, usually of an apologetic nature. To what extent these may avail in each case, we must leave to the readers who are unbiassed by 'necessity, the tyrant's plea' to determine. For example, in speaking of Bonaparte's giving Pavia over to pillage (I., 245), the author says:

'This cruelty — brutality if you will — has been much commented on; and, indeed, within little more than a century it seems scarcely possible. Yet the lives sacrificed at Pavia saved multitudes that by any other treatment would have been elsewhere lost; an example was needed if the French were to hold Lombardy, which they had fairly conquered, and Bonaparte delayed not, neither shrank from extreme measures in giving it.'

Probably no act of Napoleon's has brought more odium upon his name than the massacre of the 2,000 prisoners at Jaffa in 1799. Colonel Dodge admits that 'from an ethical point of view, the act was no doubt unpardonable'; but claims that 'from a military standpoint it was a necessity. *Salus exercitus summa lex.*' The execution of the Duc d'Enghien is called (II., 134) an 'unfortunate episode, in which the act of over-zealous police officers was sustained by Napoleon's license or at least indifference.' The strongest words of disapproval

are reserved for the behavior of Napoleon at Sans Souci in 1806:

'While Napoleon reverently uncovered his head when he stepped within the portal of the narrow Potsdam vault, where beside his testy but honest father rest the ashes of this great man, he whose lineage and character were incomparably lower than those of the dead hero could yet not refrain from taking Frederick's sword and belt, to send to the Invalides. . . These relics, essentially Prussian, belonged at Sans Souci. Napoleon would have done himself credit by leaving them where they had so long been. But he was a new-born emperor as Frederick had been a true-born king. The main thought of the one was for himself; the other's only thought had ever been for his people.'

At the very beginning of Bonaparte's career as a leader, his genius for combination, celerity, and fierce attack justifies all of Colonel Dodge's eulogy, and has indeed been the world's wonder for a century. He promptly repudiated the antiquated 'cordon' theory of long lines of defense, always took the initiative, and won his astonishing victories by adhering to his cardinal principle of always 'having more men than the enemy at the point of fighting contact. So soon as he had divided the allies, he held one with small forces and advanced in mass against the other. In what he did resided the whole theory of modern war. . . . To be their superior in numbers at the point of fighting contact is the basis of Napoleon's conduct of war; but it requires a Napoleonic *coup d'œil,* speed, and decision to carry it out.'

'Nothing is more marked in the whole Napoleonic military scheme,' remarks the author, 'than the intimate knowledge possessed by the Emperor of just how to use the national character in accomplishing results.' It is in this light that we must read the bombastic proclamations and orders of the day with which he was wont to fire the Gallic temperament of his men; they accomplished their purpose.

'In these little addresses the troops were usually told something about what was to be done. The French soldier had not the feeling that he was driven to battle; he was led to think the task before him an easy one and the risk small. . . During our Civil War the cry of "Boys, we have beaten them before, and we can beat them again!" was a not uncommon incentive to victory. So the French soldier, fired by his emperor's words and his captain's friendly and stirring address, entered into the conflict with the feeling that he would certainly emerge from it the victor.'

Colonel Dodge frequently cites, as the requirements to produce a great captain, exceptional intellect, exceptional character, and exceptional opportunity. These in full measure he attributes to Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick, and Napoleon — the chosen six. To that first rank he will not admit Marlborough, nor Wellington (in spite of Waterloo), nor Grant; though he has high praise for them all. And so of Napoleon's famous marshals, he says: 'That they possessed in a very high degree the practical side of the art is unquestionable. How many of them were actually imbued with the divine part of the art will ever remain a question. Left to themselves in Spain, they failed to succeed, some of them even against regular Spanish troops. That they could not succeed against Wellington, who was a man of an entirely different stamp and who as a leader of men vastly outshone them all, is not to be wondered at.' It was after Austerlitz (Dec. 2, 1805), in our author's opinion, that Napoleon first 'felt sure of himself,' though it is hard to see how any addition could have been made to the proud self-consciousness justified by Marengo (1800) and Ulm (October, 1805). During the period covered by these first two volumes, Napoleon's star was steadily in the ascendant; we shall await with interest Colonel Dodge's account and criticism of the reverses which marked the years from 1809 to 1815 and changed the arbiter of Europe into the captive of St. Helena.

JOSIAH RENICK SMITH.

THE BEGINNINGS OF EXPANSION IN RETROSPECT.*

A hundred years ago, the United States overleaped the bounds of English exploration and settlement, and by a stroke of the pen the area of her domain was doubled, to include a vast territory which French and Spanish adventure had opened to the civilized world. The century of these hundred years closes upon a United States which has gone step by step to an ever enlarging empire built up on Latin lands, with the one exception of Alaska. The present day is a time of new departures — in ideas as well as in geographical expansion; and it is fitting to have our attention called to the origin of this great hundred years' expression of earth-hunger. The book now under review suggests such a retrospect in the words of its sub-title, — 'A Story of the Great Exploration Across the Continent in 1804-06, with a Description of the Old Trail, based upon Actual Travel over it, and of the Changes found a Century later.'

The first chapter, in a brief yet illuminating summary, presents the causes of that 'happy accident,' the Louisiana Purchase, and emphasizes the part then played by Napoleon in

* THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK. 1804-1904. By Olin D. Wheeler. In two volumes, with 200 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

anticipating the idea of Canning — 'to call a new world into being to redress the ills of the old.' In 1803 Napoleon said to his ministers:

'I know the full value of Louisiana, and I have been desirous of repairing the fault of the French negotiator who abandoned it in 1763. A few lines of the treaty have restored it to me, and I have scarcely recovered it when I must expect to lose it. But if it escapes from me it shall one day cost dearer to those who oblige me to strip myself of it, than to those to whom I wish to deliver it. The English have successively taken from France Canada, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the richest portions of Asia. They shall not have the Mississippi which they covet. The conquest of Louisiana would be easy if they only took the trouble to make a descent there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. I know not whether they are not already there. It is their usual course, and if I had been in their place I would not have waited. I think of ceding it to the United States. . . . They only ask of me one town in Louisiana; but I already consider the colony as entirely lost, and it appears to me that in the hands of this growing power it will be more useful to the policy and even to the commerce of France, than if I should attempt to keep it.'

Due credit is given by Mr. Wheeler to our envoy, Robert R. Livingston, for taking advantage of this mood of Napoleon, and for his bold course in exceeding his instructions, under altered conditions, and purchasing the whole of Louisiana instead of merely the island of Orleans. The destiny of the United States was thereby determined as a world-power instead of a coastal state hugging a narrow seaboard. He also says truly that Jefferson's part in this great transaction was largely secondary, if not accidental. But to Jefferson he accords a large place when it comes to the expedition of Lewis and Clark — for this was distinctively Jefferson's contribution to the growth of our territory, and by it he permanently secured that which had been gained by Gray's discovery of the Columbia in 1792, and extended the boundaries of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. All that has come since, — the great conquest of 1848, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Panama, — are but the sequence of that immortal journey in 1804-06. Well may the author place high the names of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and not unwisely does he give many pages to the personnel of the expedition, not forgetting even the humble Indian squaw Sacagawea, the bird-woman, whose work and courage inspire this last narrator of her heroism to words of eloquent tribute. It is not, in truth, necessary to go as far as Mr. Wheeler does, when in contrasting the heroism of the battle-field with that displayed by Lewis and Clark, he designates the former as 'a more or less superficial and physical heroism,' and places the latter in the same category with that 'where the noble physician, with Christ's love for mankind alive within him, calmly goes into the plague-stricken region to aid dying humanity, and calls it 'a deeper and purer, a moral heroism.' One who knows healthy masculine humanity between the ages of twenty and thirty-five knows that no other incentive is needed for the doing of self-sacrificing and heroic deeds than the opportunity for adventure. Nor would such men as have expanded our knowledge of the globe nearly from pole to pole claim any different motive for their exploits.

In giving us this modern version of Lewis and Clark's journey, the author has done far more than to narrate the record of the expedition. This is not the journal of the explorers, although it is enlivened by many citations from their journals, with which Mr. Wheeler enlarges his own excellent record. But as one follows through these pages, from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia, and then back to the mouth of the Missouri in the ensuing year, he is made to know the whole route, not only as it was in 1804-06, but also as it is to-day, and as it has been in all the hundred years that lie between. Every side-light of history, biography, geography and science has been brought to bear upon a whole century of this 'trail,' and all the arts of the portrait-painter and of the draughtsman have been utilized to make a living picture of the actors and scenes presented. It is a beautiful and fascinating piece of work that has been done, and the publishers have not been unmindful of a suitable setting for so complete a picture. As prefatory to the edition of the journals of Lewis and Clark which Mr. Thwaites is now preparing, it will be welcome.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

CANADA THROUGH BRITISH EYES.*

Mr. A. G. Bradley, whose contributions to Canadian history have already earned him a deserved popularity on both sides of the Atlantic, has now attempted an elaborate descriptive work on the Dominion, which he entitles 'Canada in the Twentieth Century.' The book deals primarily, as its title implies, with the Canada of the present day; but in many cases Mr. Bradley has found it expedient, for the better understanding of existing conditions and problems, to sketch briefly the past history of the country.

That there is room for a book of this nature goes without saying. As a matter of fact, there

* CANADA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. By A. G. Bradley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

does not exist at present anything like a comprehensive work on contemporary Canada. Mr. Bradley states that he has himself for many years past felt the need of a good general sketch of Canada and Canadian life in readable form, and that he has been constantly asked to recommend such a book, but was unable to do so. Finally, as no one else seemed disposed to take up the task, he determined to make the attempt himself; and the result we have before us.

It must be stated at the outset, in favor of Mr. Bradley's book, that it is not the result of a flying visit to Canada. He quotes in his preface the familiar Canadian tradition of the Englishman who wrote a book on Canada, after a stay of three weeks in Toronto, which began with 'Canada is a flat country.' Both the United States and Canada have suffered repeatedly from this kind of transatlantic visitor, and we are thankful to know that Mr. Bradley is not one.

As a matter of fact, the author is peculiarly well fitted to give a graphic and intelligent picture of present-day Canada. Over a quarter of a century ago he spent a dozen years of his life in the United States, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was then, and has been since his return to England, a frequent visitor to Canada; and, finally, when he definitely undertook the preparation of this work he felt it imperative that he should place himself in touch with the very latest conditions of Canadian life, and to that end he spent seven months of last year in various parts of the Dominion, comparing the Canada of ten, twenty, thirty years ago with the Canada of to-day, renewing old acquaintances and picking up new ones, getting impressions and opinions from everyone he met, and noting with the eye of a shrewd and friendly critic both the weaknesses and virtues of Canadian character. He confesses at once that his point of view is optimistic. 'Happily, Canada will justify a good deal of cheery optimism.' Englishmen, he says, 'do not yet fully realize how great is the leap forward in every particular that Canada has made in the last five years, and how immeasurably her horizon has broadened.'

The Maritime Provinces — Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island — Mr. Bradley omits entirely from his book. In view of the importance of this section of the Dominion from many points of view, his excuse that something had to be omitted if the rest of Canada was to be covered, even inadequately, in a single volume, seems somewhat lame. One might suggest a good many places where compression could have been exercised with advantage, and room thus found for a chapter or two on the Maritime Provinces, without at all increasing the bulk of the work. A tendency, in fact, toward wordiness and repetition is one of the few faults that one can find with the book.

Having eliminated the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Bradley adopts the convenient and graphic method of taking his readers on a personally conducted tour of the Dominion, from the moment when the transatlantic passenger gets his first and not too favorable view of the country in passing through the Straits of Belle Isle, until he finally lands, safe and sound, and with a vastly clearer and more comprehensive knowledge of Canada and its people, in the picturesque capital of British Columbia.

It is a little surprising to find one usually so well informed in Canadian history as Mr. Bradley, repeating the exploded theory that Cabot's landfall was on the shores of Newfoundland. Even a superficial knowledge of recent Cabot literature would have made such a statement impossible. Historians are still at variance as to whether Cabot landed for the first time on the shores of Labrador or upon the coast of Cape Breton; but practically every modern investigator whose opinion counts for anything has long since discarded the Newfoundland landfall.

Nor can one altogether excuse the statement, on page 22, that under Champlain's inspiration men from Quebec crossed the Red River of the North and actually gazed upon the icy summits of the Rocky Mountains. This of course refers to the younger La Vérendryes, who were first among white men to make their way across the western prairies to the foot of the Rockies. It is a far cry, however, from the beginning of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century; and there are no grounds for supposing, even by a stretch of the imagination, that the La Vérendryes carried out their brilliant explorations in the West under the inspiration of Champlain.

One is at a loss, too, to know what novelists are referred to on page 26, who are described as treating the French *régime* in Canada with lack of historical proportion and perspective, and describing the French-Canadian noble as attired in gorgeous apparel and dining off golden plate in marble halls. Certainly this does not apply to Canadian novelists who have taken New France for their scene. Parker, Kirby, De Gaspé, and Marmette, to mention no others, have all written novels whose historical background belongs to the French *régime,* but to none of these would the criticism apply.

While in a critical mood it may perhaps be permissible to take exception to one or two crudities of style into which the author allows himself to fall. M. Menier is described in one place as having bought the island of Anticosti

'at one fell swoop'; Champlain is referred to, rather inadequately, as a 'fine fellow'; and again, the English and Dutch are said to have supplied the enemies of Quebec with arms 'now this long time.' However, one has no desire to be hypercritical, and these are only minor blemishes in a very excellent book.

Mr. Bradley devotes his first four chapters to the province and people of Quebec; and perhaps no part of his book reveals more strikingly his keen and accurate insight. He shows a knowledge of the life and character of the French-Canadians that few English-Canadians, and still fewer Englishmen, possess. He gives a vivid word-picture of Quebec, its unrivalled picturesqueness, its walls, gates, ancient buildings, the atmosphere of other times that still clings to its quaint winding streets, its life so radically different from that of any other city on this continent. The history, too, of the old town, so replete with dramatic interest, is not forgotten; though for a fuller treatment of the famous siege Mr. Bradley refers his readers to his earlier works, 'The Fight with France for North America' and 'Wolfe.'

The relations of French-Canadians to their English-speaking fellow-countrymen are discussed temperately and sanely, and throughout these chapters the author reveals himself as a warm admirer of all that is best in French-Canadian character.

Here is an admirable contrast between the national points-of-view of the Quebecker and the Anglo-Canadian:

'The vision of the Anglo-Canadian soars over forests, mountains, and prairies. His patriotism has kept pace with confederation. The village church is nothing to him, or very rarely so; while the soil or the water-power of British Columbia is very much the same as the soil or water-power of Ontario, if it serve his purpose better. Local attachment is not wholly wanting in the man of Ontario, but it bears no comparison to the point of view of the French-Canadian, who is individually as much cut off from his European antecedents as if he were a Chinaman. To the most illiterate Anglo-Canadian the "old country" of his grandfather whence he sprang are tangible facts. The habitant, in this sense, has no "old country." Artificial but ineffectual methods are resorted to by faddists or politicians to persuade him that he has an interest in the doings of modern Paris and modern France. But only think of it! Recall for a moment his long isolated past. Consider when and how and by whom French Canada was settled, and how old France treated her. Remember the early crystallization of the first batches of emigrants and the absence of any serious influx after the seventeenth century; then the conquest of the country by England; and finally, the French Revolution! There is absolutely no parallel between the links which bind the most representative classes in Ontario to Great Britain and the utter lack of connection between French Canada and France. When an unadaptable type of Englishman arrives in Canada, his attitude is often the subject of local jest; but on those rare occasions when a native of old France, and particularly a native of Paris, descends upon the rural districts of Quebec, the mutual criticism which is aroused far transcends, I believe, anything that is ever witnessed among Anglo-Saxons of similar situation.'

Moving on to Ontario, Mr. Bradley gives his readers a clear and intelligible account of present-day conditions in the premier province of the Dominion, both in town and country. He describes, as he has already done in the case of Montreal, the industrial, intellectual, and social features of Toronto, the attractiveness of the Canadian capital, and the energy and resourcefulness that characterize the rapidly growing towns of Western Ontario. The Ontario farmer absorbs the better part of a chapter; and both here, and later when he comes to deal with Manitoba and the North-West, Mr. Bradley gives the young Englishman who contemplates emigrating to Canada and taking up farming a great deal of wholesome and much-needed advice.

Passing on through that vast land of promise, New Ontario, the author brings his readers to Winnipeg, the Gateway of the West, which bids fair to outrival all the cities of Eastern Canada within a few years. The vital questions of Western Canadian expansion, the rapid development of wheat and mixed farming, the influx of American, British, and other settlers, and other cognate topics, Mr. Bradley discusses from the point of view of a shrewd and observing onlooker, one who plainly takes a warm interest in the welfare of the West. His views on the so-called 'American invasion' of the Canadian North-West are interesting as those of a well-informed and clear-headed Englishman who sees in the increasing emigration of experienced Western American farmers to the rich virgin lands of the North-West nothing but good to both Canada and her new settlers.

Mr. Bradley shows a fine appreciation of the varied scenery of the country of which he treats. He has an eye not merely for the grandeur of Niagara, the majesty of the Rockies, the sea-like expanse of Superior, and the limitless horizon of the prairies, but as well for the picturesqueness of French-Canadian villages, the quiet charm of a bit of rural Ontario, and the vivid coloring of a British Columbian valley in autumn — where the dogwood blossoms in November. Everywhere and always he notes with enthusiasm the clear, dry, bracing air of the North, which more than anything else has contributed to make Canadians healthy in body and mind.

The book contains a large number of clear

and well-selected photographic illustrations, as well as an up-to-date map which will be found very useful in connection with the text.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

RECENT POETRY.*

One rises from a perusal of 'The Divine Vision' with a feeling of having been steeped in the very essence of poetry, of having learned the secret of the springs of song. The sense is long thereafter haunted by soft melodies and beautiful pictures, by a sort of transcendental vision wherein are mingled flowers and birds and jewels, colors and odors, and elemental presences. Of thought in logical form there is little or nothing, and of story hardly more, in this residuum of recollection; but there is an iridescent imaginative haze in which it is pleasant to linger. Let us quote, by way of illustration, the opening lines of 'The Feast of Age.'

'See where the light streams over Connla's fountain
Starward aspire!
The sacred sign upon the holy mountain
Shines in white fire:
Wavering and flaming yonder o'er the snows
The diamond light
Melts into silver or of sapphire glows,
Night beyond night:
And from the Heaven of Heaven descends on earth
A dew divine.
Come, let us mingle in the starry mirth
Around the shrine.
O Earth, Enchantress, Mother, to our home
In thee we press,
Thrilled by thy fiery breath and wrapt in some
Vast tenderness.
The homeward birds, uncertain o'er their nest,
Wheel in the dome,
Fraught with dim dreams of more enraptured rest,
Another home.
But gather ye, to whose undarkened eyes
Night is as day,
Leap forth, immortals, Birds of Paradise,
In bright array,
Robed like the shining tresses of the sun,
And by his name
Call from his haunt divine the ancient one,
Our Father Flame.'

We must also find room for a few stanzas from that wonderful poem, 'The Twilight of Earth.'

'The wonder of the world is o'er;
The magic from the sea is gone:
There is no unimagined shore,
No islet yet to venture on.
The Sacred Hazels' blooms are shed,
The Nuts of Knowledge harvested.

'Oh, what is worth this lore of age
If Time shall never bring us back
Our battle with the gods to wage
Reeling along the starry track.
The battle rapture here goes by
In warring upon things that die.

'Let be the tale of him whose love
Was sighed between white Deirdre's breasts,
It will not lift the heart above
The sodden clay on which it rests.
Love once had power the gods to bring
All rapt on its wild wandering.

'We dwindle down beneath the skies,
And from ourselves we pass away:
The paradise of memories
Grows ever fainter day by day.
The shepherd stars have shrunk within,
The world's great night will soon begin.

'Will no one, ere it is too late,
Ere fades the last memorial gleam,
Recall for us our earlier state?
For nothing but so vast a dream
That it would scale the steeps of air
Could rouse us from so vast despair.

'Oh, while the glory sinks within
Let us not wait on earth behind,
But follow where it flies, and win
The glow again, and we may find
Beyond the Gateways of the Day
Dominion and ancestral sway.'

Such poetry as this—and the examples we have quoted are by no means exceptional—is a joy forever. It is well known that 'A. E.' is Mr. George Russell, and that he is one of the most remarkable of the men associated with the Celtic revival. To us, his special charm results from the fact that his inspiration is more eclectic than that of his fellow-workers. His poems have the peculiar Celtic magic in the fullest measure; but they have also something of Hellenic suggestion, and the mysticism with which they are infused is of 'the brooding East' even more than it is of the Isle of Saints.

Mr. William Watson was, as most of us know, a convinced and earnest opponent of the course taken by the English government in its recent dealings with South Africa. He held the war to be an unrighteous one, ignoring, as we think, the fundamental facts that it was begun by the Boers, and that England's main object in its prosecution was to free Englishmen from the oppression of a corrupt minority intrenched in power. But of Mr. Watson's sincerity in his attitude, there can be no manner of doubt; and his contributions in verse, made from time to time to English journals during the period of the war, have a more than ephemeral value. They have been collected—some two dozen short pieces—into a volume entitled 'For England: Poems Written during Estrangement.' We quote the pair of stanzas on 'Rome and Another,' because it is simple and effective, and because it

* THE DIVINE VISION, and Other Poems. By A. E. New York: The Macmillan Co.

FOR ENGLAND. Poems Written during Estrangement. By William Watson. New York: John Lane.

LAND AND SEA PIECES. Poems. By Arthur E. J. Legge. New York: John Lane.

SECRET NIGHTS. By J. A. Nicklin. London: David Nutt.

THE TEMPLE OF FRIENDSHIP, and Other Poems. By Vincent Benson. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.

THE LAST DAYS OF THEODORIC THE OSTROGOTH, and Other Verses. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.

THE LYRIC BOUGH. By Clinton Scollard. New York: James Pott & Co.

CRUX ÆTATIS and Other Poems. By Martin Schutze. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

SAGA OF THE OAK, and Other Poems. By William H. Venable. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

OMAR AND FITZGERALD, and Other Poems. By John G. Jury. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Co.

SHAPES OF CLAY. By Ambrose Bierce. San Francisco: W. E. Wood.

POEMS. By Walter Malone. Memphis: The Paul and Douglas Co.

has a more significant message for our own country than for its author's own.

'She asked for all things, and dominion such
As never man had known,
The gods first gave; then lightly, touch by touch,
O'erthrew her seven-hilled throne.

'Imperial Power, that hungerest for the globe,
Restrain thy conquering feet,
Lest the same Fates that spun thy purple robe
Should weave thy winding-sheet.'

The 'Land and Sea Pieces' of Mr. Arthur E. J. Legge portray the type of mind which is restless in the world of accepted creed and convention, and is ever groping to find the permanent beneath the illusory, to escape from the meaningless distinctions of everyday life and find refuge in the eternal verities. This may seem a ponderous way of accounting for a collection of poems that are for the most part simple and unpretentious, and that are even at times conceived in a half-flippant spirit; but the note which we have suggested is struck again and again. We hear it in the poem called 'Olivia's Garden,' which deals manfully and cleanly with the theme of Rossetti's 'Jenny'; we find it in 'The Death-Mask of Leopardi.'

'Ah, let me conquer doubt!
To suffer and to sorrow more than most
Has been the poet's privilege through all time,
To leave the vulgar host
Who follow Comus in unlovely rout,
And search through that dim shadow-land without
For something more sublime.'

Again we find it in the closing lines of that fine poem, 'Raleigh's Lost Voyage.'

'Poor world
Of baffled phantoms! Have our deaths and births
Much meaning after all? Well, here at last
Passes a man moulded in Life's red fire.
Fate weaves a chequered groundwork for such souls;
Dark, transient Evil,—bright, eternal Good.'

Again we find it in 'Prometheus,' in the words dedicated to all those who follow in the footsteps of the Titan, and defy, and endure.

'Their tombs are marble mile-stones on the road
Nations have trod to freedom. Their names ring through tales
Cherished in lonely dales
And mountain homes,—through songs the people sing
Behind the plough, or with the harvest-load.
Like stars they gleam
Out of the human gloom and storm-clad past,
And in the march of many a youthful dream
They sound a trumpet-blast.'

And still again we find it in the verses inscribed to 'Elle et Lui,' to Michael Angelo, and to Charles Kingsley in the poem 'Eversley,' from which we make our final quotation.

'Old dogmas are outworn
That he taught in this little church; and all creeds die;
And teachers pass; and the lesson-pages are torn,
And the dusty books laid by;
But, at least, this man has helped us to hear the note
Of the wordless song whose wandering murmurs float
From fields that the sunlight splashes with golden-brown
As it plays on the shocks of corn, from woods that crown
The sloping ridges, from meadow and lane and heath,
And crowded pines, with a blush of heather beneath,
And the stream where the fat trout lie;—oh, here is rest
From the world, with its fevered brain and panting breast,
And Youth comes back with its visions and that sweet dawn
Of Hope, that lighted the dew upon dream-land's lawn,
And set all the colors aflame in the garden-beds
Where the flowers of love and glory lifted their heads,
And we see the land we had lost, and forget the din
Of a jarring age, and learn the wisdom anew,
That tells how only the losers in life shall win
And only the dreams be true.'

We can hardly praise too highly the thoughtfulness and sincerity of this book; these are its essential qualities, albeit the author commands sufficient poetic expression for their graceful adornment.

In part a republication, and in part new, the 'Secret Nights' of Mr. J. A. Nicklin offers us a slender but exquisite collection of verse. Four sonnets and something more than a dozen lyrics make up the sum total; but each piece is carefully wrought, and tempts us to linger over its musical cadence. The sonnet called 'The Poet's Mass' shall be our selection.

'Before an altar of deep-jeweled blaze
The poet, pale, with gracious head down-bent,
Serves on his knees Love's awful sacrament,
Swinging a censer of delicious praise
He draws eternity into his gaze
And falters forth the god within him pent,
Then, when his hour of worship is full-spent,
Leaves the still shrine for wild, tumultuous ways.

Ah, strew before him roses red and white!
Red roses are the crimson prints of pain,
But white for purity and for delight.
Let tremulous music fall in silver rain,
And the waved torches flame into the night,
And make night splendid, and the street Love's fane.'

Mr. Nicklin's verses have a touch of decadence, and more than a hint of Henley; but they are by no means obvious imitations, and are entitled to stand upon their own merits.

'The Temple of Friendship, and Other Poems,' by Mr. Vincent Benson, is a work characterized by marked poetical sensibility. Whatever is beautiful in art, nature, and life, makes a forcible appeal to the writer, whose gift of expression is sufficiently developed to make his verses more than agreeable to the refined intelligence. A few of his pieces are intimately personal; but most of them are of bookish inspiration, revealing especially the sympathetic student of the classics. We quote the personal confession of 'The Fountain Head.'

'As I read o'er again the parable
Of that fierce house where sin and sorrow slept,
The giant singer of Eleusis wept
His very soul into my soul, and full
Of love and yearning for so beautiful
A truth, I turned to Weimar's iron bard,
Who sang a woe indeed, but a woe marred
By higher weal, and a love dutiful.

Then cried, "O bring me to the fountain-head,
That I may weep and dread and love as ne'er
But poet can." Yet none gave answer there.
Only methought as the slow sun sank red
Upon the sea, and the wind soughed to bed,
Apollo passed me with his gleaming hair.'

Mr. Benson is a poet of the tribe of Alfred, bringing to him that tribute which is the sincerest form of flattery. 'The Lotus Eaters' suggests the theme, and is clearly the inspiration, of 'The Island of No Death,' while 'Moenia Mundi' is venturesome enough to reproduce for us the last thoughts of Lucretius in the soliloquy of his dying hour.

'The Last Days of Theodoric the Ostrogoth, and Other Verses,' an anonymous collection, is, like the volume mentioned just before, an Oxford

production. The stately and sombre title-poem is a fine example of reflective verse written in rhymed couplets. These are the prophetic closing lines:

'What though my glory fade from memory,
And men deny my toils the meed of praise?
Enough for me to know that after-days
Will see the work fulfill'd wherein I failed,
Will see my people's glory unassailed,
Crowned with more lasting triumphs than were mine.
Men's eyes are dim; the future gives no sign
Of aught that is to be; we can but trust
That good will vanquish evil. God is just.
It may be — for the voice of time is dumb —
That years of toil and war are still to come,
Of civil tumult, slavery and pain;
Yet at the last this land I loved will gain
Freedom and peace, and men once more will see
A glorious and united Italy.

Many of the pieces in this volume are written in a light and pleasing vein, but the deeper note is not far off. The following sonnet on 'Gibraltar' is an example of the author's work at its best:

'On Calpe's rock the wild narcissus grows,
Lives its short life in lone humility,
Then fades away that other blooms may be,
And where it grew no living creature knows,
And that stupendous rock whereon it grows
Heedless of one poor flower's mortality
Stands changeless by the ever-changing sea;
Whose tide like life forever ebbs and flows.
So let this fragile flower of verse, my friend,
Live its short life unharmed. Its root is frail,
Its stem made slenderly. Its petals pale
One ruthless foot, one biting breeze would rend.
So let it live its day, and when it dies
Tell no one where my dead narcissus lies.'

Ours, at least, shall not be the 'ruthless foot' to rend so graceful and delicate a flower of verse as this.

Mr. Clinton Scollard's new volume is called 'The Lyric Bough.' It is a collection of miscellaneous pieces, the greater number having aspects of nature for their theme. 'An Autumn Song' offers a favorable illustration of this quality.

'Again the old heraldic pomp
Of Autumn on the hills;
A scarlet pageant in the swamp;
Low lyrics from the rills
And a rich attar in he air
That orient morn distils.

'Again the tapestry of haze
Of amethystine dye
Encincturing the horizon ways;
And from the middle sky
The iterant, reverberant call
Of wild geese winging by.

'Again the viols of the wind
Attuned to one soft theme;—
Here, every burden left behind,
O love, would it not seem
A near approach to paradise
To dream and dream and dream!'

Mr. Scollard is a very satisfying lyrist as a rule; sometimes, when he seems to be reaching out for more flexible forms of expression, he is not altogether happy, but he is a practised singer, and we always find him welcome.

Mr. Martin Schutze is the author of a slender collection which he has styled 'Crux Ætatis,' from the somewhat obscure sonnet which he places on his opening page. He sometimes has a touch that suggests Heine, but his verse suffers as a rule from unmusical aggregations of vocables and from a failure to master the niceties of English idiom. His qualities, with their defects, are clearly shown in these lines from 'The Gale':

'O my beloved, cannot we
Amid the passionate uproar
On storm-steep paths of liberty
One care-free journey fare?
Can we not one sun's course be free,
Mid urge and surge of generous dare,
On racing crests of life to be
As billows, birds and air?
Can we not burst the gates of fear,
Sweep off the bars and crumbling stare
And lees of yesterday's wisdom drear,
And wiser-prudency?
Our thoughts without expedient veer,
The falter in our voice no more,
Our hearts no usurers, the sheer
Storm-joy within the deep soul's core.'

The struggle for expression is here too obvious, the achievement too imperfect, and the faults we find exhibited in these lines are of too frequent occurrence, to make Mr. Schutze's volume more than an experiment with some small promise of future performance.

Mr. W. H. Venable writes lyrics of pedagogy, ballads of Ohio Valley heroism, and occasional tributes to the history of the Northwest. There is a certain vigor, but not much pretence of poetry, about the lines which describe the Great Ordinance as

'A heart,
A vital and organic part,
Propelling by its strong pulsation
The unremitting stream and flood
Of wholesome influences that give
Unto the body politic
The elements and virtues quick
Whereby Republics live.'

It would be hardly fair, however, to represent Mr. Venable by these lines alone, and we supplement them with a few stanzas from 'Saga of the Oak,' the poem which gives a title to the collection.

'Centuries do I stand here
Thinking thoughts profound and drear,
Dreaming solemn dreams sublime
Of the mysteries of time.

'Roots of mine do feed on graves;
I have eaten bones of braves,
In the ground the learned gnomes
Read to me their cryptic tomes.

'Annals treasured in the air
All the past to me declare;
Every wind of heaven brings
Tribute for me on its wings.

'I am weary of the years;
Overthrown are all my peers,
Slain by steel or storm or flame,—
I would perish too — the same.

'Yet shall I a little space
Linger still in life's embrace
Ere metempsychosing time
Drag me down to Niflheim.'

A string of ineffectual quatrains, imitative of the Tent-Maker, yet optimistic in their strain, opens Mr. John G. Jury's 'Omar and Fitzgerald, and Other Poems.' (This misprinting of Fitz-Gerald's name is many times repeated.) Mr. Jury's work is commonplace, and decidedly raw in spots. It has a moralizing tendency which may

be illustrated by these stanzas from 'Two Souls':

'Two souls walked on a leaf-strewn way,
Through fairest woodland scene,
In varied aisles of gold and green
Where reigns the Queen of Day.
One saw but vale and flower and tree,—
The other, God's serenity.

'Two souls paused at the gates of night,
As sank life's sun to rest;
One, tearful, looked into the west,
Till tears obscured his sight;
Beyond Death's circling shadow bars,
One read Heaven's promise in the stars.'

A set of 'Vignettes' comes at the close of this volume. We reproduce two of them, one as an illustration of the author's taste, the other for a reason different but obvious. 'Joshua' is the subject of the first.

'Didst thou write that fake infernal
About the sun in Gibeon?—
The moon in vales of Ajalon?
If printing were in vogue,
Bold and designing rogue,
Thou wouldst have owned a yellow journal.'

The subject of the other is 'Caesar.'

'Proud apex of Rome's towering pile
That stood for war and strength and lust,—
Then, crashing like the Campanile
At Venice, fell — a cloud of dust!'

Another product of the Pacific Coast is the volume called 'Shapes of Clay,' into which Mr. Ambrose Bierce has brought together the fugitive verses of many years,—nearly four hundred pages of them altogether. Much of this work is the merest journalism, and had better have been left in obscurity. But Mr. Bierce has been a considerable force in Western letters for many years, and his work sometimes reaches a high plane of diction and emotion. Even when it does not deserve such description, it often has enough of the arresting and vigorous quality to keep it alive. Some of the pieces fairly match Bret Harte in his own peculiar manner, which statement we may illustrate by quoting from the story of a Yorick of the forty-niners.

'Maybe I knowed you; seems to me I've seed
Your face afore. I don't forget a face,
But names I disremember — I'm that breed
Of owls. I'm talking some'at into space
An' maybe my remarks is too derned free
Seein' yer name is unbeknown to me.

'Ther' was a time, I reckon, when I knowed
Nigh onto every dern galoot in town.
That was as late as '50. Now she's growed
Surprisin'! Yes, me an' my pardner, Brown,
Was wide acquainted. If ther' was a cuss
We didn't know, the cause was — he knowed us.'

By way of contrast to this humorous effusion, we will append the poem 'Geotheos,' which seems to us the best piece in the collection.

'As sweet as the look of a lover
Saluting the eyes of a maid,
That blossom to blue as the maid
Is abiush to the glances above her,
The sunshine is gilding the glade
And lifting the lark out of shade.

'Sing therefore high praises, and therefore
Sing songs that are ancient as gold,
Of Earth in her garments of gold;
Nor ask of their meaning, nor wherefore
They charm as of yore, for behold,
The Earth is as fair as of old.

'Sing songs of the pride of the mountains,
And songs of the strength of the seas,
And the fountains that fall to the seas
From the hands of the hills, and the fountains
That shine in the temples of trees,
In valleys of roses and bees.

'Sing songs that are dreamy and tender
Of slender Arabian palms,
And shadows that circle the palms,
Where caravans, veiled from the splendor,
Are kneeling in blossoms and balms
In islands of infinite calms.

'Barbaric, O Man, was thy runing
When mountains were stained as with wine
By the dawning of Time, and as wine
Were the seas, yet its echoes are crooning,
Achant in the gusty pine
And the pulse of the poet's line.'

We could wish that the author of such lines as these had sufficient restraint to keep himself from publishing the cheap witticisms and the unabashed vulgarities which frequently disfigure his pages. But we must be sparing of adverse comment, lest Mr. Bierce apply to us his description,

'The thoughts unreal which they think they think,'

which is his neat way of characterizing the judgments of critics.

A voice from Tennessee comes to us in the 'Poems' of Mr. Walter Malone, a volume into which the writer has remorselessly brought together upwards of two hundred compositions, some frankly labelled as 'Juvenile,' and all pedestrian and uninspired. 'The critic wonders,' he observes,—

'The critic wonders why the lowly bards
Still write and write when no one seems to read.
When fame and fortune still refuse rewards,
And when the world gives but a wreath of weed.'

The apology urged is that 'they have done their best,' than which even Shakespeare could do no more. Mr. Malone's best does not seem to differ greatly from his worst; we leave the reader to decide which is represented by these stanzas on 'Dante and Gemma':

'Surrounded by the dull and commonplace,
Dante and Gemma lived as man and wife;
Year after year they kept the self-same pace,
Amid the homely scenes of prosy life.

'Seven children came to romp around their door,
And give her weary hands more work to do;
Without complaint, the burden all she bore,—
She loved them and their father, Dante, so!'

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

The classification of flowering plants.

The latest publication in the Cambridge (England) Biological Series (Cambridge University Press) is devoted to 'The Classification of Flowering Plants,' and is intended to place before English readers the results of the world's latest research in the field of systematic botany. As the author, Dr. Albert B. Rendle, puts it in his preface, we have here 'an attempt to give the student who has some acquaintance with the rudiments of botany a systematic account of the flowering plants.' Volume I. deals with the Gymnosperms — pines, cedars, spruces, and the like; and

with the Monocotyledons — the lilies, the grasses, the palms, and their kin. The Dicotyledons are to be presented in Volume II., soon to appear. An historical introduction to the general subject makes up the first chapter, and is interesting for many reasons. For instance, we have here assembled, probably for the first time, a succinct and clear comparative outline of the principal schemes and systems by which the founders of modern botany have sought to express their appreciation of the relationships, or at least the resemblances, found among the flowering plants. The views of Linné, Jussieu, the De Candolles, are each and all here presented so that any reader may compare and understand them. Then again, it is always well to know history; we better understand present views when we know the route by which they were attained. For such reasons we are inclined to regard the first chapter as one of the most valuable in the book. In the further unfolding of his subject, our author makes no claim to novelty. His classification of the Gymnosperms, both fossil and recent, follows, in the main, lines already familiar to American students. In discussing the Monocotyledons, the arrangement given by the German scholar, Engler, in the 'Syllabus,' is generally adhered to. The book will, we feel sure, meet the author's intent, and be useful to English readers the world over. The work is largely, in the nature of the case, a book of names; and our only criticism at this time affects the matter of its nomenclature. It is true that this is the very particular in which naturalists have been unable to agree, and yet it would seem that in matters of consistency they might all agree. Whatever the system of nomenclature preferred, that system should be consistent. Co-ordinate groups should be marked by common endings. In discussing the Gymnosperms, our author follows this simple rule for the names of classes; in Monoctyledons he forgets it. In naming orders he is perfectly arbitrary in all cases. This is a serious defect; consistency here is essential to clearness both to the expert and to the general reader. The book is liberally illustrated by wood-cuts, many prepared especially for this volume. The press-work is good, and typographical errors are comparatively few.

Southern studies in Colonial history.

It is a significant fact that at last the history of the South is beginning to be written in a scholarly spirit by Southern men. In this treatment the Carolinas have perhaps had the most conspicuous part. To Mr. McCrady's volumes, and that of Mr. W. Roy Smith on early South Carolina, must now be added Prof. Charles Lee Raper's 'North Carolina, a Study in English Colonial Government' (Macmillan). The book is first of all commendable because of the largeness of view in which it has been written. It is without question, as the author claims, the first study from original sources of the whole period of the provincial government of North Carolina; and no small part of that which is valuable in the history of the colony will be found in its pages. At the same time, the work is chiefly valuable as a study of English colonial administration in the eighteenth century,— a study the more valuable because it departs so far from the conventional treatment of the affairs and institutions of the American colonies. After a running survey of the proprietary period, which ended with the establishment of the crown government in 1729, Professor Raper settles himself to a keen analysis of the administrative, legislative, and judicial systems, as they actually worked under the rule of the five royal governors beginning with Burrington in 1729 and ending with Martin in 1775. There are separate chapters on the governor's office and functions, the constitution and powers of the governor's council, the privileges of the lower legislative house and its relations with the governor and council, the system of land-tenure and land-grants, the fiscal administration of the colony, the judicial system with its multiplicity of courts, the arrangements for local defense, and the circumstances attending the downfall of the royal government on the eve of the Revolution. Particularly interesting is a special chapter on the conflicts between the executive and the lower house, a chapter which no one can afford to miss who wishes to understand the earlier stages in the development of our country's democracy. Professor Raper's method of working is distinctly that of the scholar. In the production of his monograph he has made use of all the printed and manuscript sources available, so that one can feel confidence in his results. He gives a systematic bibliography of his subject, and also many references in foot-notes which should be of value to the careful reader. Altogether one may well express the wish that the political institutions of others of the American colonies, North and South, may be treated after the same fashion and by as competent a hand.

Old-time haunts of men of letters.

An excellent guide-book for those who would revive their memories of our great New-England authors by visiting their homes and walking the pavements once pressed by their feet, is found in Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson's 'New England in Letters,' published, with attractive colored photographic plates, by A. Wessels Co. From Portland to New Haven the author pursues a zig-zag course, giving in a form at once compact and entertaining, the chief items a literary pilgrim would do well to bear in mind. Literary judgments, even from the best authorities, are obviously little required in such a manual, and might better have been omitted. Nor will the reader look for new and startling discoveries in following this well-worn road; or if he does he will be disappointed. Nearest to novelty, perhaps, is the touching story (embalmed in the poet's 'Memoirs') of Whittier's one love affair, his unsuccessful wooing of beautiful Cornelia Russ of Hartford. The book's trustworthiness is marred by few and unimportant inaccuracies, and these are oftener errors of omission than of commission. Speaking of Dr. Holmes, the author refers to the writing of 'his

LAWRENCE Public Library Lawrence, Mass.

two novels, "Elsie Venner" and "The Guardian Angel,"' as if they were his only stories, 'A Mortal Antipathy' receiving no mention. Bryant's birthplace, Cummington, is grouped with Berkshire points of interest in such a way as to lead the uninformed to look for it in the wrong county. Further bewilderment may be caused by the statement that the site of the house where he was born 'is not in Cummington, but about a mile away,' when nothing more is meant than that it is not in the immediate village. Worcester is dismissed with scant notice, the writer appearing to be in haste to catch the train for Springfield. Why Brownson, who was successively a Presbyterian, a Universalist, a Unitarian, and a Roman Catholic, should be described as 'a man who would have warmed the hearts of Cromwell and his Ironsides,' is not apparent, — except that he was a man of positive though changeable opinions, and a giver and receiver of hard blows. Like many writers of greater fame, Mr. Wilson has his pet phrases, one of which is 'burial garth.' A few verbal blemishes that mar his pages are the more vexatious because they could so easily have been removed. Lyman Beecher is called 'neither a profound scholar or an exact thinker.' 'To gleefully relate to their mutual friends' will give double offense to purists.

The stirring life of the Great Earl of Cork.

If Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, had lived three hundred years later, he would have pushed his fortunes in South Africa or the Klondyke, and would have been widely known as a colonizer of new territory and a captain of industry. Today, although his seventh son (and fourteenth child) Robert, the philosopher and the founder of the Boyle Lectures, is well remembered, his own name is familiar to comparatively few, notwithstanding that he played a part as conspicuous in the world's eyes as that of Cecil Rhodes three centuries later. Born of poor parents and early compelled to shift for himself, Richard Boyle went at twenty-two to Ireland, then virgin soil to the English, and there rose to wealth and fame by as varied and exciting and romantic a career as can be found in history. Bold of spirit and alert to his very finger-tips, he did indeed, to use his biographer's somewhat novel expression 'catch Dame Fortune by the forelock.' He died full of years and honors, in 1644, and with him, his panegyrist assures us, 'passed away the old orders, the Elizabethan age in Munster, and the old glorious days when a man would dare the impossible, confident in himself, in England, and in his God.' In Miss Dorothea Townshend's 'Life and Letters of the Great Earl of Cork' (Dutton) is presented a full and painstaking account of this stirring life of one whom his enemies called a political adventurer, but whose achievements under hard conditions in a raw and turbulent country must command the admiration of all. Additional interest is given to his life by the descent from him of many well-known members of the English nobility and gentry, and also by his acquaintance with the poet Spenser, who married a cousin of his, Elizabeth Boyle. His biographer has been fortunate in having an ample store of material to draw from in the shape of original sources. The Earl's diary, — to mention no other papers, — presents a full record of his life from 1611 to his death, and fills five volumes in its printed form. Miss Townshend's large and well-illustrated octavo of over five hundred pages preserves, along with the eulogistic accompaniments to be expected in a sympathetic biography, all that we of to-day need to know about Richard Boyle, his manifold political, military, and industrial activities, his family and his associates.

Belgium and the Belgians.

An unannounced and unexpected volume in the series of 'Our European Neighbors' (Putnam) makes its appearance under the title of 'Belgian Life in Town and Country,' by Mr. Demetrius C. Boulger. Belgium is generally less known than other European nations, and much information about it is here carefully collated. As a constitutional monarchy, Belgium dates only from 1830; but the territory it occupies, though not large, is of deep historic interest. It comprises among its cities Antwerp, Ghent, Brussels, Louvain, and the three so-called 'dead cities of Flanders' — Bruges, Courtrai, and Ypres. Small as the country is, it has in its population two distinct races, the Walloons and Flemings; and these speak two languages, French and Flemish. It is but a small contingent of the first-named race that speaks the old 'Romance' dialect known as Walloon, and the number of German-speaking Belgians living in the border provinces is insignificant. Though the Walloons and Flemings maintain their separate racial characteristics, they are held together chiefly by their religion; and Belgium is one of the three most devoted countries of the Church of Rome, Bavaria and Ireland being the other two. It makes a respectable showing among the nations of Europe in the arts and sciences; and it has of late years produced at least one writer of world-wide reputation, Maeterlinck. Its manufacturing centres, and its coal-mining district of the Borinage, present interesting studies in economic and social conditions. All this, with its recently developed ambition for colonial enterprises in Africa, furnishes abundant material for an interesting volume, and Mr. Boulger has made use of this material with happy results.

A new life of Frederick the Great.

The admirable series of the 'Heroes of the Nations' (Putnam) contains no biography of more solid worth, and few of more absorbing interest, than Mr. W. F. Reddaway's 'Frederick the Great and the Rise of Prussia.' The career of that remarkable character is sketched with care and an excellent sense of proportion, and with a skill that makes his striking personality stand out clearly. The strange training given him by his brutal father, whom he came to resemble in his later life, and its effect upon

his character; the strange mixture in him of the rhymester, the hard-headed, unscrupulous man of action, the pitiless tyrant, and the great soldier whose victories startled the world although he brought many disasters upon his armies by his foolish decisions at critical times; the marvellous attention to details that looked after the meanest and the pettiest matters in the life of his people, whether nobles or peasants; the unmitigated despotism that he established, which only a succession of Fredericks could have made successful, and which he would not modify although he knew that his successor was to be a fool; these and many other aspects of the famous monarch are clearly set forth by Mr. Reddaway. That Frederick had in him neither honor nor religion, nor any fineness of spirit, seems to be the fact; yet through him came the aggrandizement of Prussia that has made modern Germany possible, and although he is not the kind of hero that many writers have made him out to be, he was a great force in bringing about modern conditions in Europe.

Some famous old landmarks of London

An interesting example of Hausmanizing, now going on in London, furnishes the occasion for Mr. Charles Gordon's book on 'Old-Time Aldwych, Kingsway, and Neighborhood' (Dutton). As the culmination of projects dating from 1836, an avenue ninety feet wide and to bear the name of Kingsway, and a semi-circular street of equal width to bear the old Danish name of Aldwych, are being constructed in one of the most congested portions of old London, to connect High Holborn Street with the Strand. As the work progresses, many famous literary and historical landmarks disappear; and Mr. Gordon, who has already written of 'The Old Bailey and Newgate,' having collected all the antiquarian lore of the neighborhood, writes it up as entertainingly as an antiquary can reasonably be expected to do. He furnishes nothing especially new in what he writes of the old; in fact, his book, after devoting four chapters to the documentary history of the improvements, taken largely from the minutes of municipal proceedings, is principally made up of quotations from Strype, Stowe, Maitland, Malcolm, Oldys, John Timbs, and others who are the commonly accepted authorities on Old London. The value of his work consists chiefly in his collation of descriptions and illustrations of the portion of London in the neighborhood of Lincoln Inn, St. Martin in the Fields, St. Clement Danes, and St. Mary le Strand, in order that they may be accessible to the students of the generations to come.

Concerning the Aim and Method of Education.

Professor Woodward, of the University of Liverpool, has added to his studies dealing with the pedagogical theory of the Renaissance, a new volume, 'Desiderius Erasmus Concerning the Aim and Method of Education' (Macmillan). The ground-plan so successfully employed in the author's previous volume on Vittirino da Feltre is followed here. First, we have a thirty-page sketch of the life of Erasmus; next, more than a hundred pages of careful analyses of his educational doctrine, section by section; and finally a translation of those writings of Erasmus which treat most directly of Education. A careful bibliography is appended. Treating as it does of much the same subject-matter as the earlier volume, and by the same method, there is inevitably a certain loss of freshness and interest in the present work. It is true that the author brings out clearly the essential service of Erasmus in adapting the humanistic ideals to the sterner moral and religious conditions of Northern Europe; his views on many points, however, are but pale reflections of the much more vital ideas of the Italian thinkers of the Quattrocento. Professor Woodward is a careful scholar and an excellent writer. A book in this field has been long needed, inasmuch as the treatment of Erasmus in the shorter histories of education has been vague and unsatisfactory in the extreme.

Another notable Rug book.

An addition to the number of notable rug books of recent years is Mary Beach Langton's interesting and useful handbook, 'How to Know Oriental Rugs' (Appleton), which puts within reach of the general reader much information usually obtainable only in rare and expensive works. The first chapter gives a general survey of the subject and a description of the weaving process. A chapter is devoted to each of the distinctive characteristics of Persian, Caucasian, Kurdistan, Turkish, Turkoman, Indian, Chinese, and silk rugs. A brief description of the districts where rugs are woven will interest many rug-lovers to whom Saraband and Cashmere and Bokhara are merely technical names. The book shows painstaking investigation, and is clearly and concisely written. It is a relief not to find here the mass of confusing detail which makes many handicraft books wearisome, and the writer's enthusiasm cannot fail to interest the general reader as well as the rug collector. The full-page colored illustrations, from actual rugs owned in the United States, are a valuable feature of the work.

Notes.

'Painted Shadows' is the title of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's new volume, to be published during the present Autumn by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

'Good Digestion' and 'Some of My Recipes, with Prices and Reasons,' both by Mr. Eustace Miles, are recent importations of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co.

The Iowa Park and Forestry Association has published in a stout pamphlet the 'Proceedings' of its third annual meeting, held at Des Moines last December.

'The Coals of Illinois: Their Composition and Analysis,' by Professor S. W. Parr, is the latest of the 'University Studies' issued by the University of Illinois.

'Observations on the Geology and Geography of Western Mexico,' by Dr. Oliver Cummings Farrington, is a recent publication of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago.

'The Structure of the Text of the Book of Amos,' by President William Rainey Harper, is the latest addition to the series of Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago.

The American Book Co. publish 'Nature Study with Common Things,' an elementary manual by Mr. M. H. Carter, and 'Our Birds and Their Nestlings,' a volume of 'Eclectic Readings,' by Miss Margaret Coulson Walker.

A new novel by Mr. Randall Parrish, author of 'When Wilderness Was King,' one of the most successful stories of the year, is announced for publication in October by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., under the title 'My Lady of the North.'

Miss Mary A. Jordan, Professor of English Literature in Smith College, has just completed her book on 'Correct Writing and Speaking' for the 'Woman's Home Library,' edited by Mrs. M. E. Sangster and published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.

Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis's new novel, upon which he has been engaged since the publication of his successful story, 'The Boss,' will be called 'The President.' The book will appear early in the Autumn, with the imprint of Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.

The Fall publications of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will include new volumes of essays by the following authors: John Burroughs, Bradford Torrey, Bliss Perry, Agnes Repplier, LeBaron R. Briggs, Felix E. Schelling, Edward Atkinson, and H. W. Boynton.

The Brazilian legation at Washington sends us a pamphlet on the 'Brazil and Bolivia Boundary Settlement,' containing the treaty signed at Petropolis last November and the special report of Baron Rio Branco, the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Relations. The pamphlet includes a valuable map.

Recognition in international law and practice, the Germans in the United States, the popular election of senators, the British tariff movement, proportional representation, and the budgets of foreign countries, are the subjects of the latest batch of special bibliographies sent us by the Congressional Library.

M. Maurice Courant is the author of a biography of the Japanese statesman, Okoubo Tosimitsi, published by M. Felix Alcan, Paris, in the series of 'Ministres et Hommes d'Etat.' This interesting volume is at the same time a study of the life of its subject and the history of the modern reconstruction of the Japanese Empire.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who delivered one of the most important addresses at the recent Hawthorne Centenary celebration at Concord, is to publish his autobiography through Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Fall. During his long and active life Mr. Conway has been personally acquainted with a host of great writers and famous men.

'The Political History of Virginia during the Reconstruction,' by Mr. Hamilton James Eckenrode; and 'Switzerland at the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century,' by Mr. John Marvin Vincent, are two recent additions to the 'Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.'

The title of Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's new book, which the Macmillan Co. announce for issue this month, is 'Japan: An Attempt at Interpretation.' This volume is described as a more elaborate and thorough-going attempt at an explanation of the Japan of to-day than Mr. Hearn's previous works and represents the gathering together of all the results of his ten years of life among the Japanese.

The three Riverside Press editions which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in preparation for publication this Autumn comprise the following titles: 'Boccaccio's Life of Dante,' translated by Philip H. Wicksteed, limited to 250 copies; 'The Georgics of Virgil,' translated by John W. Mackail, limited to 300 copies; and 'Certaine Sonets,' by Sir Philip Sidney, limited to 400 copies.

A notable book of the Fall season is announced in the volume of 'Letters from the Holy Land,' by Ernest Renan, to be brought out this month by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. The book will contain the correspondence of Renan with M. Berthelot while gathering material in Italy and the Orient for the famous 'Life of Jesus.' The letters have been translated by Mr. Lorenzo O'Rourke, who also contributes an introduction.

From the Open Court Publishing Co. we have just received the following little books: 'The Ainu Group at the St. Louis Exposition,' by Professor Frederick Starr; 'Ants and Some Other Insects,' by Dr. August Forel, translated by Professor William Morton Wheeler; 'Kant and Spencer: A Study of the Fallacies of Agnosticism,' by Dr. Paul Carus; and 'The Nature of the State,' by the same author. The last three of these books belong to the 'Religion of Science Library.'

One of the most important works of the Fall season will be the 'Recollections and Letters of General Lee,' to be published by Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co. It is edited by Capt. Robert E. Lee, the oldest son of the distinguished Confederate soldier. The book presents for the first time General Lee's correspondence with his family and friends before and during the Civil War. Captain Lee has written some biographical chapters, telling many new stories of his father's home life.

The Oxford University Press has in preparation two volumes of documents on the history of the Constituent Assembly in France (1789-91), drawn mainly from the Paris newspapers of the period. Besides these extracts will also be given a selection from the more important decrees of the National Assembly, together with such official documents as manifestoes and minutes of the proceedings of municipal assemblies, which may serve to illustrate the more critical events of the first three years of the Revolution. The two volumes are being edited by Mr. L. G. Wickham Legg.

The September publications of Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. will include a reprint of 'Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition,' edited by Dr. James K. Hosmer; 'Farmington,' by Mr. Clarence S. Darrow, being memories of boyhood in a Pennsylvania village; 'A Short History of Oregon,' compiled by Sidona B. Johnson; 'A History of Negro Servitude in Illinois and of the Slavery Agitation in that State,' by Prof. N. Dwight Harris; 'In Search of the Okapi,' a story of adventure in Central Africa, by Mr. Ernest Glanville; and 'The Wandering Twins,' dealing with the life of two children in Labrador, by Mrs. Mary Bourchier Sanford.

The substance of Mr. Richard Le Gallienne's 'How to Get the Best Out of Books' (Baker-Taylor Co.) is comprised in the injunction, 'Read what you like and when you like. Do not be overawed by any book because it bears the name of a classic, or discouraged as to your possibilities of literary appreciation, if you do not happen to like it.' This has all been said so many times as to seem a trifle commonplace; and the same is substantially true of the other essays in the volume, on such subjects as 'What We Look for in Books,' 'What an Unread Man Should Read,' and 'How to Form a Library.' The chapter on 'The Novel and Novelists of To-day' is the most interesting of the collection.

The Putnams have in preparation for the coming season a new illustrated series entitled 'French Classics for English Readers,' to be edited by Professor Adolphe Cohn, L.L.B., and Dr. Curtis Hidden Page. The design of the series is to meet the need of the many who are interested in French literature, and desire to know it directly, but who cannot easily read its authors in the original. Six volumes are in immediate preparation, as follows: one volume each of Rabelais, Montaigne, Beaumarchais, and George Sand, and two volumes of Molière. Each work will be introduced with a biographical and critical essay by an authority, giving an adequate account of the author's life, writings, and place in literary history.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

September, 1904.

Advertising, Human Nature and. *Atlantic.*
Alaska, Arctic, The Nelicatar of. *Century.*
Amendment, A Sixteenth. C. W. Thomas. *No. American.*
American Drudge, The Educated. *North American.*
Antarctic Experiences. C. E. Borchgrevink. *Century.*
Anti-Trust Activity, Four Years of. *North American.*
Ants, Daintiness of. H. C. McCook. *Harper.*
Ballooning as a Sport. Geo. de Geofroy. *Century.*
Battlefield of the Nations, An Old. *Scribner.*
Big Dry Country, In the. Frederic Irland. *Scribner.*
Business World, Steadying Conditions in. *World's Work.*
California, Tilling the "Tules" of. *Review of Reviews.*
Caravansaries. G. R. S. Sterrett. *Harper.*
Clothes, My. Winifred Kirkland. *Atlantic.*
Cowboy of Today, The. Arthur Chapman. *World's Work.*
Dartmoor, American Prisoners at. J. G. McNeel. *Harper.*
Egypt, Hidden. Agnes S. Lewis. *Century.*
Exposition's Educational Worth. *Review of Reviews.*
Fossil Wonders of the West. H. F. Osborn. *Century.*
French Apostles of Courage in America. *Rev. of Reviews.*
General Education Board, Methods of. *Rev. of Revs.*
Hazlitt, William. Bradford Torrey. *Atlantic.*
Holland, How the Dutch Have Taken. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Immigration, International Control of. *World's Work.*
Immortality, Perils of. Agnes Repplier. *Harper.*
International Law. George B. Davis. *Harper.*
Ireland, A New. Seumas MacManus. *World's Work.*
Italy, Social Classes in. A. de Gubernatis. *Atlantic.*
Italy, What People Read in. *Review of Reviews.*
Japan's Highest Volcano. H. G. Ponting. *Century.*
Japanese Communication in Battle. *Rev. of Reviews.*
Java, Court of. E. von Hesse-Wartegg. *Century.*
Jesus, Hyperbolical Teachings of. *North American.*
Kuroki, Leader of the Japanese Advance. *Rev. of Revs.*
Lake Erie, Battle of. A. T. Mahan. *Scribner.*
Libraries, Traveling. Helen E. Haines. *World's Work.*
Locusts of Natal. Mark Wilcox. *Century.*
Magazine Writing. Henry M. Alden. *North American.*
Migrations, Our Inland. I. K. Friedman. *World's Work.*
Morocco, Berbers of. Walter Harris. *Scribner.*
Novels vs. Other Books. Churchill Williams. *World's Work.*
Puritan, The Great. Goldwin Smith. *Atlantic.*
Ravenna. Arthur Symons. *Harper.*
Russian Lourdes, The. David B. Macgowan. *Century.*
Russian Revolutionists, The. A. Cahan. *World's Work.*
School, The Preparatory. Abraham Flexner. *Atlantic.*
Sectional Misunderstandings. Robt. Bingham. *No. Am.*
Shakespeare. Ralph Waldo Emerson. *Atlantic.*
Stanley, Henry M. A. J. Mounteney-Jephson. *Scribner.*
Star-Clusters, Photographing. G. W. Ritchey. *Harper.*
Superstition, Our National. Barrett Wendell. *No. Am.*
Tibet, Into Mysterious. Chalmers Roberts. *World's Work.*
Transportation Tax, Legal Supervision of. *No. American.*
Watts, G. F. Royal Cortissoz. *North American.*
Workmen's Insurance in Germany. *North American.*
World Organization Secures World-Peace. *Atlantic.*
World's Fair, Round-the-World at the. *Century.*
Yacht-Racing. A. Cary Smith. *Scribner.*
"Yellow Peril," A Chinaman on the. *Rev. of Reviews.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 50 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY.

The French Noblesse of the XVIII. Century. Trans. by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant from Les Souvenirs de la Marquise de Crequy, 1834. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 325. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

Hobbes. By Sir Leslie Stephen. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 236. "English Men of Letters." Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.

Okoubo. Par Maurice Courant. With photogravure portrait, 16 mo, uncut, pp. 205. Paris: Felix Alcan. Paper.

HISTORY.

An Introductory History of England. From the Earliest Times to the Close of the Middle Ages. By C. R. L. Fletcher. With maps, 8vo, uncut, pp. 397. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. net.

The Constitution and Other Select Documents Illustrative of the History of France, 1789-1901. By Frank Maloy Anderson. 12mo, pp. 671. Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co. $2.

A History of the Military Government in Newly Acquired Territory of the United States. By David Yancy Thomas, Ph.D., 4to, uncut, pp. 330. "Columbia University Studies." Macmillan Co. Paper, $2. net.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. XVI., 1609. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 329. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Dukes and Poets in Ferrara: A Study of the Poetry, Religion, and Politics of the 15th and Early 16th Centuries. By Edmund G. Gardner, M. A. Illustrated in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 578. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4. net.

Avril: Being Essays on the Poetry of the French Renaissance. By H. Belloc. With photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 238. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. net.

The Masters of English Literature. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo, pp. 423. Macmillan Co. $1.10 net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE

"Ask Mamma;" or, The Richest Commoner in England. By the author of "Handley Cross," etc. Illus. in color, etc., 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 525. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

De Tocqueville's L'Ancien Regime. Edited by T. W. Headlam, B.A. 16mo, pp. 338. Oxford University Press. $1.50 net.

FICTION.

Vergilius: A Tale of the Coming of Christ. By Irving Bacheller. 12mo, pp. 279. Harper & Brothers. $1.35.

The Interloper. By Violet Jacob (Mrs. Arthur Jacob). 12mo, pp. 318. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The Loves of Edwy. By Rose Cecil O'Neill. Illus., 12mo, pp. 432. Lothrop Publishing Co. $1.50.

The Letters Which Never Reached Him. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 302. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell. And the sequel thereto, Deborah's Diary. With Introduction by Rev. W. H. Hutton, B. D. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 358. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

"Turk." By Opie Read. Illustrated in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 389. Laird & Lee. $1.25.

Rena's Experiment. By Mary G. Holmes. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 310. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.

I'm from Missouri (They Had to Show Me). By Hugh McHugh. Illus., 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 107. G. W. Dillingham Co. 75 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The United States, With an Excursion into Mexico: A Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedecker. Third revised edition. With maps and plans, 16mo, pp. 660. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.60 net.

Glimpses of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and City of St. Louis. Illus. in color, etc., 16mo, gilt edges. Laird & Lee. 60 cts.

ECONOMICS.—POLITICS.—SOCIOLOGY.

The Problem of Monopoly: A Study of a Grave Danger and of the Natural Mode of Averting It. By John Bates Clark, LL.D. 8vo, pp. 128. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

War and Neutrality in the Far East. By T. J. Lawrence, M. A. 16mo, uncut, pp. 232. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

A Century of Drink Reform in the United States. By August F. Fehlandt. 12mo, pp. 410. Jennings & Graham. $1.50.

SCIENCE.

The Ainu Group at the St. Louis Exposition. By Frederick Starr. Illus., 12mo, pp. 118. Open Court Publishing Co.

Religion of Science Library. New vols: The Nature of the State, by Paul Carus; Kant and Spencer, by Paul Carus; Ants and Some Other Insects, by August Forel. Open Court Publishing Co. Paper.

SPORT AND GAMES.

The Trotting Horse and the Pacing Horse in America. By Hamilton Busbey. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 369. "American Sportsman's Library." Macmillan Co. $2. net.

Bridge in Brief: Do's and Don't's. By Eiram Ecyrb. 32mo, pp. 40. E. P. Dutton & Co. Paper, 50 cts. net.

Major Thomson's Bridge Scorer. 18mo. E. P. Dutton & Co. 25 cts.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

The New World Fairy Book. By Howard Angus Kennedy. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 354. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

With Richard the Fearless: A Tale of the Red Crusade. By Paul Creswick. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 304. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Pluck. By George Grimm. Illus., 12mo, pp. 281. Milwaukee: George Brumder.

A Little Girl's Birthday Book. "Miniature Name Books." With a history of the name in each volume. and diary for the year. Gilt edges, name gold-lettered. E. P. Dutton & Co. Leather, 40 cts. each.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Report of the Board of Education of the State of Connecticut to the Governor, Together with the Report of the Secretary of the Board. Large 8vo, pp. 633. Hartford: Published by the Board.

First Principles of Agriculture. By Emmet S. Goff and D. D. Mayne; with introduction by W. D. Hoard. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 248. American Book Co. 80 cts.

Nature Study with Common Things: An Elementary Laboratory Manual. By M. H. Carter. Illus., 8vo, pp. 150. American Book Co. 60 cts.

Our Birds and Their Nestlings. By Margaret Coulson Walker. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 208. American Book Co. 60 cts.

Songs of the Flag and Nation. Compiled and edited by Walter Howe Jones. 8vo, pp. 108. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge. 50 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chinese Made Easy. By Walter Brooks Brouner, A. B., and Fung Yuet Mow; with introduction by Herbert A. Giles, M. A. Large 8vo, pp. 351. Macmillan Co. $6. net.

History of the London Stage, and its Famous Players (1576—1903). By H. Barton Baker. With ten portraits engraved on copper, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 557. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

Fountain's Abbey: The Story of a Mediæval Monastery. By George Hodges, D.D. Illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 130. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

The Bible the Word of God. By F. Bettex. 12mo, pp. 314. Jennings & Graham. $1.50.

The Reciter's Treasury of Prose and Drama, Serious and Humorous. Compiled and edited by Ernest Pertwee. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 942. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

The Structure of the Text of the Book of Amos. By William Rainey Harper. 4to, pp. 38. University of Chicago Press. Paper. $1. net.

Christian Science: Is it Christian? Is it Scientific? By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo, pp. 80. J. F. Taylor & Co. 75 cts. net.

Good Digestion. By Eustace Miles, M. A. 12mo, pp. 160. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cts. net.

Some of My Recipes, with Prices and Reasons. By Eustace Miles, M. A. 12mo, pp. 112. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cts. net.

Brigham's Destroying Angel. Written by "Bill Hickman;" with explanatory notes by J. H. Beadle. Illustrated, 16mo, pp. 221. Salt Lake City: Shepard Publishing Co. $1.

Gedichte von George Sylvester Viereck. With an Appreciation by Ludwig Lewisohn, A. M. 12mo, pp. 54. New York: Progressive Printing Co.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free.
BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., Birmingham, Eng.

THE ROSE-JAR
A Magazine for Book-Lovers. A delightful and treasurable miscellany of the literature of literature. NOT a "review" of current books. Sold only by yearly subscription. Handsome quarto. Edition limited to 2,500 copies. $2.00 a year. Get a prospectus.
W. E. PRICE,
24-26 East 21st Street NEW YORK

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.
Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS
Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting; collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

IDIOM NEUTRAL
DICTIONARY with complete grammar, in accordance with the Resolutions of the International Academy, and a brief history of the Neutral Language by M. A. F. HOLMES. $1.50.
JOHN P. SMITH PRINTING CO.,
72 Exchange Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition
Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes.
List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

MSS. Expert help to authors. Criticism and revision by former New York editor. RESARTUS LITERARY BUREAU, 27 William Street, NEW YORK.

600 PLACES TO SELL MSS.
in the 1904 "Author's Year Book." $1.00, postpaid, or at booksellers. Circular for stamp.
W. E. PRICE, 24-26 East 21st St., New York.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?
Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

MANUSCRIPTS
Typewritten, criticised in a helpful way, and corrected in faults of form and rhetoric. Our facilities are also at the service of authors inexperienced in marketing MSS. Write to us freely and we will reply to the best of our ability. We understand what is demanded in the way of form, and the place where articles are likely to find a market. Try us.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
OLD TOWNE AGENCY, P. O. Box 1431, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS
Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK
NO BRANCH STORES
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS
"FIRST FOLIO EDITION"
To be completed in 40 handy vols., size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net, 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)
Send for descriptive booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
426-428 WEST BROADWAY :: :: NEW YORK

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS
Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes.
List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?
Covers to Order | Price List Free
YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

HEROES OF PEACE
Eight new leaflets just added to the Old South series. Among them are Mary Lyon's report on Mt. Holyoke Seminary; Elihu Burritt's Congress of Nations; Dorothea Dix's Memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature on behalf of the insane, and others of equal interest.
5 cents a copy. $4.00 a hundred.
SEND FOR COMPLETE LISTS.
DIRECTORS OF OLD SOUTH WORK
Old South Meeting House,
WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

VACATION TRAVEL

THE COLORADO MIDLAND RY.
Reaches the prominent resorts and wonder spots of COLORADO — affording the Grandest Views of Rocky Mountain Scenery.
Pullman Library Observation Cars — through the Mountains by daylight — and Pullman Tourist Cars Chicago to California.
Write for books and summer rates

H. C. BUSH, Traffic Manager . . . . DENVER, COLO.
C. H. SPEERS, General Passenger Agent . . DENVER, COLO.
H. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Agent, 306-7 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Fall Books of 1904

A NOTABLE EXHIBIT of the activities and prospects of the American Publishing Trade at the opening of the season of 1904 will be presented in THE DIAL's annual FALL ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER, to appear, as usual, on September 16. In the regular classified "List of Books Announced for Fall Publication," and in the advertising pages of this issue, will be found full advance information regarding all the important new books in preparation for the coming season. THE DIAL's Announcement lists have for many years been recognized as the most accurate and useful prepared by any periodical, and the issues containing them are relied upon very generally by the retail trade, librarians, and private buyers of books, in making up advance order-lists and planning future book purchases. The Fall Announcement Number is therefore one of the most important and desirable book advertising mediums of the year.

AS THE ADVERTISING DISPLAY WILL BE LARGE, ORDERS AND COPY SHOULD BE SENT IN AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE

THE DIAL, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO

AN INDISPENSABLE BOOK FOR EVERY READER

SOME of the most notable things which distinguished writers of the nineteenth century have said in praise of books and by way of advice as to what books to read are here reprinted. Every line has something golden in it. — *New York Times Saturday Review.*

ANY one of the ten authors represented would be a safe guide, to the extent of the ground that he covers; but the whole ten must include very nearly everything that can judiciously be said in regard to the use of books.—*Hartford Courant.*

THE editor shows rare wisdom and good sense in his selections, which are uniformly helpful.—*Boston Transcript.*

THERE is so much wisdom, so much inspiration, so much that is practical and profitable for every reader in these pages, that if the literary impulse were as strong in us as the religious impulse is in some people we would scatter this little volume broadcast as a tract.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Right Reading

WORDS OF GOOD COUNSEL ON THE CHOICE AND USE OF BOOKS, SELECTED FROM TEN FAMOUS AUTHORS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED AT THE MERRYMOUNT PRESS

Red cloth, gilt top, uncut, 80 cts. net.

Half calf or half morocco, $2.00 net.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

LONG'S HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

is a POLITICAL HISTORY of the UNITED STATES, showing the PRINCIPLES and POLICIES that have made it great and prosperous. Contains the NATIONAL PLATFORMS. Endorsed by the National Republican Committee, the Republican League, the Protective Tariff League, and the Press.

Large 8vo, illus., cloth, $2.75; half seal, $3.75.
REDUCED DURING CAMPAIGN to $1.50 and $1.75.

At all booksellers or sent prepaid by the publishers.

THE M. W. HAZEN CO.
27 THAMES STREET NEW YORK

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.
We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Send for our new Clearance Catalogue.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

THE TRAIL OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Was the pioneer American trail west of the Missouri river, and the results of that exploration of 1804–6 were of tremendous importance to the United States, and they were never more apparent than now.

A publication relating to the Lewis and Clark expedition, just issued by **G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York,** stands peculiarly alone. This edition is a two volume, 8vo one, called **"The Trail of Lewis and Clark, 1804-1904."** The author, Mr. Olin D. Wheeler, is the well known writer of the popular **Wonderland** series of the Northern Pacific Railway, in connection with which he made his studies and researches for this work.

Mr. Wheeler has travelled several thousand miles over the route of Lewis and Clark. He has camped out, climbed mountains, followed old Indian trails, and visited remote points made memorable by those explorers. Their route across the Bitterroot mountains has been followed, identified, and mapped.

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark" is illustrated in color and half tone from **paintings, drawings, and maps,** by Paxson, DeCamp, and Russell, made under Mr. Wheeler's direction, and from photographs taken specially for the purpose. The writer tells his own story, and supplements it with pertinent extracts from Lewis and Clark, and a host of other historical and narrative writers that connect the past with the present. Exact experts and photographic reproductions, in half-tone, from the ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT JOURNALS of Lewis and Clark are given. A chapter is devoted to the Louisiana Purchase, another to the preparatory measures for the exploration, and another to the history of each man of the expedition so far as known, including a discussion of the death of Captain Lewis.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and the **Lewis and Clark Centennial** to be held at Portland, Oregon, in 1905, make this work peculiarly timely because written from the standpoint of actual knowledge of past and present conditions of the old trail and country.

"The Trail of Lewis and Clark" should be found in every public and private library in the land, and the general reader will find in reading through its pages of large, clear type that truth is, indeed, stranger than fiction.

The book can be ordered through any bookseller or news stand, or direct from the publishers.

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT NUMBER

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | Volume XXXVII. No. 438. | CHICAGO, SEPT. 16, 1904. | 10 cts. a copy. $2. a year. | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS
NOW READY

The Theory of Business Enterprise
By THORSTEIN B. VEBLEN, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago.

Crown 8vo. $1.50 net. Postage 14 cents.

An inquiry into the nature, causes, and economic value of business enterprise, marked by a wide knowledge and observation and a clear, attractive style. The author's point of view is that given by the business man's work — the aims, motives, and means that condition current business traffic. His chapter headings show the scope of the inquiry

Introductory — The Machine Process — Business Enterprise — Business Principles — The Use of Loan Credit — Business Capital — The Theory of Modern Welfare — Business Principles in Law and Politics — The Cultural Incidence of the Machine Process — The Natural Decay of Business Enterprise.

Professor Veblen's presentation of the subject will have interest and value for practical business men, as well as for the student of economic problems and theories.

The Gospel and the Church
By ABBE ALFRED LOISY

12mo. $1.00 net.

This work, which created a sensation throughout the Catholic world when it first appeared in France, is a positive statement of Christian doctrine by one of the most able and accomplished leaders in the movement for greater freedom of thought and action in the French Catholic Church. "It has in an eminent degree," says the Quarterly Review, "what Newman's famous 'Essay on Development' had not — the judicial temper. Free from sophistry and special pleading, the Catholicism that inspires it is hereditary and religious, not political."

The Ethical Teaching of Jesus
By CHARLES A. BRIGGS, D.D.

12mo. $1.00 net. Postage 12 cents.

This work is the result of inductive study of the teaching of Jesus. He finds that the fundamental principle of the ethics of Jesus is voluntary love, a love which transcends the category of law in the liberty of divine sonship.

Second Edition **Already a Substantial Success**

The Last Hope
By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN

This novel is the last which will appear from Mr. Merriman's pen and will be welcomed by his many thousand admirers. The plot is laid in France and England and the period is the middle of the last century. The story is romantic, calm, sympathetic, and exciting.

Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

Companion to "A Nonsense Anthology"

A Parody Anthology
By CAROLYN WELLS

Almost all the famous writers of the last century are represented, either in the list of the parodists or the parodied. It is a collection overflowing with entertainment.

Cloth, $1.25 net. Leather, $1.50 net.
Postage 10 cents.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS

Coming Within the Next Four Weeks

History of Andrew Jackson

By AUGUSTUS C. BUELL

Author of "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy." In two 8vo volumes, with portraits, plan, etc.

$4.00 net. Postage extra.

In his personality and career Jackson made the same strong appeal to the biographer that Paul Jones had made a dozen years earlier. He ransacked old records, old books, diaries, letter-files and what not in the search for material, throwing new light upon Jackson's life and, as in the case of the "Paul Jones," arranged this material and wrote the work *con amore*. Mr. Buell has made a striking full-length portrait of one of the greatest leaders of men who ever lived — a figure which for rugged, native strength and winning, popular qualities is perhaps unmatched in American history.

The Temper of the 17th Century in English Literature

(Clark Lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1902-1903)

By BARRETT WENDELL, Professor of English at Harvard University

12mo. $2.00 net. Postage extra.

Elizabethan Literature — The Disintegration of the Drama — The Decline of Poetry — The Divergent Masters of Lyric Poetry — The Disintegration of English Poetry — The Development of Prose — Puritanism — Milton — The Age of Dryden.

Music and Other Poems

By HENRY VAN DYKE, Author of "The Toiling Felix," "The Builders," etc.

$1.00 net. Postage 10 cents.

This volume (opening with what perhaps is the finest and most elevated of his sustained poems, the "Ode to Music") collects the lyrical and other verse which, for some years past, has been establishing Dr. Henry van Dyke's high place among American poets. Many pieces here included have already, even in their fugitive publication, gone far toward securing the permanent position which this collection will give them, and their appearance together will emphasize the fact that Dr. van Dyke has but few companions in the qualities that distinguish his verse and make it remembered.

Monarch, the Big Bear of Folac

By ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

Nearly a hundred illustrations printed in two colors.

$1.25 net. Postage 12 cents.

This story is one of the most intimate animal studies, as well as one of the most thrilling stories, Mr. Seton has ever written. It is a return, in kind, to his earlier manner, that of the tales in his "Wild Animals I Have Known." It is his longest animal story, and is illustrated with nearly a hundred of his marginal line drawings, beside many full pages in half-tone.

Our Big Game

By DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

With 16 full-page illustrations of wild animals.

8vo. $2.00 net. Postage 16 cents.

The cordial reception which the public gave to Mr. Huntington's "Our Feathered Game" has led to the preparation of a complementary volume, carried out on the same lines and dealing with "Our Big Game" from the point of view of the sportsman who is also a lover of nature. The work is divided into four books treating respectively, of the individual members of the Deer Family, the Ox Family, the Bear Family, and the Cat Family.

Fetichism in West Africa

Forty Years' Observation of Native Customs and Superstitions

By ROBERT HAMILL NASSAU, M.D., S.T.D.

With 12 full-page illustrations. $2.50 net. Postage extra.

In the routine of mission life, in canoe by day and in camp and hut by night, the author has penetrated to the innermost depth of native thought and has gathered hitherto unknown information about the most secret practices of Fetichdom. The result of his observations here brought together constitutes an invaluable addition to ethnological literature and is a most entertaining narrative.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

McClurg's Library Reprints of Americana

UNIFORM IN STYLE AND BINDING

Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Reprinted from the Edition of 1811, with an Introduction by Dr. JAMES K. HOSMER, an analytical Index, facsimiles of the original illustrations, a rare portrait of Patrick Gass, and a map of the Lewis and Clark route.

The appearance of this volume in the year of Lewis and Clark celebrations is especially pertinent, as no practical library edition has been available of the "Journal of Patrick Gass." The work originally appeared in 1807, and ran through three editions, the third dated 1811, but no reprint has been made since the somewhat crude edition published at Dayton, Ohio, in 1847, which has, of course, long been out of print. In one octavo volume, boxed, $3.50 *net.*

Large-paper edition, limited to 75 copies, on Brown's hand-made paper, illustrations on Japan vellum, boxed, $9. net.

Lahontan's New Voyages to North America

Reprinted from the English Edition of 1703. With Introduction, Notes, and analytical Index by REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL.D., a Bibliography by Victor Hugo Paltsits, facsimiles of original title-pages, and twenty-four maps, and illustrations.

The selection of the famous writings of Baron Lahontan for republication is a natural one after the success of the reprint of Hennepin issued in 1903. It is a logical step in the preparation of the Americana series planned by Messrs. McClurg & Co., and the appearance of Lahontan's Voyages in a standard library edition will be as welcome as that of the preceding volumes. Like the Hennepin, it is a word-for-word reprint. In two 8vo volumes, boxed, $6. *net.*

Large-paper edition, limited to 75 copies, on Brown's hand-made paper, illustrations on Japan paper, $18.00 net.

PREVIOUSLY ISSUED

History of the Expedition of Captains Lewis and Clark

1804–5–6

Reprinted from the Edition of 1814. With an Introduction by JAMES K. HOSMER, LL.D., an analytical Index, photogravure portraits, and maps.

This edition of the famous Journal was prepared to meet the urgent need for a standard popular edition, something that has not been available for years. In two octavo volumes, boxed, $5.00 *net.*

Large-paper edition (limited), on Brown's hand-made paper, in a box, $15.00 net.

"We have nothing but praise for this clear and handsome reprint." — *The Nation.*

"Of the several new editions of this narrative, this is by far best and most complete."— *Minneapolis Journal.*

"The most complete and satisfactory edition of this classic that has come to our notice."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Father Louis Hennepin's "A New Discovery"

(Nouvelle Découverte)

Exact Reprint of the Second Issue of 1698. With Introduction, Notes, and analytical Index by REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL.D., a Bibliography by Victor Hugo Paltsits, facsimiles of the seven full-page illustrations, and two large folding maps.

This particular book by Father Hennepin is generally considered the most representative product of his pen, and as a human document it has few rivals in our literature. Moreover, it is the only one of the Hennepin books now upon the market. In two octavo volumes, boxed, $6.00 *net.*

Large-paper edition (limited), on Brown's hand-made paper, illustrations on Japan paper, $18.00 net.

"None of the many recent reprints of Americana is of greater importance to collectors and students than the re-issue of Father Louis Hennepin's 'New Discovery of a Vast Country in America.' . . . Mechanically, the book is superbly produced, and it seems to us to be the best made book, in every particular, that has been offered the trade during the current season." — *Chicago Evening Post.*

"It should be a subject of rejoicing among those of our citizens who cherish the past, that Dr. Thwaites and his publishers have given us these two beautiful and scholarly volumes — a presentment which leaves nothing more to be desired."— *Minneapolis Times.*

A. C. McCLURG & CO. PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s Fall Books, 1904

My Lady of the North

The Love Story of a Gray-Jacket. By RANDALL PARRISH, author of "When Wilderness Was King." Four illustrations in color by E. M. Ashe. 12mo, 350 pages. $1.50.

Mr. Parrish's first novel, "When Wilderness Was King," which was published in the spring, became one ot the real successes of the summer. A second romance which can be recommended as actually better than the first will be awaited with much interested expectation by the countless numbers who appreciate a *good story*. The plot is concerned with the adventures of a Southern cavalry captain during the closing months of the war, and besides being tremendously exciting contains a love episode of most unusual charm.

Farmington

Memories of a Boyhood in a Pennsylvania Village. By CLARENCE S. DARROW. 12mo, gilt top, 300 pages. $1.50.

Around the recollections of his boyhood in a Pennsylvania village Mr. Darrow has created an atmosphere of most delicate imagination and whimsical humor, told in a manner which makes an irresistible appeal to the reader whose memories turn readily to his own childhood. It would be difficult to state when the indefinable illusion that surrounds such recollections has been more successfully put into a book. Mr. William Dean Howells, who read the manuscript, expressed himself in no uncertain terms as to its merits, going so far as to say that "it belongs with Tolstoi's 'Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth'." Mr. Darrow's book will come as a great surprise to many who think of him only as a successful lawyer and an active figure in turbulent political life.

Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings

A Selection of the Poems of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning dealing with Florence, its Art and History. Edited, with an Introduction, by ANNA B. MCMAHAN. With sixty-five full-page illustrations from photographs. 12mo, gilt top, 240 pages, indexed. $1.40 *net*.

This beautiful example of bookmaking makes its appeal to lovers of Florence, to lovers of art, and to lovers of Browning. The first will be ready to admit that never has the wonderful city been so glorified as in the more famous Browning poems, the second will be glad to have such a representative collection of fine reproductions of both painting and sculpture, and surely the Browning lovers will appreciate so appropriately illustrated a selection which includes "Casa Guidi Windows," "The Dance," "The Statue and the Bust," Book I. of "The Ring and the Book," and several others.

Large-paper edition, on special Italian hand-made paper, illustrations printed in brown on Japan vellum, boxed, $3.75 net.

History of Negro Servitude in Illinois

And the Slavery Agitation in that State, 1719–1864. By N. DWIGHT HARRIS, Professor of History at Lawrence University. Illustrated, and with appendix and bibliography. 8vo, 300 pages, indexed. $1.50 *net*.

Many dramatic incidents occurred in Illinois during the years mentioned, and it may be assumed that accurate knowledge of them is not general at this time. Professor Harris's book will occupy a distinct position in the literature of the State and will undoubtedly be recognized as a contribution of much importance.

A Short History of Oregon

Early Discoveries, the Lewis and Clark Explorations, Settlements, Government, Indian Wars, Progress. Compiled by SIDONA V. JOHNSON. With 17 illustrations and a new map. 16mo, 320 pages, indexed. $1.00 *net*.

It is essentially a practical work, with the information in a compact and useful form, and it should find a ready sale during the coming year when the Lewis and Clark Exposition will bring Oregon so strongly to the foreground.

A. C. McCLURG & CO. PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

A. C. McClurg & Co.'s Fall Books, 1904

Life Stories for Young People

A Series of Popular Biographical Romances. Translated from the German by GEORGE P. UPTON, translator of "Memories." Each story in one volume, with four illustrations, square 16mo, 120 pages, 60 cts. *net.*

First volumes: BEETHOVEN MOZART MAID OF ORLEANS WILLIAM TELL

These first volumes represent a plan to inaugurate in this country a series similar to the "Jugendbibliothek" so popular in Germany, where a special point is made of providing wholesome literature, founded on history, for children. In America there is no such "Youth's Library," and the publishers believe there is little doubt that such a series, at low prices, will prove extremely popular. Four volumes will be brought out this Fall, and if the idea meets with the favor expected, the series will be indefinitely continued. These little books have been household treasures in Germany for many years, and they will be equally welcome to American boys and girls, as well as to some older readers.

In Search of the Okapi

A Story of Adventure in Central Africa. By ERNEST GLANVILLE, author of "The Diamond Seekers," etc. With eight full-page illustrations by William Rainey. Uniform with the "Henty Books." 12mo, colored edges, 381 pages. $1.50.

Mr. Glanville's heroes, two school chums, join an African trader and hunter in an expedition into the unexplored reaches of the vast central forest which the Okapi inhabits. Their adventures in the unknown wilds, including encounters with lions, Arabs, and wild men of the woods, are many and exciting. How they hear of the wonderful Valley of Rest, how they make their way into it, and how they get out again, is told in a manner that will stamp Mr. Glanville as the legitimate successor of the late G. A. Henty.

The Wandering Twins

The Adventures of Two Children in Labrador. By MARY BOURCHIER SANFORD. With eight full-page illustrations by H. C. Ireland. 16mo, 300 pages. $1.25.

A capital story for boys and girls, who cannot help being interested in the adventures that befall Ivan and Ulrica Dundas during their search for their father. Their ship lands them at a little fishing settlement in Labrador, and there they are obliged to make their own living as best they can, and at the same time follow up the very slight clew they have of the whereabouts of their father. The story tells of the hardships of the children in their efforts, and there are descriptions of cod fishing, seal catching, and an attempted exploration of the interior, and of course everything comes out all right in the end.

The Little Giant

And Other Wonder Tales. By THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH. With ten illustrations by Lucy Fitch Perkins. Small 4to, colored top, 150 pages. $1.00 *net.*

One of the late Dr. English's most prominent traits was a love for children and youths; and though by accident he was best known and will be longest remembered as the author of a song that has been sung in all parts of the world for half a century, probably he would have preferred to be known and remembered by his poems and stories for "boys and girls from eight to eighty years old." Upon the author's death, these four stories, omitted from any previous collection, were discovered by his literary executor, and they have been made up into this volume.

When Little Boys Sing

Words, music, and pictures by JOHN and RUE CARPENTER. Illustrations in color. Oblong 4to. $1.25 *net.*

In the past half-dozen years there have hardly been an equal number of really desirable contributions to this particular need of childhood. This charming volume has been prepared with an unusual understanding of the requirements. The verses are very expressive and sympathetic, the music is charming, and at the same time perfectly simple and singable, and the colored illustrations are most engaging, being both original and humorous — a rare quality nowadays.

A. C. McCLURG & CO. PUBLISHERS CHICAGO

NOTEWORTHY FICTION

By MARIE CORELLI, author of "The Master Christian," etc.

God's Good Man

A Simple Love Story

Miss Corelli's new novel is a story of pure love and faith, after the style of "Thelma."
12mo, cloth, $1.50.

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON, author of "Graustark," etc.

Beverly of Graustark

The book is equal to "Graustark" in point of execution and interest.
Illustrated in color by Harrison Fisher. 12mo, $1.50.

EMILY POST

The Flight of a Moth

An altogether delightful story of modern society. The author is thoroughly at home in this field. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

AMELIA E. BARR

Belle of Bowling Green

Another novel of early New York by Mrs. Barr. It possesses a strong historical interest.
Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

HAMBLEN SEARS

A Box of Matches

An ingenious plot; much unexpected incident; unflaggingly vivacious in style.
Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

MAX PEMBERTON

Beatrice of Venice

A stirring story, laid amid the exciting scenes preceding the surrender of Venice to Napoleon. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

JEROME K. JEROME

Tommy & Co.

In the light and humorous vein characteristic of the author of "Three Men in a Boat."
Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

The Betrayal

An advance on this well-known author's previous work. The plot is daring and intricate. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

GRACE D. LITCHFIELD

The Letter "D"

An unusual story; interesting and absorbing. Will create a great deal of discussion.
12mo, cloth, $1.50.

JOHN OXENHAM

Hearts in Exile

Critics consider this the most promising book Mr. Oxenham has written.
Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY
PUBLISHERS — FIFTH AVENUE — NEW YORK

HOLIDAY AND GIFT BOOKS

THE LOVE OF AZALEA — **By Onoto Watanna**
A charming tale of a Japanese maid and an American. Aptly called "a beautiful prose poem." Author of "A Japanese Nightingale," etc.
Illustrated by a Japanese artist. 8vo, net, $2.00.

LOVE FINDS THE WAY — **By Paul Leicester Ford**
Mr. Ford's story is laid in the same period as his "Janice Meredith." It has dainty wit and inimitable cleverness. Illustrated in photogravure. Author of "Janice Meredith," "Wanted a Matchmaker," etc. 8vo, $2.00.

LI'L' GAL — **By Paul Laurence Dunbar**
Containing negro lullabies and songs about children. Thoroughly representative of Mr. Dunbar's best work. Illustrated by the Hampton Camera Club. Author of "When Malindy Sings," etc. 8vo, net, $1.50.

NATURE AND CULTURE — **By Hamilton Wright Mabie**
A new and handsome edition of one of the most popular of Mr. Mabie's books. Illustrated., 8vo, net, $2.00. Author of "Under the Trees."

OUR FRIEND, THE DOG — **By Maurice Maeterlinck**
Marks as high a level of literary excellence as Maeterlinck has yet attained. Author of "The Double Garden," "Wisdom and Destiny," etc.
Illustrated by Paul J. Meylan. 16mo, net, $1.00.

SCROGGINS — **By John Uri Lloyd**
A study of character, told with the author's keen insight into human nature. Author of "Red-Head," "Stringtown on the Pike," etc.
Illustrated by Reginald Birch. 8vo, $1.50.

FAMOUS WOMEN **Described by Great Writers** — **By Esther Singleton**
The impressions which great men have expressed concerning the famous women of the world. Author of "Historic Buildings." etc.
Fully illustrated. 8vo, net, $1.60.

THE AGE OF INNOCENCE — **By Walter Russell**
A handsome holiday book containing portraits of beautiful children and descriptions by the author. Author of "The Bending of the Twig," etc.
Illustrated by the author. 8vo, net, $2.00.

THE NAUTICAL LAYS OF A LANDSMAN — **By Wallace Irwin**
A new volume of Mr. Irwin's extremely clever and amusing nonsense jingles. Illus. by Peter Newell. 12mo, net, $1.00. Author of "The Love Sonnets of a Hoodlum," etc.

THE POET'S CORNER — **By Max Beerbohm**
Another of Max Beerbohm's portfolios of eccentric caricatures of celebrities.
Illustrated in color. Flat quarto, net, $1.50.

DODD, MEAD AND COMPANY
PUBLISHERS — FIFTH AVENUE — NEW YORK

Some of LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.'S FALL BOOKS

A book of original character drawing and quaint humor

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND MRS. LATHROP

By ANNE WARNER, author of "A Woman's Will," etc. Illustrated, 227 pages, 12mo, $1.00.

A romance of the frozen north

PRINCESS THORA

By HARRIS BURLAND, author of "Dacobra." Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

Mr. Le Gallienne's New Stories

PAINTED SHADOWS

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, author of "Love Letters of the King," etc. 12mo, $1.50.

A romance with a musical heroine

SWEET PEGGY

By LINNIE SARAH HARRIS. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

A romance of Early Michigan

THE WOLVERINE

By ALBERT L. LAWRENCE. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

Does each individual lead three lives on earth? Read

THE LITTLE BOOK OF LIFE AFTER DEATH

By GUSTAV THEODOR FECHNER, translated from the German by Mary E. Wadsworth, with introduction by Professor William James, of Harvard. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

The art book of the season

REMBRANDT'S ETCHINGS

Fifty full-page photogravures of Rembrandt's most notable etchings, printed on Dutch hand-made paper, with descriptive text by PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, and annotated catalogue, etc., by Campbell Dodgson of the British Museum. Limited edition, crown folio, $30.00 net.

New Illustrated Edition of

D. G. ROSSETTI'S POEMS

Annotated by his brother, WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI. Printed from new type at the Astolat Press on hand-made paper, and illustrated with twenty full-page photogravure reproductions of paintings by Rossetti. 2 vols. Foolscap 4to. Cloth, extra, $12.00 net.

Letters from the Eternal City

ROMA BEATA

By MAUD HOWE, co-author of "The Story of Laura Bridgman." With illustrations from photographs. 8vo, $2.50 net.

A book of literary criticism

THE YOUNGER AMERICAN POETS

By JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE. With selected poems, biographical data, and 12 portraits. 12mo, $1.50 net.

A special study of a great policy

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

By T. B. EDGINGTON, A.M., of the Memphis Bar. 8vo, cloth, $3.00 net.

New illustrated holiday edition

THE OLD MASTERS and their Pictures

By SARAH TYTLER. With 20 full-page illustrations. 12mo, in box, $2.00.

A volume of carefully compiled quotations

MORNING THOUGHTS TO CHEER THE DAY

Selected and arranged by MARIA H. LE ROW. 16mo, cloth, 80 cts. net; white and gold, $1.00 net; limp leather, $1.25 net; padded calf or morocco, $3.00 net.

New issues in our Popular Illustrated Sets

HANDY LIBRARY EDITIONS OF STANDARD NOVELISTS

GEORGE SAND'S NOVELS, 10 vols., with frontispieces in photogravure and etching; SAMUEL LOVER'S NOVELS, 4 vols., with photogravure frontispieces; LA COMEDIE HUMAINE of Honoré de Balzac, 39 vols., with photogravure frontispieces; TEN THOUSAND A YEAR by SAMUEL WARREN, 3 vols., with frontispieces. Decorated cloth, $1.00 per vol.; half crushed morocco, $2.75 per vol.

Send for Complete Fall Announcements

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., PUBLISHERS : : BOSTON, MASS.

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.'S NEW JUVENILES

The last of the "Teddy" Series for Elder Girls

NATHALIE'S SISTER

A sequel to "Ursula's Freshman," by ANNA CHAPIN RAY, author of "Teddy, Her Book," etc. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Miss Reed's New Book for Younger Girls

IRMA AND NAP

By HELEN LEAH REED, author of "Brenda, Her School and Her Club," "Brenda's Cousin at Radcliffe," etc. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.25.

Four of the Best New Books for Boys

THE STORY OF ROLF
And the Viking's Bow

A tale of Iceland in its heroic age, by ALLEN FRENCH, author of "The Junior Cup," etc. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

THE BOY CAPTIVE
Of Old Deerfield

A new Colonial story by MARY P. WELLS SMITH, author of "The Young Puritan Series," etc. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.25.

THE MYSTERIOUS BEACON LIGHT

The Adventures of Four Boys in Labrador, by GEORGE E. WALSH. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

THE WHITE CRYSTALS

A city boy's adventures on a farm, by HOWARD R. GARRS. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

Five Handsomely Illustrated Books for Children

IN THE MIZ

Seven fanciful and humorous stories, by GRACE E. WARD. With eight pictures in color and numerous illustrations in the text from pen and ink drawings by Clara E. Atwood. 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

THE NURSERY FIRE

Dainty short stories about children, by ROSALIND RICHARDS. Illustrated with full-page plates and illustrations in the text by Clara E. Atwood. Small 4to. $1.50.

LITTLE ALMOND BLOSSOMS

Real stories of the Chinese boys and girls of Chinatown, San Francisco, by JESSIE JULIET KNOX, with sixteen illustrations from photographs of Chinese children in California. 12mo, $1.50.

THE ALLEY CAT'S KITTEN

An amusing story for lovers of cats, by CAROLINE M. FULLER.
Fully illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

THE CHILD AT PLAY

Little stories for little children, by CLARA MURRAY, with 41 illustrations in color.
Square 12mo, cloth, 50 cts.

New illustrated editions of Dr. Hale's Collected Stories

STORIES OF DISCOVERY TOLD BY DISCOVERERS
STORIES OF ADVENTURE TOLD BY ADVENTURERS

Collected and edited by EDWARD EVERETT HALE, author of "The Man Without a Country," etc. New Editions, appropriately illustrated, 12mo, $1.25 each.

New volumes in the Illustrated Edition of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" Series

EIGHT COUSINS; Or, The Aunt-Hill
ROSE IN BLOOM: A Sequel to "Eight Cousins"

By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. Each contains 8 full-page illustrations by Harriet Roosevelt Richards. Crown 8vo, gilt top, $2.00 each.

New volumes in the Popular Children's Friend Series

MORNING GLORIES AND QUEEN ASTER

By LOUISA M. ALCOTT. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, 50 cts.

FATHER GANDER'S MELODIES

By ADELAIDE F. SAMUELS. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth, 50 cts.

Send for New Illustrated Juvenile Catalogue

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., PUBLISHERS : : BOSTON, MASS.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S OWN STORY

APPEARS TO-DAY

Illustrated. Octavo. Gilt top. $3.00 net. Postage additional.

There is also an autographed *Edition de Luxe*, limited to 100 numbered copies. It is printed on a fine quality of paper with uncut edges and gilt top, handsomely bound in half-morocco and enclosed in a box. $7.50 net. Postage additional.

Forty-five Years Under the Flag

"In times of danger and duty, the writer endeavored to do the work set before him without fear of consequences. With this thought in mind, he has felt moved, as a duty to his wife, his children, and his name, to leave a record of his long professional life, which has not been without some prestige, at least for the flag he has loved and under which he has served the best years of his life."

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, Rear Admiral.

THE TAR BABY

and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Octavo. Gilt Top. $2.00 net. Postage additional.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 23

Those who know Mr. Harris's work through "Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings" will give this handsome volume a warm welcome. The famous "Tar Baby" story has been put into verse.

The book will be rendered doubly attractive by 28 illustrations by A. B. FROST and E. W. KEMBLE. Mr. Frost's success in interpreting the spirit of Mr. Harris's writings needs no further word of commendation. Mr. Kemble's work is sure to be appreciated by all who see it. In addition to the illustrations, at least eight of which will be of full-page size, the volume will have decorative borders running through its entire length.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York

NANCY STAIR

A NEW NOVEL

by the Author of "Mills of God"

ELINOR MACARTNEY LANE

Frontispiece by SARA N. BARTLE

Cloth. $1.50.

"Nancy is a most bewitching heroine as child and woman, and the author makes her live with a sense of palpitating reality that takes her out of the written page into the heart." — *Harper's Weekly.*

"With the possible exception of Diana Vernon in 'Rob Roy' we recall no character in the whole realm of fiction who is quite worthy of comparison with this adorable, spoiled, magnificent maid, Nancy Stair." — *Vogue.*

"'Nancy Stair' must be counted among the genuine successes of fiction of the last twenty years or so." — *New York Evening Mail.*

"'Nancy Stair' is certainly one of the best novels of the season. It is original in theme and treatment, dramatic in plot, delightful in style, and satisfactory in denouement. It grasps one's interest from the start and holds it with increasing intensity to the last page." — *Chicago Record-Herald.*

"Few more charming stories than 'Nancy Stair' ever came from the pen of a writer." — *Baltimore Herald.*

"A beguiling heroine is Nancy. Sweet, accomplished, brought up among men to be independent and courageous, she finds her true strength in woman's weakness." — *New York Tribune.*

DOROTHEA

A NEW NOVEL by

MAARTEN MAARTENS

Author of "God's Fool," "Joost Avelingh," etc. Cloth. $1.50.

"Mr. Maartens deals with real people, moving in real places, swayed by their true characters. He is no pessimist and no optimist. He sees life whole, and he sees it clearly." — *St. James Gazette*, London.

"The book is not one to be read hastily or superficially. There are a great number of characters, and they are all living, breathing, thinking men and women, stimulating in their contrast to the sawdust puppets of so much of our contemporary fiction. Mr. Maartens writes from the viewpoint at once of humorist, philosopher, and man of the world. He does not pelt us with laboriously prepared epigrams, but a quietly wholesome humor sparkles in all his dialogue. His, in short, is a story to enjoy in leisurely fashion and be grateful for." — *New York Sun.*

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York

NEW AUTUMN FICTION

A Ladder of Swords

By GILBERT PARKER

Author of "The Right of Way," etc.

In wholly different vein from the author's last novel, "The Right of Way," comes this exquisite romance, delightful in conception, swift and compelling in interest, and written in the finished style of this great novelist. The story recounts the love of two Huguenot refugees, their fugitive life on the Island of Jersey in the British Channel. Later the scene changes to England, where exciting intrigue and startling situations in the palace of Queen Elizabeth result in repeated dangers for the faithful lovers, but they finally escape the hazardous favor of the great queen and are united. The scenes on the Island of Jersey are of idyllic freshness and beauty, and in the Seigneur of Rózel, the lord of the island, the author has produced a character of delightful humor and braggadocio. It is a thoroughly rounded, satisfying story, written with brilliancy and charm of style. *Illustrated by the Kinneys. Post 8vo, cloth, $1.50.*

Vergilius

A TALE OF THE COMING OF CHRIST

By IRVING BACHELLER

Author of "Eben Holden," etc.

After two years' work along new lines, Irving Bacheller has produced in "Vergilius" a story of new atmosphere and unusual power. The scenes are those of ancient Rome in the days of Augustus Cæsar, and of Palestine under the dark rule of Herod on the eve of the Nativity. The hero and heroine are Roman lovers of patrician birth, and their love stands out in sharp contrast to the effeminacy, luxury, and license of the Roman life about them. The story is one of tender affection and strong situations, and the final scene is a crowning touch of rare beauty. *Post 8vo, cloth, $1.35.*

The Georgians

By WILL N. HARBEN

Author of "Abner Daniel," etc.

The scene of Mr. Harben's new novel is that of "Abner Daniel," and Abner is the chief character. The story deals with the troubles of two lovers. The girl's father disapproves of her infatuation and endeavors to separate the lovers, but Abner, with generous impulse, ingeniously brings them together. Abner, with his shrewd humor, pervades the whole story, which is the strongest story of Georgian life Mr. Harben has written. *Post 8vo, cloth, $1.50.*

The Lady of Loyalty House

By JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY

Author of "If I Were King," "The Proud Prince."

A delightful romance of the days of the great Civil War in England. An attempt on the part of a small body of Parliamentary volunteers to capture Harby Hall ends by leaving the Puritan leader a prisoner in Lady Harby's hands. From this point the story becomes a tale of love that proves greater than the claims of warring factions. The book will find a welcome among all lovers of romance. *Post 8vo, cloth, $1.50.*

Nostromo

By JOSEPH CONRAD

A novel of present-day adventure in a South American republic. The story is one of revolution and exciting intrigue, and throughout the author's marvellous powers of description are shown. The odd contrast of mediæval revolutionary conditions side by side with gigantic commercial enterprises undertaken by foreign capital is set forth. *Post 8vo, cloth, $1.50.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

ATTRACTIVE GIFT BOOKS

THE CASTLE COMEDY *By* THOMPSON BUCHANAN

An engaging story, written along comedy lines, of the time of Napoleon. The sprightly way in which the story is told, the dashing impudence of the hero and the charm of the heroine combine with the beauty of the volume to make this book unusually attractive as a Christmas gift.

With Illustrations in Color and Marginal Decorations by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Uncut Edges, Gilt Top, in Box. Price, $2.00 net.

A JOURNEY IN SEARCH OF CHRISTMAS

By OWEN WISTER

Owen Wister has written nothing about the West more delightful, humorous, and pathetic by turns than this Christmas tale. It is a story of a big-hearted cowboy's quest of a good time at Christmas and how he found it in the acquaintance of a little city bootblack, whom he eventually took back to his mountain home.

Illustrated. Printed in Black and Tint, Decorated Borders. Uncut Edges, Gilt Top, in Box, $2.00.

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE

By WILL CARLETON

This is the poem that first made Will Carleton famous. Its appeal to the best in human nature is of enduring quality. The author has written a preface especially for this edition, in which he tells some interesting things about the early vogue and criticism of this poem, and its authenticity as to facts.

Illustrated. Marginal Decorations in Color. Square 8vo, in Box. $2.00 net.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS

RIVER-LAND

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

This delightful book tells about the animals living in and around the streams, and the same attractive plan is followed as in Mr. Chambers's "Orchard-land" and "Outdoorland"—that is, the animals tell their own stories to Peter and Geraldine, two agreeable and natural little children. The plan of these nature books is an original and valuable one, and has proved most successful.

With 8 Full-page Colored Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Square 8vo, $1.50 net.

LITTLE PRECIOUS

By GERTRUDE SMITH

Every child who has read the "Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Jo" will be eager to know what new adventures these delightful little people next experience. In this story Janey goes on a long trip with her parents to California. She misses Josey and Jo so much that the other children are sent for. The trio are overjoyed to be reunited again, and they immediately set to having the best times imaginable.

With 15 Full-page Colored Illustrations. Square 8vo, $1.30 net.

JOSEPHINE *By* ELLEN DOUGLAS DELAND

Josephine and her little sister go to live with an uncle in the East. He has three boys of his own, and is somewhat dubious at the prospect of adding two more to his family, for the names—"Jo" and "Georgie"—naturally lead him to think the newcomers are boys. Naturally, when the two girls arrive, their appearance causes some consternation, but they win their way into everyone's heart, and everything comes out all right.

Illustrated, Post 8vo, $1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

A FEW OF

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S AUTUMN BOOKS

True Henry Clay

By Joseph M. Rogers.

The new volume of the "True Biographies," which have been the most successful series of their kind ever published. The volume contains twenty-four illustrations, most of them from photographs made especially for the work.

Illustrated. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $2.00 net; half morocco, $5.00 net. Postage 14 cts. extra.

New volume in the "Variorum Shakespeare."

Love's Labour's Lost

Edited by Horace Howard Furness, Ph.D.

The new volume in this most scholarly of all editions of Shakespeare's plays.

Previously published:

Twelfth Night.
The Merchant of Venice.
The Tempest.
As You Like It.
The Winter's Tale.
Hamlet. *Two Volumes.*
Much Ado About Nothing.
A Midsummer Night's Dream.
Macbeth (*Revised*).
Romeo and Juliet.
Othello.
King Lear.

Large 8vo. Cloth, gilt top, per volume, $4.00 net. Half morocco, gilt top, per volume, $5.00 net. Postage extra.

Modern Industrial Progress

By C. H. Cochrane.

Tells of the making of sky-scrapers, of armor-plate, of the great guns, etc.; of the discovery and application of the principles of wireless telegraphy, etc. Profusely and beautifully illustrated with reproductions from accurate photographs.

Illustrated. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $3.00 net. Postage extra.

On Holy Ground

By Rev. William L. Worcester.

An interesting presentation of the stories of the Bible so arranged and introduced that they appeal directly to the young reader. Illustrated with 300 superb reproductions from photographs of the most interesting spots in the Holy Land.

Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, $3.00 net. Postage extra.

Cats by the Way

By Sarah E. Trueblood.

All about cats, the pussy of the fireside, the kitchen. and sitting-room cushion.

Illustrated. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $1.25 net. Postage 8 cts. extra.

Business

By L. DeV. Matthewman.

A book of epigrams, by the author of "Crankisms," in an entirely new vein. With fifty full-page drawings and many smaller sketches by Tom Fleming.

12mo. Decorated cloth, $1.00 net. Postage 7 cents extra.

Diseases of Society

By G. Frank Lydston, M.D.

The most direct, forceful, and out-spoken study of social conditions in this country which has yet been put into print. Profusely illustrated with reproductions from photographs.

A study of criminals, anarchists, and sexual perverts by a physiologist of national reputation.

8vo. Cloth, $3.00 net. Postage extra.

Publishers *J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY* *Philadelphia*

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S
AUTUMN ANNOUNCEMENT

FICTION

By the author of "Jack Raymond," "The Gadfly."

Olive Latham

By E. L. Voynich. "The most powerful of the three novels from the pen of Mrs. Voynich. It will be recognized as a most remarkable study of life and character under singular conditions." — *Philadelphia Press.* 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

A charming love story by Ralph Henry Barbour.

Kitty of the Roses

With illustrations in color by Frederic J. von Rapp. 12mo. Cloth. Decorated cover, in a box, $2.00.

Humor of Negro Life.

Poketown People

By Ella Middleton Tybout. Illustrations in color and black-and-white, by Verbeck and Beulah S. Moore. Cloth, $1.50.

By the author of "Dodo."

The Challoners

By E. F. Benson. "Mr. Benson's latest novel, 'The Challoners,' is probably the best thing he has done so far. An entertaining, well-written story, with deep feeling in it."— *Chicago Record-Herald.* 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

New Samaria

By S. Weir Mitchell. Illustrated by Winfield S. Lukins. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $1.25.

By the author of "Degeneration."

Morganatic

By Max Nordau. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $1.50.

A love story of New Orleans.

An Angel by Brevet

By Helen Pitkin. Frontispiece by Rennell. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Wilson Barrett's Latest Novel.

Never-Never Land 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Player's Edition.

Sign of the Cross

By Wilson Barrett. Illustrated. Cloth, 75 cents.

The Price of a Wife

By John Strange Winter. (In Lippincott's Series of Select Novels.) New Edition. Paper, 50 cents.

A New Novel by Rosa Nouchette Carey.

At the Moorings 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

A Love Story of English Life

Rosabel By Esther Miller. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

Gerrard By Louis Becke. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

JUVENILES

The Romance of Modern Exploration

By Archibald Williams.

Romance of Modern Steam Locomotion

Illustrated. $1.50 net, per volume.

Glyn Severn's School Days

By George Manville Fenn. 8 illustrations by Charles Pears. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

From Franklin to Nansen

By G. Firth Scott. Being tales of Arctic experiences. Numerous illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

Brought to Heel

By Kent Carr. A school story of adventure. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

A Book of Adventure.

Isle of Black Fire

By Howard R. Garis. Illustrated. Cloth, $1.50.

A Girls' School Story.

School Champion

By Raymond Jacberns. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Petronella

By Laura T. Meade. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

That Awful Little Brother

By May Baldwin. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

The Romance of the Animal World

By Edmund Selous. With 16 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50 net.

The Wallypug in Fog-Land

By G. E. Farrow. Illustrated by Alan Wright. 12mo. Cloth, full gilt edges, $2.00.

National Fairy Tales

North American Indians. Cloth, $1.
Irish Fairy Tales. Cloth, $1.00.
Scotch Fairy Tales. Cloth, $1.00.
English Fairy Tales. Cloth, $1.00.

The Book of In-Door Games for Young People of All Ages

By J. K. Benson. With over four hundred illustrations. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $1.50.

The Pedlar's Pack

By Mrs. Alfred Baldwin. Fairy tales that will interest every child. With 9 illustrations in color by Charles Pears. $2.00.

Student's History of the World By Charles Morris. A popular, concise, and authoritative review in simple language of the history of all countries in ancient and modern times. The volume is admirably illustrated with approved photographs and drawings. 150 illustrations. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $1.50.

Publishers *J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY* *Philadelphia*

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.'s New Publications

FOR THE FALL OF 1904 —— *NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS*

ADDISON

Essays

By JOSEPH ADDISON. With introduction by HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE. 330 pp., 18mo, cloth, 35 cents; limp leather, 75 cents; 12mo, cloth, plain, 60 cents; gilt top, 75 cents.

A new and careful selection of the fugitive writings of this renowned essayist, including the Sir Roger de Coverley papers.

AUSTEN

Pride and Prejudice

By JANE AUSTEN. Luxembourg Library. With 17 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

This well-known author's masterpiece is now presented in a specially illustrated volume which should appeal to the reader.

BOLTON

Emerson, and Raphael

By SARAH K. BOLTON. Chiswick Series. Each with 8 illustrations, 12mo, gilt top, per vol. 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

Two popular brief biographies which are now embellished by full-page half-tones from photographs, scenes, and paintings.

BRADFORD

Messages of the Masters

By AMORY H. BRADFORD. Silent Times Series. Illustrated. 16mo, plain edges, 65 cents; gilt top, 85 cents net. Postage, 8 cents.

This book of appreciations of great paintings and their lessons has proved so helpful and popular since it was first issued a few months ago that a cheaper edition has been deemed desirable.

BROOKS

Dames and Daughters of the French Court (Ready in October)

By GERALDINE BROOKS, author of "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days." Illustrated. 12mo, gilt top, $1.50 net. Postage, 15 cents.

Many interesting and picturesque figures cluster about the throne of France, and not a few of these "dames and daughters" exerted a wide effect upon history. The treatment of this attractive theme could not be in better hands than Miss Brooks's.

BULWER-LYTTON

Rienzi

By EDWARD BULWER-LYTTON. Luxembourg Library. With 17 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

Lord Lytton's popular story of the "Last of the Tribunes" is now added to our Luxembourg Series, with extra illustrations.

CHESTERFIELD

Letters to His Son and His Godson

By LORD CHESTERFIELD. Selected and edited, with introduction and index by CHARLES WELSH. 360 pp., 18mo, cloth, 35 cents; limp leather, 75c.; 12mo, cloth, plain, 60c.; gilt top, 75c.

Lord Chesterfield's letters on deportment have made his name proverbial for politeness and breeding. Aside from that fact, they are characterized by good thought and literary charm.

CUTLER

Stories of King Arthur

As told in Malory's "Morte Darthur." Adapted, with introduction, by U. WALDO CUTLER. Children's Favorite Classics. 16mo, illustrated, 60 cents. Also bound in other styles, at various prices.

For centuries these fine old tales of chivalry have been prized by old and young alike. The present new version is based upon the Malory text and will be found of high merit.

DANTE

The New Life

By DANTE ALIGHIERI. Translated by DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. Chiswick Series. Illustrated. 12mo, gilt top, 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

The love-story of Dante and Beatrice as told by the "divine poet" himself has been translated once for all by Rossetti. The illustrations are from Rossetti's drawings.

DE FOE

The Complete Works (In 16 Volumes)

Of DANIEL DE FOE. Edited by GUSTAVUS HOWARD MAYNADIER, of Harvard University. With etched frontispieces. 16 vols., 8vo, popular cloth, $16.00; library cloth, $20.00; library half leather, $24.00; library half calf, $40.00. Sold only in sets.

A noteworthy achievement is this first full printing of the works of "the first great realist." It includes not only the immortal "Robinson Crusoe," but his other great imaginative stories, travel sketches, scattered descriptions, and essays. The introductions and editorial work are by Dr. Maynadier, who has also edited our Fielding and Smollett.

DOLE

The Greek Poets

An anthology edited by NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $2.00; half calf, $3.50; limp seal, $4.50.

Mr. Dole's mature, scholarly work on "The Persian Poets" is here worthily followed by a highly important study of the place and value of all the Greek poets, with full examples of their writings, in the best English translation. The volume contains biographical sketches, notes, and indices.

Richard Wagner

By NATHAN HASKELL DOLE. Chiswick Series. With 8 illustrations. 12mo, gilt top, 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

A brief but clear story of the great musician's career, thoroughly illustrated from portraits and scenes.

GOWANS

Hundred Best English Poems

Selected by A. L. GOWANS. Handy volume 18mo, cloth, 35 cents; limp leather, 75 cents; Astor edition, 12mo, cloth, 60 cents.

As the title indicates, this volume collects and preserves the hundred greatest poems by writers of England. The collection should prove of service and interest to every lover of poetry.

LANG

Aucassin and Nicolette

Translated by ANDREW LANG. Chiswick Series. Illustrated. 12mo, gilt top, 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

The song-story of Aucassin and Nicolette is one of the earliest and certainly the best of the old French minstrel romances. Its spirit and text are admirably preserved in this translation.

LE SAGE

Gil Blas

By ALAIN RENE LE SAGE. Trans. by TOBIAS SMOLLETT. Luxembourg Library. With 13 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

This famous book, with its scarcely less famous translation, is here embellished with illustrations from the French text.

LEVER

Harry Lorrequer

By CHARLES LEVER. Luxembourg Library. With 17 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

The popularity of Lever's great Irish novel is perennial. The present text is extra illustrated from the drawings in the original edition by "Phiz," well-known as Dickens's illustrator.

McSPADDEN

Stories of Robin Hood

And His Merry Outlaws. By J. WALKER McSPADDEN. Children's Favorite Classics. Illustrated. 330 pp., 16mo, 60 cents. Also bound in other styles, at various prices.

These merry tales in prose are based directly upon the old ballads which were popular in England for several centuries. An introduction is included, telling about the real Robin Hood.

Synopses of Dickens's Novels

By J. WALKER McSPADDEN. Handy Information Series. 250 pp., 18mo, cloth, 45 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

A companion volume to "Shaksperian Synopses," and a work of no less practical utility. Each novel of Dickens is synopsized, and complete lists and index of characters are given for the first time.

SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., 426-8 West Broadway, New York

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.'s New Publications Continued

MATTHEWS

Songs from the Dramatists

Edited by PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS. Text of Robert Bell. With Introductions and notes. 340 pp., 18mo, cloth, 35 cents; limp leather, 75 cents; 12mo, cloth, plain, 60 cents; gilt top, 75 cents.

For half a century this collection of songs has been a favorite with all lovers of the English lyric. It covers a wide array of writers, with brief biographical sketches, notes, and other aids to the readers.

MILLER

Finding the Way

By J. R. MILLER, D.D. 16mo, plain edges, 65 cents net; cloth, gilt top, 85 cents net. Postage, 8 cents.

The Face of the Master

By J. R. MILLER, D.D. Chiswick Series. 12mo, illustrated, decorated cover, gilt top, 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

The Inner Life

By J. R. MILLER, D.D. What is Worth While Series. 12mo, illuminated cover, 30 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

More than a million copies of Dr. Miller's kindly helpful books have been issued, some of them being translated into several foreign tongues.

MORRIS

Poetical Works

Of WILLIAM MORRIS. Selected and edited by PROF. PERCY R. COLWELL, with introduction, notes, bibliography, and photogravure portrait. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $2.00; half calf, $3.50; limp seal, $4.50.

As a poet Morris ranks with Swinburne and Rossetti among the chief ornaments of the Victorian era. These carefully selected poems will show him at his best, and will widen his circle of American readers.

NICOLL

How to Bring Up Our Boys

By S. A. NICOLL. What is Worth While Series. 12mo, illuminated cover, 30 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

Not vague theorizing or sermonizing, but straightforward hints from one who has had unusual opportunities in the bringing up of boys.

NICOLL

The Lost Art of Reading

By W. ROBERTSON NICOLL. What is Worth While Series. 12mo, illuminated cover, 30 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

A forcible plea for higher literature and the moments of cultivated leisure too often forgotten in the work-a-day world of the present.

OMAR KHAYYAM

The Rubaiyat

Of OMAR KHAYYAM. Chiswick Series. With 8 illustrations. 12mo, gilt top, 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

This text of the Rubaiyat deserves notice because of the quaint drawings with which it is illustrated, the special type, and the binding.

RAWSON

Twenty Famous Naval Battles

By E. K. RAWSON, U. S. Navy Department. Illustrated with plans, old prints, maps, and portraits. 12mo, cloth, $2.00.

In answer to a general demand from readers this well-known book of battles, from Salamis to Santiago, — a "Creasy on the Sea" — is now available in a single-volume edition, well printed and illustrated.

ROSSETTI

The Complete Poetical Works

Of DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. With introduction and notes by W. M. ROSSETTI, and indices. Gladstone edition. 12mo, cloth, gilt top, 75 cents.

This is the first edition of Rossetti's poems to be fully indexed. It follows the authorized English text, is complete, and contains an introduction by the poet's brother, notes, and indices.

SHAKESPEARE

The First Folio Edition (In 40 Volumes)

Of the Works of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Edited by CHARLOTTE PORTER and HELEN A. CLARKE. "Handy volumes," with photogravure frontispieces and rubricated titles. Cloth, gilt top, per volume, 50 cents net; limp leather, 75 cents net. Postage, 5c.

SHERIDAN

Comedies

Of RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN. Edited with introductions and notes by BRANDER MATTHEWS. 1 vol., 18mo, cloth, 35c.; limp leather, 75c.; 12mo, cloth plain, 60c.; gilt top, 75c.

"The Rivals" and "The School for Scandal" are considered the best comedies since Shakespeare. The two plays are here given in one volume, with full and scholarly editorial material.

SPENDER

A Browning Calendar

Edited by CONSTANCE M. SPENDER. Chiswick Series. Special type by the Merrymount Press. 12mo, gilt top, 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

A unique arrangement of selections from Robert Browning's poems, in calendar form—one for each day in the year.

STORM

Immensee

By THEODOR STORM. Chiswick Series. With 8 illustrations 12mo, gilt top, 50 cents net. Postage, 5 cents.

A special printing of this beautiful German classic, with full-page halftone illustrations of exceptional merit.

THACKERAY

The Complete Works (Cornhill Edition)

Of WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERY. Edited, with biography, bibliography, and special introductions by WILLIAM P. TRENT, of Columbia University, and JOHN BELL HENNEMAN, of the University of the South. Fully illustrated. 30 vols., 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $37.50; half calf, gilt top, $75.00. Sold only in sets. Ready in October.

WARE

Zenobia

By WILLIAM WARE. Luxembourg Library. With 17 illustrations. 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $1.50.

The kingdom of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, has vanished, and even the great empire which caused her overthrow is but a memory; yet books like this will prove enduring witnesses to all future years. This edition gives a series of valuable photographs of the ruins of Palmyra.

NEW BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

BUTTERWORTH

Little Metacomet

By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH. Twentieth Century Juveniles. Illustrated by FRANK T. MERRILL. 150 pp., 12mo, illuminated cloth, 60 cents net. Postage, 10 cents.

Little Metacomet was the son of King Philip, who waged fierce war upon the colonists of America. This story shows the brighter side of Indian life, picturing the small prince among the birds, animals, and flowers of the New England woods.

HAWKES

Stories of the Good Greenwood

By CLARENCE HAWKES, author of "The Little Foresters." Twentieth Century Juveniles. Fully illustrated by CHARLES COPELAND. 150 pp., 12mo, illuminated cloth, 60c. net. Postage, 10c.

The children will be glad to follow this entertaining writer of nature again to the field and forest, as they have found him to be one of the best guides that could be secured. Here he tells many interesting tales of bird and beast and woodcraft.

LEONARD

It All Came True

By MARY F. LEONARD, author of "How the Two Ends Met." Twentieth Century Juveniles. Illustrated by CHARLES COPELAND. 144 pp., 12mo, illuminated cloth, 60 cents net. Postage, 10 cents.

A rich but lonely little girl is the "Princess" of this make-believe fairy story. She is rescued by the children next door, and other remarkable things happen.

OTIS

Dorothy's Spy

By JAMES OTIS, author of "How the Twins Captured a Hessian." Twentieth Century Juveniles. Illustrated by CLYDE O. DELAND. 164 pp., 12mo, illuminated cloth, 60 cents net. Postage, 10 cents.

An exciting story of the first Fourth of July, where two children see Washington's review in New York and King George's statue pulled down, and have an adventure with a red-coat.

SEND FOR OUR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., 426-8 West Broadway, New York

The Grafters

By FRANCIS LYNDE

Illustrated by Arthur I. Keller.

The story of a governor who looted his state, stole a railroad outright, and was brought to justice by a man in love.

"One of the best examples of a new and distinctly American class of fiction — the kind which finds romance and even sensational excitement in politics, business, finance and law."—*The Outlook.*

"Taken by and long, The Grafters should please more American readers than any book of the year."—*Life.*

"Political novels come and go; but this is the one to be preferred above all others; to stand the tests of criticism and time; and to crown the author with well-earned fame."—*Albany Times-Union.*

Price (postpaid), $1.50.

The Castaway

By HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

Illustrated in color by Howard Chandler Christy

The Castaway takes its title from a saying of Lord Byron's: "Three great men ruined in one year — a king, a cad, and a castaway." The king was Napoleon; the cad was Beau Brummell; and the castaway—crowned with genius, illumined with fame, and shadowed in infamy—Lord Byron himself. "My life," said Byron in another place, "will furnish material for a pretty little romance, which shall be denominated the loves of Lord B." His jesting prophecy has been more than fulfilled by Miss Rives. Poet, lover, fighter, — what a figure of a man, and what a hero of romance!

"Dramatic scenes, thrilling incidents, strenuous events follow one another; pathos, revenge and passion; happy scenes; moments of peace and pure happiness; a strong love; and through all these, under all these, is the poet, the man, George Gordon."—*Grand Rapids Herald.*

Price, $1.00.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY

PUBLISHERS, INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

The Cost

By DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS

With 16 illustrations by Harrison Fisher.

Hampden Scarborough, the hero, sweeps a political convention off its feet, and is nominated for governor after a speech of electric power.

"It teaches to the most casual reader the great lesson that Americans of the present generation need so sorely: that the cause of the people is the great cause in the United States, and not the growth of an inordinately wealthy class."

WALLACE RICE in *Chicago Examiner.*

"The story is full of the virile impulse. It treats of men of hardy endeavor, battling for leadership in the world of commerce and politics. If you want a novel that is intensely modern and intensely full of speed and spirit you have it in THE COST." BAILEY MILLARD in *San Francisco Examiner.*

Price (postpaid), $1.50.

From the Speaker's Chair *to* The Bishop's Carriage

SPEAKER'S ROOM
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

JUNE 8, 1904.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS.

Gentlemen: I have read "In the Bishop's Carriage," by Miriam Michelson, with great pleasure. Perhaps I can best describe it by saying that I commenced reading it early in the evening and finished it that night and in the coming morning, and when finished I drew a long breath and felt that I had forgotten everything else but the book and regretted that there was not more of it. JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Price (postpaid), $1.50.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY
PUBLISHERS, INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

THE CLARENDON PRESS

NEW EDITION OF

The Letters of Horace Walpole

The delegates of the Clarendon Press have arranged with Mrs. Paget Toynbee for the publication of The Letters of Horace Walpole, in as complete a form as possible. The work is now in press, and will be issued in sixteen volumes. The first portion (Vols. I.-VIII.) has already been issued, and the work will be completed in November, 1905.

It is confidently expected that this new edition, the first for nearly fifty years, of the greatest English letter-writer of the eighteenth (or perhaps of any) century, will be practically final, no pains having been spared in tracing letters in the hands of private owners, and in public collections, in this country, in England, and on the Continent.

Subscription Prices, payable on delivery of first four volumes:

(1) Special limited edition on hand-made paper, with the earliest impressions of the photogravure plates printed upon the finest India paper. Boards, with paper label, $125.00 *net*, or in straight-grained genuine morocco, $150.00 *net*.

(2) Crown 8vo, on Oxford India paper. 8 double volumes, cloth, gilt edges, $35.00 *net*.

(3) Crown 8vo, on ordinary paper. 16 volumes, cloth, gilt tops, $27.00 *net*.

After publication, the above prices will be considerably increased.

ELIZABETHAN CRITICAL ESSAYS. Edited, with an Introduction, by G. Gregory Smith. 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, $4.00.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S L'ANCIEN REGIME. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. W. Headlam, B.A. Extra f'cap, 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES. By George Unwin. 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

CORNELII TACITI ANNALIUM LIBRI XIII.-XVI. With Introductions and Notes, abridged from the larger work of Henry Furneaux, M.A., by H. Pitman, M.A. Extra f'cap, 8vo, cloth, $1.10.

LIVY, BOOK VI. With Introduction and Notes by A. R. Cluer, B.A. New Edition, revised by P. E. Matheson, M.A. Extra f'cap, 8vo, 50 cts.

MONTESQUIEU. By Sir Courtenay Ilbert, R.C.S.I., C.I.E. Being the Romanes Lecture for 1904. 8vo, paper covers, 70 cts.

Also published by Henry Frowde:

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE LEVANT COMPANY. A Diplomatic and Literary Episode of the Establishment of our Trade with Turkey. Edited, with twenty-six Facsimile Illustrations of Manuscripts and other interesting plates, from Manuscripts in His Majesty's Public Record Office, the Manuscript Department of the British Museum, and the Archives of Venice, etc., by Rev. H. G. Rosedale, M.A., D.D., F.R.S.L. Cloth, extra, $3.40.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS : : American Branch

91 AND 93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Henry Holt and Company

Publishers, 29 West 23d Street :: NEW YORK CITY

HAVE READY OR WILL ISSUE THIS FALL

Nature Study and Pedagogy

Jordan's GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF FISHES. (*November.*)
By President DAVID STARR JORDAN, of Leland Stanford University. With about 800 illustrations. 2 vols., square 8vo.
A remarkably comprehensive and fully illustrated work, intended for a convenient book of reference. The author has endeavored to make it as readable as the subject matter would permit.

Kellogg's AMERICAN INSECTS (*November.*)
With over 800 illustrations, including 11 colored plates, about 600 pp. 8vo.
A thoroughly up-to-date and comprehensive work, covering American butterflies, moths, and beetles, as well as other insects.

Champlin's YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPÆDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY (*November.*)
By JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, assisted by FREDERIC A. LUCAS. *With numerous illustrations.*

Wilson's (Mrs. E. O.) PEDAGOGUES AND PARENTS (*October.*)
An informal book by a parent who has made a study of Pedagogues.

Fiction

Canfield's FERGY THE GUIDE, and his Moral and Instructive Lies about Beasts, Birds, and Fishes. (*Just Published.*)
With some fifty sketches by ALBERT D. BLASHFIELD. 12mo. $1.50.
These "lies" do not stretch the credulity much harder than some of the serious stories of animal intelligence. The sketches by Albert D. Blashfield ably assist the author in smashing the verities.

Bacon's (John H.) PURSUIT OF PHYLLIS. $1.25. (*Just Published.*)
A genial, humorous romance of travel in England, France, China, and Ceylon. The hero, ordered abroad for his health, finds a package of letters in a hotel bureau drawer, and on a whim tries to find the girl to whom they are addressed. H. Latimer Brown contributes pictures of pursuer and pursued.

Stevenson's (Burton E.) MARATHON MYSTERY. $1.50. (*October.*)
With five scenes in color by ELIOT KEEN.
This story, which has the merits and distinction of the author's popular "Holladay Case," opens with a strange happening in a New York apartment house. It has an unusual plot and is uncommonly well written.

Loomis's MORE CHEERFUL AMERICANS. $1.25. (*September.*)
With illustrations by FLORENCE SCOVEL SHINN, FANNY Y. CORY, F. R. GRUGER, and MAY WILSON WATKINS.
The author's "Cheerful Americans" is already in its seventh printing. In this new book he tells merry tales of Americans who succeeded under obstacles and of others who were cheerful even in Suburbia. He gently satirizes golf, popular songs, labor unions, and many other things, and winds up with a burlesque skeleton of the popular historical novel.

Sinclair's THE DIVINE FIRE. $1.50. (*September.*)
The life and loves of a cockney—the son of a cockney—who became a real poet and fell in with many sorts of people, high and low, artistic and philistine. The author shows sincerity, humor, and penetration.

Eyre's THE CUSTODIAN. $1.50. (*October.*)
With illustrations by PENRHYN STANLAWS.
The story of an Englishman under a cloud, who practically became the jailer of an erratic German princess in a lonely place in Scotland. There is much humor, and the author has shown great ingenuity in the way his characters extricate themselves from very dramatic situations.

Second printing of "A book of extraordinary interest as a study from the inside of the 'inwardness' of a genius."—*Times Sat. Review.*

THE DIARY OF A MUSICIAN.
Edited by DOLORES M. BACON. With decorations and illustrations by CHARLES EDWARD HOOPER and H. LATIMER BROWN. 12mo, $1.50 *net.* (By mail $1.62.)
A picture of the soul of a genius, naïvely unconcious of the limitations imposed upon life.
"Uncommon power distinguishes it . . . curiously interesting."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The Publishers' Illustrated Leaflet of Recent Books, or their new Catalogue of General Literature with portraits, free on application.

SOME IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

NEW STANDARD SETS

Cabinet Edition

Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe

This edition contains all of Poe's immortal short stories, as well as his complete poetical works, criticisms and general essays. Prefaced by a memoir from the pen of the late Richard Henry Stoddard, occupying over 220 pages, also appreciations by James Russell Lowell and Nathaniel Parker Willis. The text is printed in large clear type, with wide margins, on a handsome laid deckle edge paper. The edition contains nearly 40 etchings and photogravures. Sold in sets or separately.

6 volumes, cloth, 12mo . . . . . $9.00.
Per volume . . . . . 1.50.
Half calf or morocco (in complete sets only) . . 18.00.

Sterling Editions

Complete Works of Charles Lamb

A popular library edition of the gentle humorist, who has been called "the best loved English man of letters." Edited with Life, &c., by Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd. Illustrated with 37 full-page steel and wood-cut engravings.

5 vols, large 12mo, silk ribbed cloth, gilt tops . $5 00.
Half light calf, gilt backs, gilt tops, hand finished, 10.00.

Macaulay's Essays

Complete edition of the critical, historical and miscellaneous essays of Lord T. B. Macaulay, with a biographical and critical introduction by E. P. Whipple. The best popular edition. Illustrated with 46 full-page steel plate and wood-cut engravings.

3 volumes, large 12mo, silk ribbed cloth, gilt top . $3.
Half light calf, gilt backs, gilt tops, hand finished . 6.

Complete Works of Frederick Marryat

Printed from an entirely new set of plates. The first trade set to be put on the American market, complete in this number of volumes. Valuable introductions to the different novels are contributed by W. L. Courtney, M.A., LL.D. Illustrated with 72 photogravure and half-tone plates from original designs by Frederick Barnard and others.

12 volumes, large 12mo, silk ribbed cloth, gilt tops, $12.
Half light calf, gilt backs, gilt tops, hand finished . 24.

Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe

The best library edition now on the American market at a popular price. It contains a memoir by Richard Henry Stoddard, and is printed from good clear type, double-leaded, and illustrated with 38 full-page etchings, photogravures and half-tones, together with numerous facsimiles and autographs.

6 volumes, large 12mo, silk ribbed cloth, gilt tops . $6.
Half light calf, gilt backs, gilt tops, hand finished . 12.

Complete Works of Fielding

Henry Fielding's novels and other writings are here presented entire and unexpurgated, and are embellished with 48 full-page steel and wood-cut engravings. Includes "Tom Jones," "Amelia," "Joseph Andrews," "Jonathan Wild," and the standard Life by Alfred Trimble.

7 volumes, large 12mo, silk ribbed, gilt tops . . . $7.
Half light calf, gilt backs, gilt tops, hand finished, . 14.

OTHER NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS

Life of Shakespeare

By William J. Rolfe, Litt.D. The publication of this work is a literary event of first importance. Within the 550 pages of text Dr. Rolfe has condensed all the known facts, as well as trustworthy traditions respecting the life of Shakespeare; also adequate and brilliant criticisms of the plays and other writings, and all available data which are reliable regarding portraits, editions, &c. The work is fully illustrated, and contains an exhaustive index. The latest and most complete biography of Shakespeare.

One volume, cloth, 8vo . . . . . $3.
Half morocco . . . . . 5.

Glossary to Shakespeare

By Alexander Dyce. A Glossary to the complete works of Shakespeare by the noted English clergyman and critic, Rev. Alexander Dyce, containing all of the author's invaluable references, with the addition of several new features.

One volume, cloth 8vo . . . . . $3.
Half morocco . . . . . 5.

Japan: The Place and the People

By G. Waldo Browne, with an important introduction by Hon. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister to the United States. As a picturesque and historical description of the great Oriental power toward which all eyes are now directed, this work takes high rank among recent publications. It contains about 450 pages of text and includes 16 exquisite color plates, more than 50 beautiful full-page half-tone illustrations from new photographs, and 260 text cuts.

One volume, cloth extra, large 8vo, net . . . . $2.50.
Postage extra.

A Short History of Ancient Egypt

By Percy E. Newberry and John Garstang. A brief history of Ancient Egypt, from the founding of the monarchy until the disintegration of the empire three thousand years afterward. The joint authors are experienced students of Egyptian archaeology, and this little handbook is the ripest fruit of their extensive explorations. It offers the general reader an unusual opportunity of obtaining the results of the very latest scholarship in attractive form.

One volume, cloth, 12mo, net . . . . . $1.20.
Postage extra.

Writings of William Ware

The powerful historical romances of William Ware brought together in a uniform illustrated edition. Each volume handsomely printed from new large type and illustrated with full-page plates. 3 volumes: "Aurelian, Emperor of Rome," "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra," and "Julian, or Scenes in Judea."

Small octavo, extra cloth, handsome cover design,
gilt top, per set (boxed) . . . . . $4.50.
per volume . . . . . 1.50.

The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines

By Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "The Concordance of Shakespeare," &c. The text of the present work, Mrs. Clarke's masterpiece, follows the revised edition of 1891, comprising several entirely new tales. There are 15 stories in all, 3 to a volume.

5 volumes, fully illustrated, sold in sets or breakable, cloth, 12mo, per volume . . . . . $1.25.
per set . . . . . 6.25.

DANA ESTES & COMPANY :: :: :: BOSTON

A Selection from the List of Early Publications of

Houghton, Mifflin & Company

September 17.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. $1.25. (*By the author of "Rebecca."*)

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE. By H. W. Boynton. $1.25, *net.* (*Critical essays.*)

A BOOK OF LITTLE BOYS. By Helen Dawes Brown. $1.00. (*Helpful stories for little children.*)

September 24.

THE APOLOGY OF AYLIFFE. By Ellen Olney Kirk. $1.50. (*A good love story.*)

COMPROMISES. By Agnes Repplier. $1.10, *net.* (*Brilliant, discursive and literary essays.*)

WHERE DOES THE SKY BEGIN? By Washington Gladden. $1.25, *net.* (*A discussion of the great themes of the spirit.*)

THE RIDER OF THE BLACK HORSE. By Everett T. Tomlinson. $1.50. (*Adventure for boys.*)

THE FLOWER PRINCESS. By Abbie Farwell Brown. $1.00. (*Delightful reading for young and old.*)

October 1.

NATURE'S INVITATION. By Bradford Torrey. $1.10, *net.* (*Nature studies.*)

THE PRIVATE TUTOR. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. $1.50. (*Americans abroad.*)

SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY. By William Osler. 85 cents, *net.* (*The Ingersoll lecture for 1904.*)

October 8.

TRIXY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. $1.50. (*An intense romance.*)

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By John Fiske. $4.00, *net.* (*A beautifully illustrated edition.*)

THE REAPER. By Edith Rickert. $1.50. (*The story of an extraordinary devotion.*)

KRISTY'S QUEER CHRISTMAS. By Olive Thorne Miller. $1.25. (*A charming gift book.*)

WOMEN IN THE FINE ARTS. By Clara Erskine Clement. $2.50, *net.* (*A thorough handbook, fully illustrated.*)

BALANCE: THE FUNDAMENTAL VERITY. By Orlando J. Smith. $1.25, *net.* (*A new thought.*)

October 15.

FAR AND NEAR. By John Burroughs. $1.10, *net.* (*The rambles of a naturalist.*)

THE AMATEUR SPIRIT. By Bliss Perry. $1.25, *net.* (*Essays by the Editor of* THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.)

BIDDY'S EPISODES. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. $1.50. (*An amusing novel.*)

THE QUEEN'S PROGRESS. By Felix E. Schelling. $2.50, *net.* (*In the days of Queen Elizabeth.*)

THE BASKET WOMAN. By Mary Austin. $1.50. (*Stories of the West, for children.*)

HEROES OF THE STORM. By William D. O'Connor. $1.50. (*Stories of real life saving.*)

BITS OF GOSSIP. By Rebecca Harding Davis. (*Reminiscent.*)

October 22.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MONCURE D. CONWAY. 2 vols. $6.00, *net.* (*A remarkable book.*)

JEWEL'S STORY BOOK. By Clara Louise Burnham. $1.50. (*Children and Christian Science.*)

OFF THE HIGHWAY. By Alice Prescott Smith. $1.50. (*California in fiction.*)

For a Fall Announcement giving full descriptions of the above books apply to the publishers at No. 4 Park Street, Boston

PUTNAM'S NEW BOOKS

The United States, 1607-1904

A History of Three Centuries of Progress in Population, Industry, Commerce, and Civilization.

By WILLIAM ESTABROOK CHANCELLOR and FLETCHER WILLIS HEWES

In 10 parts (each complete in one volume and sold separately). **Part I. COLONIZATION, 1607-1697. Now Ready.** 8vo, with 150 maps and diagrams (many in colors). Net, $3.50.

The record of the settlement of the twelve English colonies of the 17th Century, preceded by a brief review of the period of discovery and settlement.

Portraits of the 17th Century

Historic and Literary.

By C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE. Translated by Katharine T. Wormeley. Two parts, 8vo, with about 30 Illustrations. Sold separately, each, $2.50, net.

These brilliant essays include as subjects many of the most notable persons in the history and literature of France of the 17th Century.

Narragansett Bay

Its Historic and Romantic Associations and Picturesque Setting.

By EDGAR MAYHEW BACON, author of "The Hudson River from Ocean to Source," etc. Large 8vo, with 50 drawings by the author and numerous photographs. Net, $3.50, carriage, 25 cents.

Mr. Bacon presents in a form similar to his "Hudson River," another volume emphasizing the unique beauty, the great historic interest, and the legendary charm of Rhode Island's noble bay.

Literary Landmarks

Of the Scottish Universities

By LAURENCE HUTTON. 8vo, profusely illustrated.

A handsomely illustrated volume telling of the associations that have grown up around the famous institutions of learning in Scotland.

Wellington

Soldier and Statesman and the Revival of the Military Power of England.

By W. O'CONNOR MORRIS, author of "Napoleon," "Hannibal," etc.

No. 38 in THE HEROES OF THE NATIONS. 12mo, illustrated, net, $1.35; half leather, net, $1.60; (postage 15 cts.)

The South American Republics

By W. H. DAWSON

Late Sec'y American Legation, Brazil.

In two parts, Nos. 57-68 in THE STORY OF THE NATIONS. Each illustrated, net, $1.35.

Part I. Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil.

Part II. Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Equador, Venezuela, Columbia, and Panama.

Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks

By H. IRVING HANCOCK, author of "Japanese Physical Training," etc. 12mo, with 32 illustrations from life. Net, $1.25. By mail, $1.35.

Mr. Hancock presents a long series of advanced and highly scientific feats of attack and defence that are practised by Japanese experts in Jiu-Jitsu.

Indian Life

In Town and Country.

By HERBERT COMPTON. 12mo, illustrated. Net, $1.20. By mail, $1.30.

The first issue of a companion series to OUR EUROPEAN NEIGHBORS, which will include volumes on Japan, China, etc.

The Master's Violin

By MYRTLE REED. 12mo, very daintily printed and bound. Net, $1.50. By mail, $1.65.

A captivating love-story written in Miss Reed's happiest vein. The thousands who have enjoyed the gentle humor and delicate sentiment of "Lavender and Old Lace" will find the same qualities expressed in "The Master's Violin."

NEW YORK G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS LONDON

Selections from A. S. Barnes & Company's *Announcements*

FICTION

The President A Novel by ALFRED HENRY LEWIS
Illustrated in colors by Jay Hambidge. 12mo. Uniform with "The Boss." $1.50

A Captain in the Ranks by GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON
A Romance of Affairs With frontispiece in colors. 12mo. Cloth. $1.20 net.

The Pagan's Progress by GOUVERNEUR MORRIS
Illustrated by John Rae, with frontispiece in colors. 16mo. $1.00

HISTORY

The Journey of De Soto, from Florida to the Mississippi River
told by the Gentlemen of Elvas and other contemporaries. Edited and introduced by Prof. EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE, of Yale University. In the Trail Makers Series, under the consulting editorship of Prof. John Bach McMaster. 12mo. Cloth. In two vols. With illustrations and map. $2.00

Battles of the American Revolution by Brig.-Gen. H. B. CARRINGTON
A Military History (new edition). $3.00 net.

Barnes's Popular History of the United States
New edition in two volumes. Revised and with additional illustrations. $5.00

The Legends of the Rhine by H. A. GUERBER
New edition. Illustrated. $1.50 net.

STANDARD AND GENERAL

LIVES OF GREAT WRITERS SERIES. With an introduction by HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE

In the Days of Chaucer by TUDOR JENKS
Small 12mo. Illustrated. $1.00 net.

In the Days of Shakespeare by TUDOR JENKS
Small 12mo. Illustrated. (*Others in preparation*) $1.00 net.

New Volumes in the Woman's Home Library, edited by Mrs. MARGARET E. SANGSTER

Beauty Through Hygiene Or, Common Sense Ways to Beauty and Health by Dr. EMMA E. WALKER
Member of N. Y. Academy of Medicine, etc.

House and Home by Miss M. E. CARTER
A Practical Book on Home Management.

The Courtesies A Handbook of Etiquette by Miss ELEANOR B. CLAPP

Correct Writing and Speaking by Miss MARY A. JORDAN
Professor of English in Smith College.
Each small 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.00 net.

JUVENILE — New volumes in the East and West Series

The Search A Story of the Old Frontier by E. P. WEAVER
12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.25

The Three Prisoners by WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON
A Story of the Great War. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.25
Uniform style with THE ARK OF 1803 by C. A. STEVENS and NEW FORTUNES by MABEL EARLE.

The first volume in the Field and Forest Series

The Island Camp Or, The Young Hunters of Lakeport by Capt. RALPH BONEHILL
Illustrated in colors by Jay Hambidge. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25

Running the River by GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON
A Story of Adventure and Success. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.50

MODERN BUSINESS BOOKS

Insurance A Practical Book for the Student and Business Man by T. E. YOUNG, B.A., F.R.A.S. $2.50

Insurance Office Organization Management and Accounts by T. E. YOUNG and RICHARD MASTERS $1.50

From John Lane's Fall List

EMILE ZOLA
NOVELIST AND REFORMER

By ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, ETC. 8vo. $3.50, *net.*

"Indispensable to the student of literature."—GUY CARLETON LEE, *Baltimore Sun.*

READY SHORTLY

HELEN ALLISTON

A NOVEL

By the author of "Elizabeth's Children"

12mo. $1.50.

Everyone who read "Elizabeth's Children" remembers the delicious picture of child-life—as it were a tapestry of child-life with the golden thread of a mature romance inimitably interwoven. The author's pen has not lost its cunning.

READY SHORTLY

BEFORE THE CRISIS

A NOVEL

By F. B. MOTT

12mo. $1.50.

A picture of the stirring times on the Kansas border, after the National advance had crossed the Mississippi, when John Brown led in the preliminary duel of factions along the Osage and Ossawatomie.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MOROCCO

An Indictment of the British Foreign Office

By M. AFLALO

With an introduction by R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM

8vo. $1.50, *net.*

"Those who wish to form a reliable opinion about the Country of the Moor and its inhabitants should give this clearly written volume their closest and most unprejudiced consideration." —ION PERDICARIS, *New York Sun.*

READY SEPTEMBER 21

A LATER PEPYS

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, BART., MASTER IN CHANCERY, 1758–1825, WITH MRS. CHAPONE, MRS. HARTLEY, MRS. MONTAGU, HANNAH MORE, WILLIAM FRANKS, SIR JAMES MACDONALD, MAJOR RENNELL, SIR NATHANIEL WRAXALL, AND OTHERS.

Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by ALICE C. C. GAUSSEN

With numerous illustrations.

8vo. 2 vols., $7.50 *net.*

"The editor has done her work admirably."
— *London Daily Mail.*

AFRICA FROM SOUTH TO NORTH

Through Marotseland

By Major A. ST. H. GIBBONS

With numerous illustrations and maps.

2 vols. 8vo.
Boxed, $7.50 *net.*

"A permanent and valuable addition to the literature of African travel."
— *London Morning Post.*

John Lane *WRITE FOR COMPLETE FALL LISTS* *67 Fifth Avenue* *New York*

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 438. SEPT. 16, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

BOOKS OF THE COMING YEAR 155

PUBLISHER AND PUBLIC. *H. W. Boynton* . . 156

COMMUNICATION 158
Herbert Spencer on Dreams. *P. F. B.*

ZOLA, NOVELIST AND REFORMER. *Martin W. Sampson* 159

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *Henry E. Bourne* 161

AMERICAN EXPLORATION CLASSICS. *Edwin E. Sparks* 164

A QUAKER PRINTER AND MAN OF ACTION. *Percy F. Bicknell* 165

PROBLEMS OF THE AMERICAN CITY. *Charles Zueblin* 167

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN RETROSPECTIVE. *M. B. Hammond* 168

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 170
A delightful biography of Miss Edgeworth. — Some new Biblical plays. — The story of chamber music. — French romantic writers of the last century. — A book on 17th century manners. — Literature of the dark ages. — Memorial volume to Clarence King. — Rossetti as an English Man of Letters. — History of the beginnings of Music.

BRIEFER MENTION 173

NOTES 173

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF FALL BOOKS 174
(A classified list of books announced for publication during the coming Fall and Winter season.)

BOOKS OF THE COMING YEAR.

Once more the publishers have sent out their lists of books to be issued during the fall and winter season now beginning, and once more from these lists (printed complete elsewhere in the present number) we attempt a brief survey of their more striking features, indicating a few of the titles that seem to offer the promise of exceptional interest and importance. This bird's-eye view is confined, as heretofore, to a few categories only; for the most part, to the sections of history and biography, poetry and fiction, and the history and criticism of literature.

The book of the year — when any one book may fairly be thus designated—is more likely to be found in the section of biography and memoirs than anywhere else. The coming year offers many works of this class that cannot fail to prove deeply interesting, although none seems to have quite the importance of Morley's Gladstone or Spencer's Autobiography — to mention two conspicuous works of the year recently past. We are inclined to think that the promised 'Autobiography, Memories, and Experiences' of Mr. Moncure D. Conway will turn out to be the most valuable publication of the season in this department; certainly it will have the deepest sort of interest for American readers. Mr. Conway is one of the few surviving members of the group of writers and thinkers whose work embodies the finest traditions of our national development, and, although he has spent many years abroad, he has never ceased to be one of us in spirit, or to hold courageously to the older ideals of character and conduct that now seem in danger of becoming obsolete factors in our life. The only other work likely to vie in personal interest with Mr. Conway's Autobiography will be the collection of letters written by John Ruskin to Mr. Charles Eliot Norton. These we have already been permitted to read, in part, through the medium of 'The Atlantic Monthly,' and they reveal the lovable personality of the writer more clearly than it has ever before been shown to us. Other important works of biography include the 'Recollections and Letters of General Lee,' Admiral Schley's 'Forty-Five Years under the Flag.' 'An Irishman's Story,' by Mr. Justin McCarthy, the 'Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton,' a new memoir of Aubrey de Vere, and Alfred Vizetelly's life of Zola. A series of 'French Men of Letters,' which we trust may have better luck than

the one started some years ago, will begin most auspiciously with a volume on Balzac by M. Brunetiére.

The approaching completion of three full centuries of England in the New World seems to be stimulating the production of a number of American histories on a large scale. Two new works of this character appear in our present list. One is by Dr. Edward Channing, in an unspecified number of volumes, and the other, in ten volumes, is by Messrs. W. E. Chancellor and F. W. Hewes. Both of these works should prove important additions to our apparatus for the furtherance of historical information. In this connection we should also mention the extraordinary recent activity, which shows no signs of abatement, in the reprinting, under careful editorial supervision, of documentary matter relating to our early history. Among the more ambitious new enterprises of this sort we may call attention to the promised editions of Cartier, of Lahontan's 'New Voyages,' of Gass's 'Journal,' and of the 'Early Western Travels' series. Of history other than American, we find promised fewer important works than usual, and none that deserves to be singled out for special mention.

The section of literary history and criticism offers many items of interest, although none of first-rate importance. We note with pleasure the volumes of essays announced by Mr. Bliss Perry, Mr. H. W. Boynton, and Mr. Paul Elmer More. The essay in this country would be in a bad way were it not for 'The Atlantic Monthly,' and without the encouragement of that magazine these three volumes, in particular, might never have been written. Other volumes of essays are Mr. Brander Matthews's 'Recreations of an Anthologist,' 'Literary Leaders of America' by Mr. Richard Burton, 'Lectures and Essays' by the late Canon Ainger, and 'Routine and Ideals' by Mr. LeBaron R. Briggs. Among works having a greater unity of content we note 'The Italian Poets since Dante,' by Dr. William Everett; 'The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature,' by Professor Barrett Wendell; 'The Principles and Progress of English Poetry,' by Messrs. C. M. Gayley and C. C. Young; 'Lectures on Greek Literature,' by Mr. S. H. Butcher; and 'Russian Literature,' by Prince Kropotkin. The 'Wampum Library of American Literature,' edited by Mr. Brander Matthews, is a new enterprise of which three volumes are now ready. Each of the volumes has a special editor, and comprises representative examples of some particular literary *genre,* such as society verse, the short story, and literary criticism. This last topic reminds us to say that the third and final volume of Mr. Saintsbury's 'History of Criticism' is about ready to appear.

Novels in the usual numbers are scheduled for early publication. Among the most promising titles are the following: 'The Last Hope,' by the late Henry Seton Merriman; 'The Undercurrent,' by Mr. Robert Grant; 'The Golden Bowl,' by Mr. Henry James; 'A Ladder of Swords,' by Sir Gilbert Parker; 'Guthrie of the Times,' by Mr. Joseph A. Altsheler; 'The Seeker,' by Mr. Harry Leon Wilson; 'Hearts in Exile,' by Mr. John Oxenham; 'The Betrayal,' by Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim; 'The Loves of Miss Anne,' by Rev. S. R. Crockett; 'The Farm of the Dagger,' by Mr. Eden Philpotts; 'Beatrice of Venice,' by Mr. Max Pemberton; 'Double Harness,' by Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins; 'The Brethren,' by Mr. Rider Haggard; 'Whoever Shall Offend,' by Mr. F. Marion Crawford; 'The Common Lot,' by Mr. Robert Herrick; 'Sabrina Warham,' by Mr. Laurence Housman; 'Helianthus,' by 'Ouida'; 'The Prodigal Son,' by Mr. Hall Caine; 'An Ark in Backwater,' by Mr. E. F. Benson; 'My Lady of the North,' by Mr. Randall Parrish; 'New Samaria,' by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; and 'The Abbess of Vlaye,' by Mr. Stanley Weyman.

The poetical drama is to be illustrated by 'Miriam; or, The Sin of David,' byMr. Stephen Phillips, and 'William Shakespeare, Pedagogue and Poacher,' by Dr. Richard Garnett. There will also be a volume of new 'Poems and Plays,' by Mr. W. B. Yeats. Attractive books of new verse are to be offered by the Rev. Henry van Dyke, Mr. Frank Dempster Sherman, and Miss Edith M. Thomas. More important than any of these volumes is, of course, the volume of new poems by Mr. Swinburne. And in this connection, we may say a word of the new uniform edition of Mr. Swinburne's complete poems (exclusive of the dramas) to be published in six volumes. This long-promised collection has been one of the greatest of literary *desiderata* for many years, and we are inclined to believe, all things considered, that no other announcement for the coming season equals this in interest and importance. For the first time, the entire lyrical work of the greatest poet now living in the world is to be made really accessible to readers in general.

PUBLISHER AND PUBLIC.

Probably most people think of the publishing business as invested with a kind of dignity which sets it a little apart from other trades. Publishers' offices are notoriously haunted by college boys anxious to be admitted to a calling of semi-literary character which yet promises a competency. They dream happily of bearing a torch in one hand and a bag of the ready in the other. There is indeed an opportunity in publishing, an

aspect of it, which cannot be defined in business terms. Yet it is only an aspect. Popular tradition to the contrary, it is not more natural for a publisher to be a disinterested patron of the literary art than for him to be a grinding commercial person. Undoubtedly most publishers desire to put forth some good literature; none who have to do with new books can even attempt to publish nothing but good literature.

Of course 'the publisher' does not mean what it once meant. The paternal publisher has taken his place with the Grub Street bookseller among relics of the past. A modern publishing house does its work by modern business methods. It has its head; but the detail goes to separate departments, manned by specially trained crews. Its left hand does not always know what its right hand is doing,—a fact which occasionally leads to complications between business motives and methods and others. Delicate adjustments are often necessary between editorial and business offices. But the general policy will be much like that which governs other commercial enterprises: to turn out as good an article as possible, and to dispose of it at as good a price as possible. As a rule, the publisher is doubtless sincere in desiring to put forth what is, according to some reasonable standard, really worth publishing. The nicer problems of the trade turn upon the question as to how such a standard shall be determined and maintained.

There are four classes of books ordinarily found on the lists of the modern publisher of the best type: (1) useful books, whether new or reprinted, which make no claim to the possession of literary quality; (2) reprints of work which time has determined to be the product of literary art; (3) new books which make some claim to literary quality, but for the publication of which there are strong practical reasons, such as timeliness, fitness for a special audience, and so on; (4) new books which can hardly be expected to do more than 'pay expenses,' but which are published for their literary merit. The last-named class is necessarily small; the fact of its existence is a credit to the publisher. The first two classes suggest no serious problems. It is in connection with the third class that a more delicate question arises. At this point the publisher ceases to be the purveyor of a commodity the value of which is determinable. Many books belong, as we have seen, to this class. Like shoes or soap, they are articles which the public specifically needs, and upon which it sets a specific value. With such books, when official analysis has proved them fit for their purpose, the publisher can afford to approach his public. If his services were to end there, they would be considerable, and calculable. The uncertainties of the trade inhere in its obligation, or its fatality, of dealing with certain books which possess at least an hypothetical status as works of art.

It appears to be a perfectly tenable position, though perhaps not a lofty one, that a work of art, having been put upon the market, becomes a purely commercial article, and must take its chances with other commercial articles. The dealer in works of art is, let us say, without special obligations to the public. He exhibits proper objects for sale, and charges such prices for them as are commonly set upon such objects. Mistakes may occur, but it is his main purpose to offer only articles which are worth buying. The standard will be somewhat roughly estimated; refinements of discrimination in such matters must be left to the connoisseur and the critic. For the rest, the publishing-house has a right to put its best foot forward in advancing the sale of its own wares; it cannot be expected to be colorlessly judicial in expressing its good opinion of them. The persons or committees by whose advice a given book has been accepted for publication may express themselves in private with a good deal of reservation as to its absolute literary merit. Public utterances of opinion rarely come direct from them. In a general way, they furnish material for the functionaries whose special business it is to advertise, directly or indirectly, the books of the house. Such reverberations of editorial judgment can hardly retain much critical quality. The estimate of the given book which eventually goes forth as the opinion of the house may be, as a gentleman well acquainted with publishing said recently in private conversation, 'an opinion of an opinion of an opinion.' The final version is naturally optimistic. If a book has been found good enough for the firm to publish, it is merely human for individuals in the employ of the firm to take for granted that it is a very good book indeed. They may know little or nothing of the grounds upon which it was accepted.

These grounds may have been, in the main, other than literary, even when the book seems to fall within a literary category. For example: Suppose a novel written about a young Mormon whose career is made difficult, and interesting, by complications arising from his birth through polygamy. The publishers might accept it for some such reasons as these: (1) It is timely, because the question of polygamy has just come before the nation, perhaps for the last time; (2) there is nothing of this kind at present in the market; (3) the subject is treated so adriotly that the book ought to reach a large special audience of liberal Mormons as well as the general audience of citizens who have just been excited against Mormonism; (4) it is written by So-and-so, whose other novels have had such-and-such a sale; (5) it is creditable in point of form, with at least as good a chance of surviving the year as the average novel. It seems, indeed, to have some pretensions to literary merit.

As soon as the book is accepted, it becomes a part of this firm's stock in trade. It is advance-noticed and put through the press with a solicitude lively in proportion to the expectations of its sales. It grows to be an article of faith with the house, so that before it is fairly upon the market it may be figuring in advertisements as the literary feat of the year, decade, or century. There is no moral issue here. Modern methods of advertising do not prescribe, or permit, delicacy or accuracy of expression. It is the publisher's affair, if he chooses to stultify himself over his signature. So far as his utterance of opinion is

restricted to advertising space, it need not be challenged, either as to substance or as to form, except on grounds of taste. It is because the coarse method pays that, as Mr. Birrell says, publishers 'continue to extol the often secret charms of their kept authors with an enthusiasm almost indelicate.'

But the publisher's opinion fails to confine itself to advertising space; and it is at this point that his practice lays itself open to exception on other grounds than those of taste. As a dealer in works of art, he has, we have liberally admitted, no special obligations toward the public—unless, we may add, it be that he should be scrupulous to the utmost in fathering his positive recommendations. For the existence of the 'reading-notice' or 'literary note' as now employed by the publisher, no adequate apology has as yet been offered. These notes are prepared in the publisher's offices by specially detailed persons. They are put up in convenient form for direct insertion in the newspaper columns. There is nothing in them to suggest to the uninitiated that they are not the work of the editorial staff. Indeed, not a little ingenuity is expended upon giving them a casual flavor; and it is evident that their value for advertising purposes depends upon the inconspicuousness, to put it mildly, of their origin. The specific object in view is to call attention to a particular book, by a particular author, issued by a particular publishing-house. One or two of the parties in the enterprise commonly go unmentioned; this suggests an editorial indifference to the mere convenience of the publisher which is effective in producing the desired illusion.

Reading-notices are nominally of two kinds: those which give information, and those which express opinion. In truth, they shade imperceptibly into each other. The information notice in its best form gives statements of fact which may reasonably be expected to add to one's legitimate knowledge of an author or a book. One may find something dubious in the apparition of any paragraph of unpaid-for advertising made to look like a product of editorial industry or curiosity. But important news-items directly concern the public, and if the publisher is in a position to get such facts he is right to pass them on to the newspaper; he may even act as assistant editor as far as to word the items in question. They should possess some intrinsic importance. Too often they are statements of trivial fact framed for the sake of keeping the name of a man or a book before the public eye. 'The other day,' says Mr. Birrell, 'I read this announcement: "The memoir of Dr. Berry, of Wolverhampton, will bear the simple title, Life of the Rev. C. A. Berry, D.D." Heavens! what other title could it bear?' Such a note has comparative ingenuousness, at least. I have been assured by a person of experience that the more delicate successes in the art of reading-notice composition are due to skill in giving a statement of fact the effect of a criticism.

Here we approach what is evidently a question of elementary ethics rather than of elementary taste. Let us strain a point, and admit that for the statement of facts publisher and editor have a practical right to exchange good offices,—the publisher getting valuable advertising for nothing, the editor getting his columns filled for nothing, and the reader getting whatever he can for a consideration. Is it possible to extend our complaisance to expressions of critical opinion, the source of which is left, to say the least, equivocal? Publishers do not hesitate to admit that they set more value on the reading-notice than on regular advertising; the reasons for which fact are matters for consideration, but hardly for surmise. Probably there is no occasion for protest. We can only recognize the fact with regret that no trade, whatever its traditional associations and ideals, can now get on comfortably without some little trick warranted to extract that last indispensable drop of profit from a public which is, on the whole, well content to pay tribute whenever a creditable degree of skill is shown in the levy. H. W. Boynton.

COMMUNICATION.

HERBERT SPENCER ON DREAMS.

(To the Editor of The Dial.)

Among the many personal reminiscences leading the author into speculative inquiry, which render Herbert Spencer's 'Autobiography' so attractive to thoughtful readers, occurs this sentence in connection with the writer's occasional use of opium to induce sleep: — 'In ordinary dreams, thoughts which seem valuable or witty, turn out on awaking to be nonsensical or inane; but in morphia dreams there sometimes arise thoughts which would not discredit the waking state.' He then relates (vol. 2, pp. 205-6) a dream of the latter sort, which without being brilliantly witty is far more coherent than most unassisted dreams. Yet I think it may be capable of demonstration that the 'pipe dream' is, as a rule, far more wildly extravagant and absurdly nonsensical than the natural dream. At any rate, I venture to believe I can match the synthetic philosopher's morphia dream with a recent one of my own, experienced under natural conditions; but of course I cannot make a perfectly impartial comparison of the two. In my dream a college professor was examining in Roman history a student who persisted in mispronouncing proper names, as, — Rom-*u*-lus, Hann-*i*-bal, Calig-*u*-la (accent always on the penult). At last the professor lost patience. 'Young man,' said he severely, 'unless you take care you will Ci-*ce*-ro [see zero] as the result of this examination.' I should add that the student's blunders did not remain so clear in my memory, on awaking, as the professor's punning admonition; but that the unhappy youth had sinned against the rules of quantity I was left in no doubt. Thus I had to reconstruct the first part of my dream a very little; otherwise I have related it as it occurred. Perhaps some of your readers can give similar or better instances of dreams wherein the god of sleep has not made such fools of his devotees as it must be confessed, to our humiliation, he too often does. P. F. B.

Malden, Mass., Sept. 8, 1904.

The New Books.

Zola, Novelist and Reformer.*

The life of Zola by Mr. Vizetelly may naturally be regarded as the official English biography of the remarkable man, half Italian, half French, who won the attention of his epoch and finally forced criticism to take him as seriously as he took himself. It was the Vizetelly publishing house that brought out Zola in English translation; and the younger Vizetelly, the present biographer, was the novelist's trusted friend. He speaks with undoubted authority regarding the facts of Zola's career, and has obviously at his command far more material than he has cared to use. The book he has produced is in part satisfying, and in part not. In a clear and interesting way, the main facts of Zola's life are told; from the pages before him one can gain a perfectly definite idea of Zola the man. The book does not pretend to literary criticism, save in so far as criticism is often needed to explain details of the man's life; for Zola, of course, was essentially a writer, and his life-blood is in his books. There is, then, much explanation of general and special purposes of Zola's work, and the explanation is offered with candid enthusiasm. On the other hand, the book fails of being an adequate biography, partly because the writer is rather sparing of the minor personal details we have come to regard as our right in biography, partly because he has a thesis to prove — the essential morality of Zola and the failure of the English public to appreciate that morality,— and partly because he has not himself the artist's power of presenting his subject with due sense of proportion and of values. But over-emphasis reacts rather upon the writer than upon his subject: though one objects to the method, he must acknowledge that the writer has made his point. So if a certain didacticism leads Mr. Vizetelly to drive home with undue energy the fact that Zola was a most conscientious worker and a man of absolute devotion to his literary ideals, the reader after all is left with the correct notion in his mind; and this is no small matter. Mr. Vizetelly has no other charm of style than that of fluent sincerity, and he is handicapped by the fact that he holds a brief for his father's publishing-house, which took up Zola at a time when to publish Zola meant, as it happened, fine and imprisonment. But with all his drawbacks, the biographer has produced a volume which tempts one to the paradox that if the book is not definitive, it nevertheless makes a definitive book unnecessary.

We have before us, then, the life of a man who believed in the gospel of work, and who, having found out what he wanted to do, did the thing relentlessly. The Italian strain in Zola explains a great deal,— the man's insight, his large conceptions, his strong feelings, his tenacity. His career was one involving much hardship, the bitterness of neglect, the difficult search for the right medium of utterance, the antagonism of those who might have been his intellectual helpers, and, above all, the unyielding pursuit of the ideal. It was a career that closed in a moral triumph, a life that preeminently deserves study.

To begin at the beginning, it is no wonder that Zola should have believed in heredity, since he saw it at work in his own nature. The father, Francesco (afterwards François) Zola, was a Venetian who came to France about 1830. He was a military engineer, full of great projects for which he ceaselessly sought a hearing. If but few of his larger schemes came to maturity, it was doubtless because he was in advance of his time. Projects for the docks at Marseilles, for the fortification of Paris, were not accepted; but Mr. Vizetelly makes it fairly clear that the elder Zola's ideas have been wholly justified by time, while the plans that were used instead have proved inadequate. A project that ultimately succeeded was the 'Zola canal,' which supplies Aix with water. Intellectual capacity and untiring aptitude for work were the father's chief bequest to his son (born in 1840), for premature death left a family provided with but scant resources. The mother,— of the small tradesman class, one generation away from the sturdy peasantry,— sought to give a fitting education to her son, fatherless at the age of seven; while at the same time she did her best to protect her interests in the yet unfulfilled canal scheme. Unjust treatment was accorded her, and a life of struggle followed her failure to establish her claims.

Zola's earliest school-days were days of truancy; but from the boy's twelfth year, the college period in Aix reads like a Sunday-school story. All the important constituents are there: the widow's son, industrious and excellent above his classmates, winning prize after prize in an imposing series, showing ability in all directions, and being 'guided by one simple, self-imposed rule, a rule which he carried into his after-life, and which largely proved the making of him. He did not eschew play and other recreations, he did not spend interminable hours in poring over books, there was nothing "goody-goody" about him; but he

* Emile Zola, Novelist and Reformer. An Account of his Life and Work. By Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

invariably learnt his lessons, prepared his exercises, before he went to play.' More surprising than this is the choice at seventeen of a scientific course rather than a literary one, although the boy was now a maker of verse, and under the spell of Victor Hugo and of de Musset; and more surprising still is the fact that in Paris, whither his mother had removed in the vain hope of bettering the family fortunes, the former prize-winner, now on a scholarship at the Lycée of St. Louis, remained among the mediocre, and finally failed to win his degree. He was now twenty, discredited, and penniless; and after trying his hand at a clerkship in the customs at two francs a day, he went back to his literary attempts, mostly verse, and began a Grub-street existence. His mother had no longer enough income for two to live upon, and Zola lived alone, often in the winter,

'Fireless, shivering in bed, with every garment he possesses piled over his legs, and his fingers red with the cold while he writes his verses with the stump of a pencil. . . . His great desire when he awakes of a morning is to procure that day, by hook or crook, the princely sum of three sous in order that he may buy a candle for his next evening's work. At times he is in despair: he is forced to commit his lines to memory during the long winter night, for lack of the candle which would have enabled him to confide them to paper. . . . It was then, as he afterward told Guy de Maupassant, that he lived for days together on a little bread, which, in Provençal fashion, he dipped in oil; that he set himself to catch sparrows from his window, roasting them on a curtain rod; that he "played the Arab," remaining indoors for a week at a time, draped in a coverlet, because he had no garments to wear. . . . He often used to say in after-life that the only coat he possessed in that year of misery ended by fading from black to a rusty green. Thus, when he went hither and thither soliciting employment, he was very badly received. "I gathered that people thought me too shabby. I was told, too, that my handwriting was very bad; briefly, I was good for nothing. . . . Good for nothing—that was the answer to my endeavours; good for nothing—unless it were to suffer, to sob, to weep over my youth and my heart. . . . I had grown up dreaming of glory and fortune, I awoke to find myself stranded in the mire."'

A turn of fortune in 1862 gave Zola a small clerkship, at a hundred francs monthly, in the publishing-house of Hachette; and he felt that he was saved. He now managed to get some of his writing into the newspapers; and in 1864 a volume of short stories met with acceptance, not by Hachette, but by another house. The first real turn of affairs had now come; here are Zola's words:

'The battle has been short, and I am astonished that I have not suffered more. I am now on the threshold: the plain is vast, and I may break my neck crossing it; but no matter,—as it only remains for me to march onward, I will march.'

To finish his first novel, 'La Confession de Claude,' was the next thing to do; and incidentally he kept up a steady fire of newspaper criticism, earning perhaps two hundred francs a month by his pen. In 1865 'Claude' appeared, and Zola left Hachette's to devote himself entirely to writing. From now, until the days of the Dreyfus case, the story is mainly one of intellectual development and slowly improving worldly condition. It was not by any means all plain sailing: there were plays that were not accepted, ventures in art criticism arousing great partisan feeling, occasional serious diminutions in income; the earlier stories, though published, had not won their way; 'Thérèse Raquin' (1867) was the first real success.

Two years later, Zola entered into a contract to begin a series of novels dealing with the history of a whole family. In large measure, this 'Rougon-Macquart' series was his life-work; and it is highly characteristic of Zola that he completely finished the project, even though its final form included nearly twice as much as the original outline indicated. But the publisher's failure meant financial distress to the author, and postponement of the great scheme. Friends were made, and also enemies,—for Zola was outspoken in his literary criticism; and gradually the man made himself a place in the literary life of Paris. To the publisher Charpentier, Théophile Gautier, in speaking one evening of the young writers of the day, said: 'There is one among them who is very unlucky, and who is different from most of the others. You should admit him among your authors, my dear Charpentier. If I am not vastly mistaken, he possesses a touch of genius. His name is Emile Zola. Have you ever heard of him?' This little word of commendation turned out to be Zola's opportunity. Charpentier became his publisher, and the worldly battle was won at last. Zola was gradually coming to an understanding of the scope of such a series as that of the 'Rougon-Macquarts,' but in a special sense he perhaps hardly came into his own field until he wrote 'L'Assommoir.' This forced the issue. The vogue of the book, enormous for those days when a great sale meant actually interested readers, made it impossible to ignore the fact that the man had 'arrived.' Far from avoiding controversy, Zola invited it,—it made the vogue of his books greater, and his doctrine emerged into public attention. From this time forward, he had the centre of the stage. He finished at last his 'Rougon' series, and then projected new groups of novels, a didactic purpose becoming more and more evident as the years went on, until finally some of his work is but the form of fiction in the service

of a thesis. To discuss Zola's life during this period of his greatest success is to discuss his literary output, work by work; and this is out of the question here.

One comes now to Zola's share in the Dreyfus case. Mr. Vizetelly's account of this is full and adequate, presenting the facts fairly, it would seem, and arranging the material clearly. Zola's participation in the case was wholly impersonal: that is, he had no acquaintance with the Dreyfus family, but arrived at his conclusions from a sober study of the testimony that was accessible to him. Before he wrote the famous open letter to the President of the Republic, he had published in 'Figaro' a series of articles, temperately asking for a full inquiry. The clamor that ensued frightened the newspaper into stopping the articles. Zola then found a means of expression in pamphlets; and on becoming convinced finally that only some violent method could secure revision, he hit upon the plan of addressing a letter to President Faure, couching it in such words that for the honor of the nation the writer would have to be brought to trial and suffer the penalty of libel unless he could prove his charges. The matter is too recent to need recapitulation here; one may more fittingly compliment Mr. Vizetelly on his careful presentation of a rather intricate subject. That his explanation of Zola's attitude is correct admits of no doubt. The man was sincere and self-sacrificing, and events have shown that he was right.

Not the least interesting chapter in the volume is the one that tells in detail the story of the English publication of Zola. Mr. Vizetelly is speaking literally *pro domo sua,* and wins our sympathy, even if not our complete approbation. Here, however, and in the pages telling of a critical moral episode of Zola's life, Mr. Vizetelly protests too much, and not always with good taste; it would have been better to state the facts quietly and dispense with argument.

In the light of the full knowledge of Zola's life that this book gives, one gathers up anew his impressions of the man and the writer. One does not nowadays repeat Tennyson's word, 'the trough of Zolaism,' as a fair criticism; the man and his work are too significant to be dismissed with a contemptuous label. And yet, granting to the uttermost the moral purpose the author had in dealing with the horrors and uglinesses of life,— granting, as one easily may, that Zola wrote nothing for the sake of lubricity, and granting the right of literature to treat whatever is human,— the serious reader of Zola is likely to ask himself, What is the good of most of this? The portrayal of vice rarely proves a deterrent: many of Zola's books undoubtedly sold simply because they seemed indecent; and one may doubt their disclipinary effect upon the purchasers. Those readers, on the other hand, who could apprehend the moral purpose under the repulsiveness, were in the main in no need of the lesson as such. So the question comes back, as always, to this: Has the work been done with the artistic control that creates the thing we call beauty? Much, perhaps most, of Zola's work will not stand such a test. One wonders, after all, how much, from a literary point of view, Zola's indefatigableness was futile: there are many dull and many hateful pages to answer for in the novels; nor is it over-likely that the novels will last. But it was due to his self-discipline in holding to the purpose of his novels, that Zola rose to his opportunity and rendered France the greatest of services, accusing French militarism of its crime. It may well be that this man of letters will occupy a higher place in the history of France than in her literature.

MARTIN W. SAMPSON.

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.*

It is one of the good fashions in making books to furnish them not only with a serviceable index but also with bibliographies. Like the preceding volumes of the Cambridge Modern History, Volume VIII. contains long bibliographical lists. Would it not have been well to prefix to these an historical introduction,— a brief history of the histories of the Revolution, from Rabaut de St. Etienne's 'Précis' to Professor Aulard's 'Histoire Politique' or M. Jaurès' 'Histoire Sociale'? The Revolution was not one of those neutral events which a writer can describe without revealing himself. It was such a confused *mêlée* of prophetic ideals, deep-rooted habits, and ordinary passions, that its history has grown as men have grown, or as changes have come in literary forms or social theories. There has been a development in the conception of it capable of being treated historically, and which the 'general public' should understand, if this rather vague personage is to approach the subject intelligently.

When history is written on the coöperative plan, it must be difficult to distribute the material in such a way as to secure a sufficiently full consideration of special topics without drawing from the main stream too much of its

* THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Planned by Lord Acton, LL.D. Edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D., G. W. Prothero, Litt.D., and Stanley Leathes, M.A. Vol. VIII., The French Revolution. New York: The Macmillan Co.

force. In this volume the distribution has been made with good judgment, but one occasionally receives the impression that the writers have followed the programme too rigorously. Many things given their special setting in Professor Viollet's invaluable chapter on 'French Law in the Age of the Revolution' should be touched in the chapters on the Constituent, the Legislative Assembly, and the Convention; otherwise the importance of their work will be misconceived. Much the same may be said of financial affairs, described in a separate chapter by Mr. Henry Higgs. The 'General War,' the 'Naval War,' and foreign affairs prior to the 1795 treaties, are also, and necessarily, managed in special chapters, for each of these topics possesses a peculiar center of interest and its own line of development. At the same time the meddlesome policy of other states and their threats of war profoundly affected the course of the Revolution, and should be explained adequately in the general narrative even at the cost of some repetition. Mr. Moreton Macdonald, who writes on the Legislative and the Convention, should have conceded more to the menace on the frontier in his analysis of the origin of Revolutionary violence.

It is of more doubtful wisdom to divide, as is done here, the general narrative, — that is, in the main, the political history of the Revolution, — among four writers; for there is danger of a shifting of attitude which may confuse the reader. Of course such a division is explicable if it is suggested by the special researches of the writers themselves. MM. Lavisse and Rambaud, in the eighth volume of their 'Histoire Générale,' avoided the danger by assigning the whole to Professor Aulard, already distinguished for an unrivalled knowledge of the political history of the Revolution. In the present case, Mr. Macdonald's work on the later Assemblies is noticeably different in tone from Professor Montague's description of the Constituent; and the difference is not altogether accounted for by the fact that the subject becomes more repellent as the history of the Legislative and of the Convention proceeds. There is no such difference of tone or attitude between Mr. Fortescue's chapter on the Directory and Mr. Fisher's 'Brumaire.'

Among the noteworthy chapters of the volume are Professor Richard Lodge's 'European Powers and the Eastern Question' and the 'Extinction of Poland.' In the first he considers incidentally the earlier phases of Pitt's foreign policy described by Mr. Oscar Browning in a special chapter. His estimate of Pitt's influence is less emphatically eulogistic than Mr. Browning's; indeed, he seems to feel that the Emperor Leopold was the master diplomatist of 1790 and 1791. Equally noteworthy are Dr. J. H. Rose's three chapters on the foreign war after General Bonaparte becomes the principal figure. Although this is largely the same ground which he covered in his recent biography of Napoleon I., the new account is in no sense a repetition of the other. But for an occasional turn of phrase or identity of conception, it would be difficult to recognize the relationship of the two.

No part of the work succeeds better in giving just the facts necessary for an exact understanding of the matters in hand than Professor Montague's chapters on the Old Régime and the period of the Constituent. They show everywhere a careful consideration of the results of recent researches, — those, for example, upon the much-debated question of the amount of land held by the peasants. The facts are not poured out in confusing masses, but their nature is luminously characterized in a paragraph or two, each word of which is almost a summary. Although the amount of attention granted to the Old Régime is questionable, when it is remembered that another volume of the series is to treat the Eighteenth Century, these two chapters could ill be spared. In some respects they are superior to those on the Constituent. It is instructive to see in detail into what an *impasse* the government had blundered by 1788. Strong statesmanship was needed in order that the King might recover that leadership in the nation's affairs which so many of his ancestors had held. A 'business man's administration,' such as Necker could give, was not the remedy.

Many of Professor Montague's characterizations of men or of assemblies are remarkably suggestive. After a few words on Mounier, Malouet, and Sieyès, he introduces Mirabeau in this fashion: 'But these men were presently overshadowed by one who had no recommendations save genius and courage, whose reputation was not far removed from infamy, and who, though it was impossible to despise or difficult to hate him, was deeply distrusted by almost all his colleagues.' Perhaps the machinery of such a sentence glitters too much, but it would be hard to construct anything better embodying the situation of Mirabeau at the opening of the States General. It is followed by a sketch, two or three pages long, which brings the man and his aims before the reader, and in which there is not a stroke or a touch that seems superfluous. Equally satisfactory is this lucid summary of the function of the States General, which Professor Montague has just been comparing with the English parliament: 'What had been true at first of all mediæval parliaments remained true of the States General to the end. The deputies remained agents in relation to their electors,

petitioners in relation to the King,' etc. Of the National Assembly he acutely remarks, 'It contained many excellent members of committee, but very few statesmen, and to these it rarely listened. No wonder, therefore, that it should have made many good laws but have failed entirely to govern.'

In these chapters there are few defects to be noted. One would hardly suspect, however, from Professor Montague's description of the decrees of August 4, that they constituted rather a programme of reform than a comprehensive piece of legislation. It is only in Professor Viollet's chapter that the matter is adequately explained. Furthermore, Professor Montague does not make clear the relation between the controversy over a second chamber and that upon the royal vote. He gives the impression also that the 'suspensive' veto was a weak form of veto, whereas it might hold back a project of law from three to six years. Largely moved by the necessity of compressing his descriptions of events, he has not furnished a clear account of the origin of October 5--6. He has also fallen into the error, corrected by Viollet on a later page, of saying that the Constituent abolished slavery in the colonies. This was done by the Convention.

The middle period of the Revolution is not described by Mr. Macdonald in so satisfying a manner. The real difficulty is that he has no sympathy with the France of those fatal years. Before the conclusion of his final chapter on the Constituent, the note of disappointment in Professor Montague's writing had ominously increased, but his sympathy did not fail. One turns the page and feels an atmosphere of hostile criticism, full of condemnation, sometimes of contempt. Professor Montague, in more than a page of detail given to the machinery for the election of deputies, does not hint at anything sinister about this machinery; but Mr. Macdonald discovers that its complication was 'wanton and deliberate,'—'all a part of the Jacobin plan.' He continues: 'This over-elaboration of the electoral arrangements kept all busy men, — in other words, all respectable men, — from the ballot, and handed it over to idlers and vagabonds.' It is the tone of this statement, rather than its inconsistency with the fact that only tax-payers or 'active citizens' could vote, which is objectionable. The whole passage is a developed charge that the Jacobins used every device known in eighteenth-century English electioneering practice, and others less brutal.

The same unsympathetic attitude controls the brief characterizations of members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Convention. Brissot, for example, is the 'son of a pastry cook,' who, as a journalist and during his exile in England, had picked up a 'specious and subterranean knowledge of European politics,' enabling him 'to pose as a great authority on foreign affairs.' He further stigmatizes him as 'thoroughly insincere and self-seeking.' To malign Brissot is a literary diversion as old as the Revolution itself. It was good Jacobins like Camille Desmoulins who organized the tradition. From such judgments it is refreshing to turn to a letter written, after the execution of the Girondins, to Sir Samuel Romilly, by Etienne Dumont, one of Mirabeau's friends, who says he never liked Brissot as a politician, but that this did not prevent him 'from doing justice to his virtues, to his private character, to his disinterestedness, to his social qualities as a husband, a father, a friend, and as an intrepid advocate of the wretched negroes.'

Such a lack of sympathy leads Mr. Macdonald to the verge of misstatement. The 'destruction' of Lyons is an illustration. He intimates that 'a considerable portion of the city was destroyed.' But it was only ridiculous monsters like Collot d'Herbois who could poetize about a day when the passing traveller would discover on the site of Lyons only a few cottages, 'which the friends of equality shall dwell in, living happily on the benefits of nature.' The 'considerable portion' destroyed consisted of a few houses in the wealthy quarter of Bellecœur. The Convention in its decree expressly exempted public buildings, buildings devoted to industry, and the dwellings of the poor. Mr. Macdonald's explanations of the Maximum and of the function of 'representatives on mission' are scarcely more lucid or accurate. This is particularly unfortunate in case of the Maximum, which was a curious wholesale application of an economic practice familiar under the Old Régime.

The effect of the Revolution upon England and Europe, even upon the Balkan peoples, is succinctly described in a final chapter by Mr. G. P. Gooch. Unfortunately, nothing is said about the impression made in America. It is not a sufficient answer to say that this was precluded by the title of the chapter. The steady sympathy which the republican Americans, themselves lately revolutionists, felt for Revolutionary France, even after the execution of the King, is significant. They made a distinction between the essential Revolution and the deeds of the Robespierrist faction,— a distinction which some English and Continental critics, with latent aristocratic or monarchist prejudices, do not always succeed in keeping clear.

The twenty-five chapters of this volume, taken as a whole, impress one as a remarkably useful setting forth of the facts essential to an understanding of the Revolution. If they are

not equally successful in interpreting it in a large and sympathetic spirit as the tragic consummation of the long development of French institutions, this is probably due to the treatment of the middle period as a vulgar melodrama.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

AMERICAN EXPLORATION CLASSICS.*

The centennial of the Lewis and Clark Exploration of the Northwest is responsible for the increase of literature upon that subject which the year has produced, and is still to produce according to announcements of publishers. No other adventure into the wilderness changed so much of the United States domain from the unknown to the known, or made as much geography in the same time. The revival of interest in Lewis and Clark has served to call fresh attention to the accomplishments of other courageous spirits sent forth to spy out the land before the advance of civilization.

Few readers are possessed of a mind so prosaic or a circulation so sluggish as not to be moved by a good story of adventure. Hero-worship is almost second-nature when called forth by indomitable courage, physical hardship, or triumphant achievement. In the guise of fiction, adventure has played and will continue to play a large part as a motive in literature. When transformed into history by a lively imagination and a facile pen, it claims scarcely less attention. Yet many prefer to learn of adventures in neither of these guises, but to go direct to the original sources when they are available, and to read in the 'first person singular' the moving accidents by field and flood which befell the makers of continental trails.

To satisfy this class of readers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Company have prepared a series of reprints of personal descriptions of explorations under the title 'The Trail Makers.' The ten volumes constituting the series have been put into handy duodecimo shape, without reducing the type to an objectionable size. Reprints of the original maps also are given, with introductions and other useful addenda. Uniformity in style and care in details have produced a very attractive series.

The story of Coronado's expedition from Mexico into the region now occupied by Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas, is well known to writers and readers of the early Spanish history of the Southwest, but not to the American reading public at large. The expedition was made twelve years before the English explorations began on the Atlantic coast, and seventy years previous to any permanent settlement by that nation. It does not come into touch with the history of the United States, until the opening of the Santa Fé Trail and our territorial expansion disclosed its fruits in the province of New Mexico. This comparatively remote historical field will be made accessible to many readers by the volume entitled 'Coronado's Journey.' The official and private descriptions made by several of the participants have been taken from the Spanish archives and translated into English by Dr. George Parker Winship, who has added an excellent itinerary of the various Spanish expeditions in America. The foot-notes made by Mr. Winship are so useful that one wishes a similar attention had been paid the remaining volumes. Admitting that annotations are distracting and that 'editors' commonly over-annotate, the fact remains that in reprints treating of remote places and persons notes are valuable for the sake of identification. They would have materially increased the value of another volume in the series — a reprint of the voyages and travels of Daniel Williams Harmon, for twelve years connected with the fur companies of the Northwest. As a partner in the Northwest Fur Company and in charge of the company interests beyond the Rocky Mountains, he made these observations while leading the life of a white man among savages. The original was probably printed in 1820. This uncertainty of the date of original publication would have been cleared by the introduction of facsimiles of title-pages, as is done in some reprints.

The Lewis and Clark reprint occupies three volumes. A few pages containing an introductory sketch of the purchase of Louisiana, by Professor McMaster, are placed in the first volume. Otherwise, the introductions in the series are of minor merit. The Biddle edition of the Lewis and Clark papers is followed.

Two volumes are given to Alexander Mackenzie's Voyages to the Arctic and the Pacific oceans in 1789 and 1793. As the first European known to written history to cross the continent in its northern portion, Mackenzie's name will always be of interest. Having charge of the Northwest Fur Company's post at Detroit, and ordered to make explorations in the back country, he undertook the journeys, and wrote descriptions, which were first printed in London in 1801. He settled negatively the question, long in dispute, of the possible existence of a northwestern water-passage to the Pacific. While affording no such scientific information as characterized the accounts of Lewis and Clark, the observations of Mackenzie

* THE TRAIL MAKERS. Edited by John Bach McMaster. In ten volumes, comprising: Lewis and Clark's Journal, Mackenzie's Voyages, Colden's History of the Five Indian Nations, Butler's Wild Northwest, Harmon's Voyages and Travels, and Coronado's Journey. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

upon the natural history of the vast regions he traversed are of no small value.

Much more recent than these journeys, and made for quite a different object, was that of Sir George William Francis Butler, an officer of the British army stationed in Canada. Purely for the love of adventure, he traversed the vast solitudes lying between the northern forests and the barren lands. He passed along the Red River of the North to Lake Athabasca and along the Peace River to the Rocky Mountains, thence turning to the Frazer River. His account of the trip was first published in 1872.

There was need of a popular reprint of Cadwallader Colden's 'History of the Five Nations,' but why it was placed in a series on trail-makers is not easy to ascertain. Its publication in 1747 no doubt accomplished the object the writer had in calling British attention to the menace of the French on the northern border of their American colonies, and to the service the Five Nations would render if properly allied to the English and used as a barrier against the French. The history also served at the time to call forth an early, if not the first, attention of Europe to American letters. The author was a scholar and scientist, and his history is too valuable an authority on early North America to disappear by being allowed to drop from print.

EDWIN E. SPARKS.

A QUAKER PRINTER AND MAN OF ACTION.*

Those who have used John Bellows's excellent French pocket-dictionary,— and its users are legion,— will be pleased to learn that its compiler was much more than a lexicographer, that he was in fact the very last sort of man one would take to be a maker of dictionaries. That his tiny roan-bound, prayerbook-like 'Dictionary for the Pocket' was among the most highly prized volumes in Oliver Wendell Holmes's library, is probably known to many; but that he himself was one of the Autocrat's valued friends and correspondents is not so well known. With Senator Hoar also he was on the friendliest terms. It may be remembered that at the Harvard commencement of three years ago Mr. Bellows walked with the Senator (who was President of the Alumni Association) at the head of the procession, on his way to Sanders Theatre to receive his honorary M.A. degree. At that time he and Mrs. Bellows were paying a three-months' visit to America. Other friends in this country, especially among the Quakers (for he was one of them), he had in good number.

Born at Liskeard, Cornwall, in 1831, John Bellows early learned the printer's trade, and rose, when little over thirty, to be master of the foremost printing-house in Gloucester. But his business was allowed to absorb by no means all his energies. Humanitarian movements of many kinds appealed to him, and he was sent on numerous missions of mercy by the Society of Friends, in whose councils his weight and influence came more and more to be recognized and valued. Among his good works of this kind may be mentioned journeys to France in aid of the sufferers from the war of 1870, to Russia and the Caucasus in behalf of the Stundists and other persecuted sects, to Turkey for the purpose of helping the Armenians, and to St. Petersburg in the interest of the Doukhobors, whose emigration to Canada was in no small measure the result of his activity and generosity, other English Quakers acting with him. That he sought out Count Tolstoi in the course of these Russian missions, and that the two became warmly attached, goes without saying. Incidentally, it was work of this sort in foreign lands that made John Bellows feel the need of serviceable pocket dictionaries of the languages he had occasion to use. A visit to Norway had first suggested to him the compilation of a Norwegian dictionary; but he soon became convinced that a French one would be more generally useful. Hence the publication, after seven years of intermittent labor upon it, of the now familiar work that bears his name. As an antiquary versed in the Roman antiquities of Britain, and especially of Gloucester, John Bellows's fame was not confined to his own country. Foreign antiquarian societies elected him to membership and solicited his literary contributions. As a Liberal Unionist in politics, he exerted an influence that was handsomely acknowledged by Lord Salisbury. He was held in high esteem by his business associates, his friends both at home and abroad were many, his family life appears to have been all that heart could desire, and when death came, at seventy-one, nine children and a devoted wife surrounded his death-bed. This outline of his life is bald and meagre enough; but let us turn to some of his written and spoken utterances, and we shall perhaps catch a suggestion of the man's peculiar charm. Moral earnestness, fearless candor, a hatred of cant, a lively fancy, and a loving heart are what we shall not fail to discover in his always entertaining letters to wife, children, and friends. First, a passage from his wife's narrative will show the struggle he had to make before he could bring himself to a strict observance of Quaker customs.

'He never shrank from a course that he felt it right to take, because of the pain involved in it.

* JOHN BELLOWS. Letters and Memories. Edited by his Wife. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

He never chose the easier way. The change of dress was not so much of a trial to him as the change in speech; but, having made up his mind as to his right course, he never faltered, though at times the anguish of mind that he passed through was almost more than he could endure. He thought it necessary to explain to the work-girls under him the great change that had taken place in his outlook on life, and, that for the future he would have to address them in Quaker language, though he had a morbid dread of the manner in which this might be received. Those who knew him later can imagine the scene where he melted these rough girls to tears by his narrative. One of them, when he had finished, became spokeswoman for the rest, assuring him, with tears, that they hoped he would never shrink from doing and saying what he felt, in his conscience, to be right.'

Here are some suggestive passages from a letter to Oliver Wendell Holmes acknowledging the receipt of 'Over the Teacups':

'One mystery thy volume has set me further away than ever from solving: and that is, Where is the boundary between childhood and boyhood; or boyhood and manhood and [old] age? This I have never been able to find. . . . Only this very evening I was wheedled into an interlude from the "Teacups," by a deputation of four Gallios who care for none of these things, to entreat that I would "give them a chase." Seven-year-old put the request in a very low voice; for a "chase" in this house is forbidden by the mistress on the ground that it makes dust: it destroys the carpets: it leaves finger-marks on the walls: it tears the clothes: it upsets the furniture: with other high crimes and misdemeanors which are duly set forth in the manifesto that forbids chasing "indoors." . . . So, being obliged to go, I went; and once in the game, even five-year-old herself could not throw her heart and soul into it more entirely! Boy! Why, I never was more of a boy in my life! What boy in the whole world ever cared about carpets in the midst of a chase? And did I care one straw whether they were old sacks, or Cloth of Gold, or the High Priest of Mecca's prayer rugs, if by racing over them I could catch two of those hares at one hit? Why, here is a game older than Adam! The old hunting instinct of the cave-men, as a modern author has shown, came down to us by heredity; an instinct that has scores of times transformed me into a bear, under the dining-room table, and which only the counterbalancing force of civilized life kept from transforming me into an elephant after our chase was over just now — crawling into the room with three men on my back, and one leading me! I do not think that anything in this life has more puzzled me than this consciousness that the bound between boyhood and manhood

"Is marked by no distinguishable line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine."

The secret is this (?) that we go on adding to our existing ring of life, as the ammonites do with their spiral shells. We include all that has gone before; hence we can keep more fully in touch or in sympathy with children, than they can with us.'

The descriptions which his letters from southeastern Russia give of Caucasian scenery and people, and of the hardships and perils of travel in that wild region, are extremely interesting, but must not be spoiled by mutilation. From an account of a visit to Count Tolstoi and his family in Moscow, in 1893, illustrative passages may be taken.

'He was exceedingly glad to see me, and I felt bound up in him more than I can express. There are some things in which we see eye to eye; and others that I know to a certainty he is mistaken in, and which I would give much to open his eyes to. To-day, besides the conversation at his own house, he accompanied me for many miles over Moscow on foot and in the trams. . . . Little Ivan is five: his sister Alexandra, a most lovely child of eight. . . . The two little ones dragged me off, at this point, to the nursery, to shew me their toys and their brother's puppy. "An English pointer, Mr. Bellows." "What is his name?" "O, he has not got a name yet. You see it is — a little girl — and my brother would rather have a little boy: so it will be changed." Ivan's English is hardly so perfect as his sister's. It was delightful to see his earnestness as he strove after words to say what he wanted.'

In 1890, a newspaper account of the sufferings undergone by American cattle on their way to Europe so pained Mr. Bellows that he resolved to eat no more meat. Two years later he felt it his duty to abstain also from fish. In connection with this sensitiveness of conscience the following passages are of interest. The first is from a letter written to his wife from southeastern Russia; the second is from Mrs. Bellows's narrative.

'As to my interest in science during the journey, I get along excellently with my companions; for although they have not the same tastes, I am often able to interest them with some details. They are exceedingly nice and very unselfish: always trying to give me the most comfortable place, etc. As to food, we have got on all the better in the last few days for the fast of the Greek Church; for this leads to the Hotels and Restaurants having a sort of double menu: vegetarian for the "orthodox." I conclude to discontinue fish: for I could not kill them myself; and if I cannot kill, I will not let others kill for me. That the most robust health and strength can be maintained without eating flesh is shown by the porters of Tiflis, who are practically vegetarians.'

'During his visit to St. Petersburg in 1892 he was dining one evening with a gentleman, who enquired of him if he had been at a certain ball on the previous evening, and if he had seen such and such a play. To these enquiries John Bellows had to reply in the negative; and, further, that he had never been to a ball or to a theatre in his life. This statement was so astounding to his host that he laid down his knife and fork, looked fixedly at him, and exclaimed: "You never go to balls, you don't go to the theatre, you drink no wine, and you eat no meat; then do tell me if your life is worth living at all!" But it was not on such things as these that John Bellows depended for his happiness; and yet it would have been hard to find anyone who got more keen enjoyment out of life than he did: certainly no one was more interested in every phase of it, from the spiritual welfare of a nation to the passing amusement of a child.'

In his visit to this country, the Quaker from Gloucester was especially interested in Philadelphia and the people he met there. As a philologian he noted local pronunciation and

idioms. He recognized Cornish words and intonations in the speech of some Pennsylvanians. 'They say, for instance, a house is *torn* down (which is *not* English!) They have told me, when I have once or twice spoken in their meetings, they have been struck with my tone being much nearer their own than that of English Friends generally is!' The book reveals many of John Bellows's lovable traits. So used was he to picking up solitary foot-passengers when he was driving alone, that his horse often embarrassed him by stopping whenever a pedestrian was overtaken. On one occasion Mr. Bellows persisted in bringing a pleasant visit to a close on a fixed day, although urged to stay and desiring to stay to attend a picnic, because he had promised a poor boy in London that he should carry his bag if he would meet a certain train; and there was no means of arranging a postponement with the boy. The lesson to be learned from John Bellows's life may best be indicated in his own words referring to diversities of belief but the same spirit.

'In going through life, no two of us have precisely the same path to tread. Yet we cannot contemplate the step by which another soul has overcome the world, without being helped in our own, though different, path to the same end. If we are in a right state of mind, we shall be in sympathy with such a man, notwithstanding that the truths which were the principal ones he was called to contend for, may not, at present, even be shown to us at all. Unity of spirit does not lie in holding the same views of things, or learning the same outward lessons; but in loving and cherishing the truth in whatever direction it is made manifest to us.'

Tolerance toward all was repeatedly preached by this most tolerant of men. A better acquaintance between nations, be held, would lead to that international tolerance which would make war impossible. 'Even individually,' he adds, 'if we experience dislike toward a person, such a feeling lessens as we come to know him more closely, and enter into his trials and sorrows: for it is impossible to hate even a wicked man if we know *all* about him.' He might well have summed this up in his favorite French: 'Tout comprendre c'est tout pardonner.'

The book does credit to its printers,— Messrs. Max and William Bellows, sons of John,— as well as to its compiler. Some of its misused terms, however, as applied by an Englishman to things in America, are amusing. The Massachusetts legislature is called a Parliament, and the close of its annual session is referred to as a prorogation. The Old South Church figures as the Old South Chapel. The writer speaks of driving up the side of Lake Wachusett to the hotel at its summit, evidently meaning Mount Wachusett. But taken all in all, we shall not soon chance upon a more thoroughly wholesome, helpful, entertaining, and instructive biography than this account of the life and labors of John Bellows. PERCY F. BICKNELL.

PROBLEMS OF THE AMERICAN CITY.*

Our most kindly foreign critic, Mr. James Bryce, told us twenty years ago that the one great failure of American politics was municipal government. The statement was not challenged at the time, as it was the popular opinion of the American people, who confessed, with chagrin or indifference, that in American cities democracy had failed.

During the last two decades we have witnessed an amazing change. Municipal government has grown more efficient and less corrupt, while national and state governments have in many instances grown less efficient and more corrupt. To-day the hope of democracy is in the city, as one cannot doubt who reads Dr. Wilcox's book with the attention it deserves. The author has had a wide range of experience, both as student and municipal reformer; not the least of his advantages having been that of participating in the recent struggle of Grand Rapids for civic righteousness. Dr. Wilcox states this problem in democracy in a logical and scientific manner, indicating the significance of the growth of cities; the place which industry occupies in determining the conditions of self-government; the fundamental importance in the city of the street and the public utilities; the dependence of citizenship upon civic education, the control of leisure, and coöperation; the significance of local organization, and the importance of municipal home-rule. The investigation concludes with a practical discussion of municipal finance and a suggested programme of civic effort.

The great merits of the book are an appreciation of the difficulties and possibilities of democratic administration, and a minute knowledge of the details of civic life. The author is equally sound in his discussion of the vexed problem of regulating vice, the immense possibilities of the public schoolhouse or other civic centre, the relative importance of mayor and council, executive and legislative functions, and the value of modern democratic devices, such as the initiative referendum, proportional representation, and the recall. The author is thorough-going and courageous in his democracy. He says:

'It is fitting that in the study of city conditions and municipal government in the United States we should strive to comprehend the relation existing between democracy and this marvellous phenomenon, the city, looming so large upon our horizon and dominating more and more our whole political, industrial and social life. Democracy has not been fully tested, and its record of achievement is such that we, of modern days, believe its ultimate failure would mean the failure of progress itself. To us the right of every man to count for what he is really worth has come to be an essential part of the

* THE AMERICAN CITY. A Problem in Democracy. By Delos F. Wilcox, PhD. New York: The Macmillan Co.

justification of life. We look upon the egregious blunders of our cities and listen to Mr. Bryce's oft-repeated dictum about the "one conspicuous failure" among our institutions, and still maintain that what we need is not less democracy but more.

'We see that the experiment of democracy must be begun over again under the changed conditions of industrial and social life, and that in the new experiment cities must take the lead. That thus far democracy has failed to justify itself in the cities of America is commonly believed. Yet [illegible] in the nature of the case the richest field for democracy and in them the principle of political co-operation may be carried furthest. If the people prove themselves worthy of political power, municipal institutions will surely lead the van in the political progress of the world.'

The book is so valuable that it would seem ungracious to point out minor flaws, were it not that they can be remedied in the subsequent editions. Dr. Wilcox occasionally takes liberties with his English, misleading the reader by failing to use words in their current significance. The chapter on 'The Control of Leisure' deals not only with recreative institutions, but discusses (with much acumen, it must be admitted) gambling, prostitution, and public baths. 'Municipal Insurance' is a term which covers the fire and police departments, boiler inspection, tenement houses, and pure water, — giving a rhetorical twist to a term which technically applies to the municipality's protection of its own property. The chapters on 'Civic Education' and 'A Programme of Civic Effort' are satisfactorily described in the titles; but '*Civic* Coöperation' is a phrase used to describe *municipal* activities in another chapter. These defects are worthy of notice only because they are anomalous in the pages of a writer with such a fund of information and such clear vision as the author of 'The American City.'

CHARLES ZUEBLIN.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN RETROSPECTIVE.*

So abundant has been the literature on money and monetary history during the past decade that a writer who ventures to-day to enter this field must feel confident that he has either something very important to say, or else the power of presenting his materials in a way peculiarly fascinating to the reader, if he hopes to secure a wide audience for the message he brings. Judged by this standard, Mr. Hepburn's 'History of Coinage and Currency in the United States' is not likely to run through many editions. The author is perhaps right in his belief that 'there is no one work of convenient size and popular character covering the history of the coinage and currency of the United States, with data and details in chronological order, available as a book of reference,' though Professor Dewey's 'Financial History of the United States' fulfils the first part of this expressed need in an admirable manner. As a 'book of reference,' Mr. Hepburn's volume certainly has value, though it may be suggested that for this purpose the first part of the title would appeal more to sober students of the subject than the more aggressive second part which appears on the back of the volume. It is to be feared that the book can not make clear its claim to be 'a work of popular character,' for Mr. Hepburn's history is for the most part a colorless one, and the author's style is not such as to make up for this lack of critical comment.

The earlier chapters, on the Coinage System, are chiefly a recital of well known events, without much attempt to point out their significance. The author gives an interesting explanation of the reason why the legal ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted in 1834-37, when the ratio between silver and gold was changed from 15 to 1. The ratio to which most European bimetallic countries adhered was 15½ to 1, and this was also not far removed from the market ratio; but Mr. Hepburn asserts that Congress knowingly undervalued silver, hoping thereby to draw to this country gold from Central and South America, as well as to retain the output of the new gold-mines then being opened up in North Carolina and Georgia. Benton, Calhoun, and John Quincy Adams all supported the new ratio; and the above explanation indicates that in so doing they believed that they were in fact establishing the gold standard. Such indeed proved to be the case, since the coinage of silver dollars practically ceased from that date.

In his review of the history of State Banking between 1837 and 1849, the author has brought together and summarized the researches of several essayists; and this is one of the best and most readable portions of his book. He attributes the partial failure of the New York Safety-fund system at this time to the fact that the fund was made applicable not only to the note circulation but to all the indebtedness of the banks, and is unwilling to believe that these failures point to any defects in the Safety-fund system of protecting note holders.

Mr. Hepburn gives to Mr. Windom, by implication at least, the credit for having originated the Silver-purchase act of 1890, since he regards the so-called Sherman act as merely

* HISTORY OF COINAGE AND CURRENCY IN THE UNITED STATES, and the Perennial Contest for Sound Money. By A. Barton Hepburn. New York: The Macmillan Co.

A HISTORY OF THE GREENBACKS. With Special Reference to the Economic Consequences of their Issue, 1862-65. By Wesley Clair Mitchell. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE. By Anthony W. Margraff. Chicago: Fergus Printing Company.

Congressional tinkering with the Windom measure. In this connection, Secretary Windom himself comes in for this somewhat doubtful compliment:

'He would no doubt have favored the soundest system of money had it been politic to do so, but it was not, in his judgment, wise to fly in the face of the people. Few men could have so skilfully devised a plan calculated to satisfy the silver advocates, the Greenbackers, the gold men, and the inflationists, as well as those who favored contraction.'

In a work like the present one, written by a man who has himself been actively engaged in administering the laws of which he treats, our chief interest is in his opinions concerning the efficiency of legislation for current needs. Mr. Hepburn gives us such a summary of his views in the last twenty pages of his text; and, though we read them with interest, and with due respect for the authority with which they are presented, it cannot be said that they reveal anything that is strikingly new or wholly convincing. Bimetallism he considers to be a moribund issue; but he fears that in times of business stagnation the existence of the large silver coinage in our currency may prove a menace which can only be guarded against by continuing a large Treasury surplus into which the silver may be thrown. The danger is increased by the presence of the Greenbacks; but, on the other hand, it is lessened by the need for this currency in every-day transactions, and for bank reserves. The Sub-treasury system receives, of course, its due share of criticism for producing a monetary stringency whenever the Federal revenues are largely in excess of expenditures, and there is presented once more the banker's plan of salvation, — the deposit of the government funds in the banks of reserve cities. We are also reminded that a bank currency based on bond security will always be non-elastic, and that both security and elasticity can be secured by means of a Safety-fund system, and by a guarantee fund provided by means of taxation. The experiences of the German Reichsbank and of the Canadian banks are relied upon for proofs of this latter assertion.

The character of Mr. Mitchell's 'History of the Greenbacks' will be appreciated when it is stated that it has already taken rank as the standard treatise on this interesting and important epoch of our monetary and financial history. Not only is the investigation thorough and well-nigh exhaustive for the period it covers, but, aside from the rather tedious analysis of the statistics of wages and prices, the matter is presented in an attractive style. The significant fact which is revealed by the author's account of the conditions at the opening of the war is that the low credit of the government at this time, of which the apologists for the Greenback legislation have made so much, was not due to inability to get revenue so much as it was to Secretary Chase's determination not to resort to taxation as a means of carrying on the war. It seems also to have been demonstrated that the $150,000,000 loan of 1861 was not the cause of the suspension of specie payments, as has often been averred; for Mr. Mitchell shows that the banks were not seriously inconvenienced by this demand, since the disbursements of the government were so rapid that the specie soon returned to the banks. It was Secretary Chase's annual report showing a disappointing condition of the government finances, coupled with the uneasiness caused by the Trent affair, which produced the panic in the New York markets and compelled suspension.

The plea of necessity which was potent in producing the legal-tender acts, and which has been accepted as an excuse by many a writer since that time, is here shown to have had force only in so far as it reveals the unwillingness of Congress and of the Secretary to sell bonds for what they would bring in the open market. In this connection it is well to remember Mr. Fessendon's answer to those who claimed that the government ought not to pay over six per cent for money. 'Money in the market,' he replied, 'is always worth what it will sell for. It is an article of merchandise, like anything else; and the government has no reason to suppose, unless it can offer much better security, that it should get money at a better rate than anybody else.'

The economic consequences of the Greenback legislation can be only briefly alluded to; and, indeed, the full consequences cannot be realized from the history of these four years, as the author well recognizes. It is not surprising, of course, to learn that gold and silver coins disappeared from circulation, except in California, where there was a deep-seated prejudice against all forms of paper money; but it does cause some wonder to find that the smaller coins, even those of nickel and bronze, were hoarded and commanded a premium. This premium was due, in the first instance, not to the high specie value of these coins, but to the great need for small change which resulted from the disappearance of the small silver coins. The 'shinplasters' were soon called into requisition to supply this deficiency.

The history of the Greenbacks does not, in Mr. Mitchell's opinion, tend to strengthen the position of the quantity theorists. A lengthy study of the fluctuations in the value of the currency leads him to the conclusion that 'the quantity of the Greenbacks influenced their specie value rather by affecting the credit of the government than by altering the volume of the circulating medium.'

The author's elaborate treatment of the movement of wages and prices during the war cannot be described here, nor can we devote space to his criticism of the materials with which he has had to deal, and the use of them by earlier investigators. We must content ourselves with the statement that his analysis and conclusions support the commonly accepted theory that changes in the value of the currency are more quickly reflected in the movements of prices than in those of wages. This means that the wage-earners during the Civil War paid, on account of the Greenbacks, a currency tax for the support of the war equal to 'perhaps a fifth or a sixth of real incomes.' In reality, however, this can hardly be said to have been a tax, since the benefits accrued not to the government but to the employers, who found their profits swelled by the fact that prices rose more rapidly than wages. To a slight degree, the position of the wage-earner was rendered less serious by a rise of rents less rapid than the rise of prices. The final effect of the Greenbacks noted by Mr. Mitchell is the increased cost of the war due to this legislation. He calculates this additional expense to have been $791,000,000, while the addition to the war-debt due to the use of paper money was in the neighborhood of $589,000,000. This is a more conservative statement of the situation than has been furnished by the estimates of earlier writers.

Mr. Margraff's book on 'International Exchange' is not one which lends itself easily to the reviewer's art, since it is the author's purpose not to give a systematic presentation of the theory of foreign exchange, but rather 'general practical information' of especial value to bankers and exporters and importers. The text is accordingly of a descriptive and explanatory character, discussing such subjects as foreign bills of exchange, letters of credit, foreign banking systems, arbitrage, gold exports and imports, and the monetary systems of foreign countries. The matter is clearly presented, without any waste of words, and would prove interesting and instructive to a much wider circle of readers than that for which it is primarily intended. M. B. HAMMOND.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A delightful biography of Miss Edgeworth.

Timely to the newly awakened interest in Irish literature, which is gradually broadening to include more than modern mysticism, comes another volume in the 'English Men of Letters' series (Macmillan) upon Maria Edgeworth. It is appropriately written by her distinguished country-woman, the Hon. Emily Lawless. Miss Lawless explains that all Miss Edgeworth's other biographies have been English, with the result that the purely Irish side of her writings, and their influence in Ireland itself, have been pretty much neglected. It is upon her attention to these matters, and her use of some hitherto unpublished letters, that the author relies for novelty and interest in a field already well explored; but in reality it is her own personality that gives the greatest charm to her work,— her quick humor, her strong power to vivify a situation or a character, her gift of lively narration, her command of fine nervous English. It is as a very loveable woman, rather than as a successful authoress, that Miss Edgeworth interests her biographer; and she certainly draws a delightful picture of Maria in her father's home, with its bewildering succession of wives and its seventeen children. There was little opportunity for solitude there, between children and Richard Lovell Edgeworth's theories; but this did not disturb Maria. She wrote apparently just as she did dozens of other things in the busy day's round, and submitted her work to her father exactly as she would have submitted any other household affair to him. Miss Lawless has more sympathy for Mr. Edgeworth than some previous commentators, although she admits that he did his worst for Maria by blunting her never strong imagination and insisting upon the moral issues of every tale. She wonders how he even let the utterly un-moral 'Castle Rackrent' escape his censorship. This she considers not only by far Maria's best book, but the best story that ever came out of Ireland. The friendship with Scott, and the exchange of visits between Abbotsford and Edgeworthstown, form one of the most interesting episodes of Miss Edgeworth's later life. Altogether we feel that Miss Lawless fully proves her point,— namely, that Miss Edgeworth, though not of course in the first rank as a writer, stands in what is perhaps quite as enviable a position as 'one of the very pleasantest personalities to be met with in the whole wide world of books.'

Some new Biblical plays.

For some years past, the Biblical play has held the stage of public attention and commercial success when the play of contemporary setting and current thought has often had but a brief and inconspicuous life. The latest addition to the growing fund is Miss Florence Wilkinson's 'Two Plays of Israel' (McClure, Phillips & Co.). The longer of them, 'David of Bethlehem,' is the work of several years, and is said to be the first of the recent plays concerned with that subject. There seems to be some possibility that it will be seen on the stage, Mr. E. H. Sothern having bought the dramatic rights to it some years ago. The second play in the volume is entitled 'Mary Magdalen,' and is much less considerable, in various respects, than its companion. In Biblical plays, as in the case of all stories that belong to the common fund of history and tradition, the thread and dénouement of the story are virtually known in advance. This places an extra burden on the new interpreter, since the appeal of narrative interest can no longer be paramount.

Phillips and D'Annunzio, Crawford and Boker, had but the slender thread of Dante's story from which to weave their delicate and extensive fabric of dramatic texture. The charm and virtue of each play lay in the individual vitality which each author poured into the meagre mould of fact. Miss Wilkinson has proved inadequate to accomplish with noteworthy success this most difficult feat of dramatic art. In 'David of Bethlehem,' the structure itself is not well mortised; the constituent parts are not in themselves well poised. The incidents and situations designed to hold the spectator are seldom powerfully dramatic, smacking more of stage craft than of dramatic art. The diction in many places is absurdly inappropriate. Such sentences as 'Ay, a good dream for them as find it good, but a bad dream for some others' by the witch whom Saul consults, 'It do so, Lady Michal, and that puts me in mind of my herbs for Hurai' by the old gardener in Act. II., and other like expressions, suggest the idea that David Harum's vernacular has remained unchanged from the time of David until our own day. The second of the two plays, 'Mary Magdalen,' is pitched more in a key of poetry than the other, and contains passages that are not devoid of beauty. But from the dramatic standpoint, the play has one fatal flaw. The crucial moment, the decision at the crisis, is lamentably weak, because there is no suggestion that the controlling motive in that decision has a profound physical, moral, or spiritual basis and cause, as in the case of 'La Samaritaine' or 'Mary of Magdala.' Although this play is freer from verbal and phrasal incongruities than its predecessor, it is hard to forgive Miss Wilkinson for accrediting Philip, the Tetrarch, with the coinage of such a nineteenth-century word as 'crassly.'

The story of chamber music.

Mr. N. Kilburn, in a prefatory note to 'The Story of Chamber Music' (imported by Scribner), asks the question as to which of the great forms of musical composition we would plead for in case all the rest were doomed to destruction. 'Music for the orchestra, with its vivid colours, its strength and delicacy; the vast range of choral music; works for the organ, that huge modern plexus of pipe and reed,— these and others no doubt have strong claims on our musical affections. But, if forced to such a choice, it is certain that many a musician would, without hesitation, pledge himself to uphold the claims of chamber music; for who can measure the almost infinite variety and charm which it affords, and that too with the slenderest means?' The term chamber music, strictly speaking, embraces compositions in the form of duets, trios, quartettes, and other larger combinations, for strings (i. e., violins, violas, 'cellos, and double basses), and for wind instruments, both with and without the pianoforte. In the treatise mentioned, the author has traced the beginnings of chamber music, which originated very early in the sixteenth century, and follows minutely the development of this class of composition, to which nearly all great composers have contributed their share. Regarding the present-day tendency, Mr. Kilburn laments that many chamber works are written too much in orchestral style, and that there has arisen an inclination on the part of some composers to make this form express more than it seems naturally fitted to do, to introduce the programme idea into chamber music — such as Raff's Op. 192, 'Die Schöne Müllerin,' and Smetana's 'Aus meinem Leben.' The present volume is undoubtedly the most complete work on the subject extant, and is the result of painstaking research and study. A chronological and biographical appendix adds to its value.

French romantic writers of the last century.

The translation of 'Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature,' the great critical work of Dr. Georg Brandes, goes on apace. We have already reviewed the first three volumes of this translation, and the fifth now appears from the press of the Messrs. Macmillan,— the fourth, on 'Naturalism in England,' having been for the moment postponed. The subject of this fifth volume is 'The Romantic School in France,' thus forming the necessary sequence to 'The Reaction in France,' which is the subject of the third volume. The history now proceeds, after a recapitulation of the political and social conditions, the influences domestic and foreign, that shaped the generation of 1830, to discuss at length the work of Nodier, Vigny, Hugo, Musset, George Sand, Balzac, Beyle, Mérimée, Gautier, and Sainte-Beuve. These ten authors have one or more chapters each (Balzac and Mérimée no less than six apiece), and their work is discussed upon the broadest historical and philosophical basis. Three or four closing chapters sum up the period, gathering up the loose ends of the discussion, and supplying matters 'overlooked and forgotten' in the preceding chapters. This volume is probably the ablest section of the great critical work to which it belongs. The author's closing words describe the French romantic school as 'the greatest literary school of the nineteenth century,' and his treatment fairly makes good the claim, showing, as it does, how in all directions, this influence 'revitalised style,' and 'insinuated itself as a fertilising power into the science of history, as an inspiring power into politics.' The volume is throughout written con amore, and displays, if possible, deeper insight and firmer grasp than its predecessors. It is indispensable to the serious student of modern literature.

A book on 17th century manners.

'Social Life under the Stuarts' is the title of a rather amorphous volume written by 'Elizabeth Godfrey' and imported by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. Upon examination, the Stuarts prove to be the first two Kings of that name, and the social life includes anything relating to the manners and customs of the upper classes, from gossip, dress, and amusements in town and country, to such weighty matters as science, art, music, literature, and religion. Practically this volume is a continuation of a previous one on the home-life of the same period, only that its scope is slightly broader. As before, the material is

drawn chiefly from the letters, memoirs, and diaries which best mirror the private life of the time,— George Herbert, Izaak Walton, Lady Brilliana Harley, Herrick, Endymion Porter, and Evelyn, being a few of the authorities oftenest quoted. With such heterogeneous subject-matter, little unity is possible, except that the writer tries to limit her outlook to that of the cultured man or woman of the day. The result, since the book wholly lacks distinction of style, is rather overpowering; but as a reference work, putting into accessible and fairly popular form a good deal of hitherto unobtainable material, as well as some more familiar, it will fill a niche in many libraries. As citation is generally made verbatim, accuracy is of course ensured. Twenty illustrations from old prints and engravings form one of the most interesting features of the book.

Literature of the Dark Ages.

After much delay, a new volume has been added to the series of 'Periods of European Literature' (Scribner). It has for its subject 'The Dark Ages,' and thus comes first in the chronological order, although it stands as ninth in the order of publication. When we say that it is the work of Professor W. P. Ker, little need be added by way of praise. The brilliant and accomplished author of 'Epic and Romance' has hardly an equal among English scholars in this field, and the present work is probably the best of the entire series. As was to be expected, the author has given much attention to early Teutonic literature—Icelandic in particular,—treating of Old English in somewhat less detail by virtue of the fact that it is more familiar to the class of readers for whom this work is designed. The longest of the five chapters into which the book divides, nevertheless, is necessarily devoted to the Latin writings of the period covered, and here also we find displayed a thorough scholarship and a clear method of presentation. The treatment of Celtic poetry, although upon a closely restricted scale, is also satisfactory. Throughout the work, the author keeps in mind the interrelations between the several branches of the investigation, and fuses the disparate elements of his subject-matter into some degree of unity. In a word, he is successful in illuminating the darkest literary recesses of the centuries under discussion, and at the same time he contrives to give a touch of fresh interest to the dullest phases of his theme.

Memorial volume to Clarence King.

The late Clarence King had a genius for friendship, as is attested by the memorial volume recently prepared by his friends, and published by the Messrs. Putnam for the Century Association. His literary baggage was of the slightest, for we may hardly describe as literature his geological papers or his work done for the Government survey of the Fortieth Parallel; but his personality seems to have made the deepest kind of an impression upon his associates. One volume bearing his name — his 'Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada' — may indeed be fairly described as belonging to literature, and has recently been given the honors of a new edition. The slight but charming sketch called 'The Helmet of Mambrino,' published in the 'Century' magazine, is also literature, and occupies the place of honor in the present memorial volume. But the greater part of the volume is given up to personal contributions embodying reminiscences of its subject. That these papers are highly readable is sufficiently attested by the names of their writers, among whom are included Messrs. John Hay, W. D. Howells, Henry Adams, John La Farge, E. C. Stedman, W. C. Brownell, Edward Cary, and D. C. Gilman. A formal biography by Mr. R. W. Raymond, some memorabilia by Mr. James D. Hague, and a technical paper on King as a geologist by Mr. S. F. Emmons, complete the contents of this interesting and beautifully-printed book. There are also a number of illustrations, mainly portraits of King at various ages and in various surroundings.

Rossetti as an English Man of Letters.

If Mr. Arthur Benson's volume on Rossetti in the 'English Men of Letters' series (Macmillan) has very little of the fascination belonging to other biographies of the poet-painter, the absence of this quality is deliberate. Mr. Benson gives hearty assent to the statement that Rossetti's life has been treated by previous biographers 'too much in the Pre-Raphaelite manner.' Vast masses of detail have been presented, interesting in themselves but obscuring the central figure; and the morbid and decadent elements of Rossetti's character have been emphasized almost to the exclusion of his brave and genial manliness. No doubt this is quite true, and perhaps nobody could have written a brief and business-like biography of Rossetti, treating him as an English Man of Letters, any more satisfactorily than Mr. Benson has done. In his biographical chapters, readers of the Memoir, the Letters, and the Diaries will feel a certain lack of environment and atmosphere, a dimness of outline, a cautious verbal accuracy, that leaves them cold where they were wont to be most enthusiastic. Equally painstaking and far more satisfactory are the expository chapters dealing with the poems, translations, and pictures. Mr. Benson is a keen analyst, an appreciative and illuminating critic. For the facts about Rossetti and a clear presentation of his work one need not go further than this volume, whose disappointments are, after all, probably inevitable.

History of the beginnings of Music.

To trace a history of the beginnings of music, from the vague researches of antiquarians, and from personal investigations of rock carvings, paintings, marbles and sculpture, papyri and parchments, etc., has been the laborious task of Mr. Hermann Smith in 'The World's Earliest Music' (Scribner). As music is bound up with the manners and lives of peoples and nations, its courses of development cannot rightly be judged apart from geography, ethnography, and history. The author of the present work has devoted a long life to his subject, especially to the instruments that made the music, their construction and scientific bearings and relations, practically and experimentally; thus it has happened, as he him-

self points out, that many advantages seldom combined have favored the pursuit of the investigations discursively related in the present volume. To those students of music who give to the art most sincere and earnest thought, Mr. Smith's work will undoubtedly appeal, as similar works have appealed before. A sequel to the present book is contemplated, to be entitled 'Our Musical Inheritance.'

BRIEFER MENTION.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn's little book on 'The Masters of English Literature,' published by the Macmillan Co., might find use as a school text-book, but its aim is rather to enlist the interests of readers, particularly young readers, in the subject for its own sake, when not considered as a form of taskwork. Mr. Gwynn writes pleasingly and intelligently about the 'obligatory authors,' as he calls them, the authors of whom 'no educated man in the English-speaking world can afford to profess entire ignorance.' The book is not overweighted with learning, and is agreeably diversified by the introduction of representative extracts from the authors considered.

The group of recent French writers who have turned their attention to the study of English literature have a faculty of finding interesting subjects which our own critics and historians seem to miss. The latest illustration of this proposition is offered by Dr. A. Barbeau's 'Une Ville d'Eaux Anglaise au XVIIIe Siècle' (Paris: Picard), further described as a study of 'La Société Elégante et Littéraire à Bath sous la Reine Anne et sous les Georges.' No one has done just this thing before, and M. Barbeau has now done it so well, basing his work upon so extensive an examination of source-material, that we fancy no one will be likely to try to better his example. The elaborate bibliography and index add greatly to the value of this interesting and scholarly production.

'Chinese Made Easy,' by Messrs. Walter Brooks Brouner and Fung Yuet Mow, is a publication of the Macmillan Co. We doubt very much the possibility of making the Chinese language really 'easy,' but this handsomely-printed book will be a boon to students who are forced to acquire Chinese for missionary or mercantile purposes. It has been printed in Leyden, and the last page is the first. Professor Herbert A. Giles contributes a preface, and assures his readers that whoever masters the contents of the book 'will find himself well advanced on the road towards a good acquaintance with the Chinese language.'

The Progressive Printing Co., New York, publishes in a limited edition a thin volume of 'Gedichte von Georg Sylvester Viereck,' prefaced by a critical appreciation from the hand of Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn. Herr Viereck is a young man of twenty, born in Munich of German-American parentage, and since 1897 a student in the schools of this country. His work is certainly remarkable, and we have read with interest every line of his volume. It has color, passion, music, and imagination. It is verse shaped by the German influence of Heine and the English influence of Mr. Swinburne — not always to wholesome effect, we regret to say. One of the poems, at least, carries the expression of sensualism beyond what is permissible, and others are morbid in tendency. But we repeat that the work is remarkable, and promises much for its author's future.

NOTES.

A new and revised edition of the old morality play, 'The Life and Repentaunce of Marie Magdalene,' edited by Prof. Frederic Ives Carpenter, is announced by the University of Chicago Press.

It seems that the late Augustus C. Buell, at the time of his death last summer, had just completed an elaborate biography of Andrew Jackson, and the work will be published by Messrs. Scribner during the coming month.

A new edition of 'Barnes' Popular History of the United States,' revised to date, and including illustrations of the Panama Canal and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has been prepared by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.

An edition for school use, of Tocqueville's 'L'Ancien Régime,' is published by Mr. Henry Frowde. Mr. G. W. Headlam is the editor, supplying an English introduction and notes to the French text and notes of the author.

An illustrated edition of 'The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell' and 'Deborah's Diary,' with an introduction by the Rev. W. H. Hutton and drawings by Messrs. John Jellicoe and Herbert Railton, is among the recent importations of the Messrs. Dutton.

'British Poets of the Nineteenth Century' is the title of a work, to be published at once by Messrs. Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., designed to supply in a single volume all the material required by students in school courses devoted to English poetry of the nineteenth century.

A new and enlarged edition of 'The Study of Henry Esmond,' designed as an aid to the proper appreciation of Thackeray's novel, has just appeared in the 'Study-Guide Series,' prepared and published by H. A. Davidson. This useful series will be issued from Cambridge, Mass., in the future, instead of from Albany as heretofore.

The H. W. Wilson Co. issues 'The Constitutions and Other Select Documents Illustrative of the History of France, 1789-1901,' as chosen and translated by Professor Frank Maloy Anderson. The selection is comprehensive, filling over six hundred pages, and will be found of great usefulness by students of modern history and political science.

'Japan Described by Great Writers' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is a compilation recently made by Miss Esther Singleton. It deals with the various aspects of the country; its physical features; its customs and industries. The selections are interesting and the book as a whole furnishes one with an easy and convenient means of learning what Pierre Loti, Sir Edwin Arnold, and other writers of lesser note have had to say about Japan.

'The New Star Chamber and Other Essays,' by Mr. Edgar Lee Masters, is sent us by the Hammersmark Publishing Co. It is a collection of forcibly written essays upon political subjects, containing much sound doctrine upon imperialism and the dangerous present centralizing trend in our government. We regret that the effect of this excellent writing should be marred by the excessive radicalism evoked by other subjects, and by an occasional intemperance of statement.

Following the recent assignment of the Lothrop Publishing Company comes the announcement that the entire assets and good-will of this corporation have been purchased by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, and that the business of the two houses will be combined under the title of The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. The affairs of the new corporation will be under the direction of Mr. War-

ren F. Gregory, for the past six years manager for Messrs. Lee & Shepard. The two houses concerned in this amalgamation have always made a distinct speciality of books for the young, and their combined resources will now give them the strongest list of juvenile literature offered by any house in the trade.

Lovers of the Brownings and of Italy will hardly fail to welcome the forthcoming volume entitled 'Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings,' in which Mrs. Anna B. McMahan has brought together the poems of Mr. and Mrs. Browning having to do with the art and history of Florence. Numerous illustrations from photographs and an introduction by the compiler are included in the volume, which will be published early next month by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co.

Two volumes of considerable interest to students of American literature are included in Messrs. Scribner's Autumn list. One of the two is a biographical, critical, and illustrative treatment of the 'Literary Leaders of America,' prepared by Mr. Richard Burton. The other is a 'History of American Literature,' by Prof. Barrett Wendell and Mr. C. N. Greenough,—a revised and abridged adaptation, for the use of high schools and colleges, of Prof. Wendell's well-known 'Literary History of America.'

The prevailing interest in American historical sources finds new expression in a series projected by the A. Wessels Co., under the editorship of Mr. Rufus Rockwell Wilson, to comprise annotated reprints of the most valuable and interesting items of rare Americana. The first three volumes, now nearly ready, consist of Andrew Burnaby's 'Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America, 1759-1760,' William Heath's 'Memoirs of the American War,' and a revised and enlarged edition of W. W. Canfield's 'Legends of the Iroquois.' The volumes will include so far as possible fac-similes of the original illustrations and maps, and will be issued at a moderate price.

The Thirteenth International Peace Congress will be held in Boston the first week of October. Judging from the preliminary announcements already made, the gathering will be one of exceptional importance. The foreign delegates certainly form a distinguished company, including, among many others, such eminent persons as Sir John Macdonell, Mr. Gustave Hubbard, M. Charles Wagner, Count Albert Apponyi, the Bishops of Hereford and Ripon, Mr. W. R. Cremer, Professor Quidde, M. Emile Arnaud, Professor Langlois, Dr. Adolph Richter, and the Baroness von Suttner. Among the distinguished Americans who will take part in the programme are Messrs. Andrew D. White, John Hay, and Oscar C. Straus. Reduced rates are offered by nearly all the railways.

The 'Letters from an American Farmer' which was published in London more than a century ago by J. Hector St. John Crèvecoeur, has been, if not exactly a forgotten book, at least an unduly neglected one. The work certainly deserves the resuscitation that has now been given it by Messrs. Fox, Duffield & Co., who have made a handsome reprint of the original London edition. Professor W. P. Trent, in his 'American Literature,' first revived our interest in this book, and he now writes an introduction for the edition, which has otherwise been prepared by Mr. Ludwig Lewinsohn. The editor has also done what he could to reconstruct the life of the author, but the facts preserved concerning him make only a meagre showing. There is an appendix of letters written by and about him to no less a personage than Benjamin Franklin.

Announcements of Fall Books.

Herewith is presented The Dial's list of books announced for publication this Fall,—as usual the earliest comprehensive and classified information given to the public regarding the important forthcoming books of the present season. Entry is here made of more than twelve hundred titles, representing the season's output of sixty leading American publishers. The list has been prepared from advance information secured especially for this purpose. All the books entered are presumably new books — new editions not being included unless having new form or matter; and, with a few necessary exceptions, the list does not include Fall books already issued and entered in our regular List of New Books. While no attempt has been made to include titles as titles merely, regardless of their significance or interest to our readers, yet it is believed that no really important book is missing from this list. Some of the more interesting features of the list are commented on in the leading editorial in this issue of The Dial.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Autobiography, Memories, and Experiences of Moncure Daniel Conway, 2 vols., illus.—Bits of Gossip, by Rebecca Harding Davis. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Recollections and Letters of General Lee, by Captain Robert E. Lee, illus. in photogravure, etc., $2.50 net.—A Belle of the Fifties, memoirs of social and political life at Washington and the South, 1853-66, by Mrs. Clay of Alabama, gathered and edited by Ada Sterling, illus. in color, etc., $2.75 net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Ralph Waldo Emerson, poet and thinker, by Elisabeth Luther Cary, illus. in photogravure, $3.50 net.—Heroes of the Nations series, new vols.: Wellington, soldier and statesman, and the revival of the military power of England, by William O'Connor Morris; Constantine the Great, the re-organization of the Empire and the triumph of the Church, by J. B. Firth; illus., each $1.35 net.—Heroes of the Reformation series, new vol.: Thomas Cranmer, the English reformer, 1489-1556, by Albert Frederick Pollard, illus.—The Great Frenchman and the Little Genevese, trans. from Etienne Dumont's "Souvenir sur Mirabeau" by Lady Seymour, illus., $2.50 net.—Marjorie Fleming, the story of Pet Marjorie, together with her journals and letters, to which is added Dr. John Brown's tale of Marjorie Fleming, illus. in color, etc. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Forty-Five Years under the Flag, by Winfield Scott Schley, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., illus., $3 net.—My Literary Life, by Madame Adam (Juliette Lamber), with portraits, $2.50 net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

An Irishman's Story, by Justin McCarthy, illus., $2.50 net.—Reminiscences of Peace and War, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, illus.—English Men of Letters series, new vols.: Adam Smith, by Francis W. Hirst; Jane Austen, by H. C. Beeching; Sydney Smith, by George W. E. Russell; Thomas Moore, by Stephen Gwynn; Mrs. Gaskell, by Clement K. Shorter; Andrew Marvell, by Augustine Birrell; each 75 cts. net.—Memories of a Hundred Years, by Edward Everett Hale, new edition in 1 vol., with 3 additional chapters, illus.—The Making of an American, by Jacob Riis, new and cheaper edition. (Macmillan Co.)

Thackeray in the United States, by Gen. James Grant Wilson, 2 vols., illus., $12.50 net.—Life of Honoré de Balzac, by Mary F. Sanders, with frontispiece, $2. net.—Behind the Footlights, by Mrs. Alec Tweedie, illus., $4. net.—The American Jurists series, edited by Harry Alonzo Cushing, first vols.: Thomas M. Cooley, by Henry Wade Rogers; William Pinckney, by John Bassett Moore; each $2. net.—Modern English Writers series, new vol.: Browning, by C. H. Herford, $1 net.—The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton, told in part by herself and in part by W. H. Wilkins, new and cheaper edition in one vol., illus., $3.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Emile Zola, novelist and reformer, an account of his life, work, and influence, by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly, illus., $3.50 net.—Memoirs of a Martyr King, being a detailed record of the last two years of the reign of Charles I., compiled by Allan Fea, illus. in photogravure, etc., $30 net.—A Later Pepys, the correspondence of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., Master in Chancery, 1758-1825, edited by Alice C. C. Gaussen, 2 vols., illus., $7.50 net.—Life and Letters of Robert Stephen Hawker, sometime vicar of Morwenstow, by his son-in-law C. E. Byles, illus., $3.50 net.—Crown Library, new vols.: Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, edited by Beatrice Marshall, new edition; Jane Austen, her homes and her friends, by Constance Hill, new edition; illus., each $1.50 net. (John Lane.)

History of Andrew Jackson, by Augustus C. Buell, 2 vols., illus., $4 net.—Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century, by Sidney Lee, with portraits.—Memoirs of Madame Du Barry, by H. Noel Williams, illus. in photogravure, $7.50 net.—Literary Lives series, new vols.: John Bunyan, by W. Hale White; Coventry Patmore, by Edmund Gosse; illus., each $1 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The True Henry Clay, by Joseph M. Rogers, illus., $2 net.—French Men of Letters series, edited by Alexander Jessup, Jr., first vol.: Balzac, by Ferdinand Brunetière, with portraits, $1.50 net.—Recollections of General Early, edited by Senator John W. Daniel, illus., $2. net.—The Life of Thomas H. Benton, by William M. Meigs, illus., $2. net.—Ivan the Terrible, by Waliszewski, $3.50 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Life and Letters of Mandell Creighton, late Bishop of London, edited by Mrs. Creighton, 2 vols., with portraits.—Aubrey de Vere, a memoir based on his unpublished diaries and correspondence, by Wilfrid Ward, with portraits, $4.60 net.—Three Generations of Fascinating Women, by Lady Russell, illus.—An Artist's Love Story, told in the letters of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Sally Siddons, and others, 1798-1903, edited by Oswald G. Knapp, M.A., illus. in photogravure, etc.—The Adventures of King James II. of England, by the author of "A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby," illus. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Lights of Two Centuries, by Edward Everett Hale, illus., $1.50.—George Eliot, by Mathilde Blind, new illustrated edition, with supplementary chapters and bibliography by Frank Waldo and G. A. Turkington, illus., $1.25.—Laura Bridgman, Dr. Howe's famous pupil and what he taught her, by Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall, new popular edition, with portrait, $1.50. (Little, Brown & Co.)

The Courtship of Queen Elizabeth, by Martin Hume, with portraits, $3.50 net.—Contemporary Men of Letters series, new vol.: Swinburne, by George Edward Woodberry, 75 cts. net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Imperator et Rex, William II. of Germany, by the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress," illus., $2.25 net. (Harper & Brothers.)

Life, Letters, and Travels of Father De Smet, by Captain Hiram M. Chittenden and A. T. Richardson, 4 vols., illus., $15 net. (Francis P. Harper.)

Life of Shakespeare, by William J. Rolfe, Litt.D., illus., $3. (Dana Estes & Co.)

William Shakespeare, his family and friends, by C. I. Elton, edited by A. H. Thompson, with memoir by Andrew Lang, $4. net.—The Creevey Papers, edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, new edition in 1 vol., illus., $4. net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

Lives of Great Writers series, with introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie, first vols.: In the Days of Chaucer, by Tudor Jenks; In the Days of Shakespeare, by Tudor Jenks; each illus. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Herbert Spencer, by Josiah Royce, with a chapter of personal reminiscence by James Collier, $1.25 net. (Fox, Duffield & Co.)

Dames and Daughters of the French Court, by Geraldine Brooks, illus., $1.50 net.—Richard Wagner, by Nathan Haskell Dole, illus., 50 cts. net.—Emerson, and Raphael, by Sarah K. Bolton, each illus., 50 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

HISTORY.

Original Journals of Lewis and Clark, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, regular edition, 8 vols., illus., $60. net; large-paper edition, 14 vols., illus., $150. net; edition de luxe, 14 vols., illus., $375. net.—The League of the Iroquois, by Lewis Henry Morgan, thoroughly revised by Herbert M. Lloyd, with many additions, illus. in color, etc., $5. net.—Jacques Cartier, Sieur de Limonlieu, his voyages to the St. Lawrence, 1534-6, and allied documents, trans. from the original manuscript, with memoir, notes, etc.—A History of Scotland, by Andrew Lang, Vol. III., $3.50 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Lahontan's New Voyages to North America, an exact reprint of the English edition of 1703, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D., 2 vols., illus., $6. net; limited large-paper edition, $18. net.—Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, reprinted from the edition of 1811, with introduction by James K. Hosmer, LL.D., and index, illus., $3.50 net; limited large-paper edition, $9. net.—A Short History of Oregon, compiled by Sidona V. Johnson, illus., $1. net.—History of Negro Servitude in Illinois and of the Slavery Agitation in that State, 1719-1864, by N. Dwight Harris, illus., $1.50 net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

The United States, 1607-1904, a history of three centuries of progress in population, industry, commerce, and civilization, by William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes, in 10 parts, Parts I. and II., 1607-1774.—Story of the Nations series, new title: The Story of the United States, by Edwin Earl Sparks, 2 vols., illus., $2.70 net.—Breaking the Wilderness, the story of the conquest of the far West, by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, illus., $3.50 net.—History of the Civil War in the United States, 1861-1865, by W. Birkbeck Wood, A.M., with maps and plans.—A History of the Parish of Trinity Church, New York, by Morgan Dix, S.T.D., Part IV., completing the work, illus., $5. net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

London in the Time of the Tudors, by Sir Walter Besant, illus.—History of the United States, from the Compromise of 1850, by James Ford Rhodes, Vol. V.—A History of the United States, by Edward Channing, LL.D., Vol. I., From the Beginnings to 1660.—The Declaration of Independence, an interpretation and an analysis, by Herbert Friedenwald, Ph.D.—The Pathfinders of the West, by Agnes C. Laut, illus.—The Napoleonic Empire, by R. M. Johnston, 2 vols.—Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius, by Samuel Dill, M.A.—The Holy Roman Empire, by James Bryce, new edition, revised and largely rewritten, with additional matter.—Mediæval Towns series, new vols.: Avignon, by Ellen Marriage; Canterbury, by Dr. S. Evans and F. B. Goldney; Ferrara, by Ella Noyes; Ravenna, by Edmund G. Gardner; each illus.—A History of Columbia University, 1754-1904, by various writers. (Macmillan Co.)

A History of the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century, by Marcus R. P. Dorman, M.A., Vol. II., illus. in photogravure, $4. net.—A Conspiracy under the Terror, by Paul Gaulot, illus., $1.25 net.—Historical Tales series, by Charles Morris, new vols.: The United States, second series, and Spanish America; each illus., $1. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

The Trail Makers series, new vol.: The Journey of De Soto, from Florida to the Mississippi, told by the gentleman of Elvas and other contemporaries, edited by Prof. Edward G. Bourne, $1.—Battles of the American Revolution, a military history, by Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, new edition, $3. net.—Barnes's Popular History of the United States, new revised edition in 2 vols., illus., $5. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846, a series of annotated reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, descriptive of the aborigines and social and economic conditions in the middle and far West, during the period of early American settlement, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, to be complete in 31 vols., illus., Vols. VI. to X. to appear this fall, per vol. $4. net.—The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898, edited and annotated by Emma Helen Blair, A.M., and James Alexander Robertson, Ph.B., with introduction and additional notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne, Vols. XVII. to XX., illus., per vol. $4. net.—Historic Highways of America, by Archer Butler Hulbert, Vols. XIII., and XIV., the Great American Canals; Vol. XV., The Future of Road-making in America; Vol. XVI., Index to Series; illus., per vol., $2.50 net. (Arthur H. Clark Co.)

Source Books of American History, edited by Rufus Rockwell Wilson, first vols.: Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America, 1759-1760, $2. net; Memoirs of the American War, by William Heath, $2.50 net; Legends of the Iroquois, by W. W. Canfield, new and enlarged edition, $1.50 net. (A. Wessels Co.)

Documents relating to the French Revolution, May, 1788-September, 1791, edited by L. G. Wickham Legg, M.A., 2 vols.—The Policraticus of John of Salisbury, edited by C. C. J. Webb, M.A., 2 vols.—The Domesday Boroughs, by Adolphus Ballard, B.A., with plans.—Cain Adamnain (Lex Adamnani), edited from the Bodleian MS. by Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.—Industrial Organization in the 16th and 17th Centuries, by G. Unwin, M.A. (Oxford University Press.)

A History of the Colony of Victoria, from its discovery to its absorption into the Commonwealth of Victoria, by Henry Gyles Turner, 2 vols.—Illustrations of Irish History and Topography, mainly of the 17th century, by C. Litton Falkiner, with maps.—A Fight to a Finish, by Major C. G. Dennison, $1.50 net. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Old South Leaflets, new titles: John Eliot's Daybreaking of the Gospel; Horace Mann's Education and Prosperity; Mary Lyon's Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary; Elihu Burritt's Congress of Nations; Autobiography of Peter Cooper; Memorial to the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1843, by Dorothea L. Dix; The Founding of Hampton Institute, by S. C. Armstrong; Old Jersey, by George E. Waring, Jr.; each 5 cts.; also bound volume VI., including nos. 126 to 150, $1.50. (Directors of Old South Work.)

The Evolution of the U. S. Constitution and History of the Monroe Doctrine, by John A. Kasson, LL.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Imperial Vienna, an account of its history, traditions, and arts, by A. S. Levetus, illus., $5. net. (John Lane.)

Indian Fights and Fighters, 1866-76, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, illus., $1.35 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton, edited by C. E. Norton, 2 vols., with portraits.—Compromises, by Agnes Repplier, $1.10 net.—The Amateur Spirit, by Bliss Perry, $1.25.—Routine and Ideals, by Le Baron R. Briggs.—Journalism and Literature, and other essays, by H. W. Boynton, $1.25 net.—The Queen's Progress, and other Elizabethan sketches, by Felix E. Schelling.—Traditions of the Skidi Pawnee, edited by George A. Dorsey, illus., $6. net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

The Correspondence of William Cowper, edited by Thomas Wright, 4 vols., $15. net.—Recreations of an Anthologist, by Brander Matthews, $1. net.—Essays, by Frank Moore Colby, $1.20 net.—The World of Fashion and of Letters at Bath under Queen Anne and the Georges, from the French of A. Barbeau, illus. in photogravure, $3.50 net. —A History of Criticism, by George Saintsbury, Vol. III., completing the work, $3.50 net.—More Notes from Underledge, by William Potts, $1. net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Letters from the Holy Land, written by Ernest Renan to his friend M. Berthelot, trans. by Lorenzo O'Rourke, with portraits, $2. net.—How to Study Shakespeare, by William H. Fleming, fourth series, $1. net.—A Few Remarks, by Simeon Ford, new edition, with added chapters and portrait, $1. net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature, Clark lectures delivered at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1902-3, by Barrett Wendell, $2. net.—Literary Leaders of America, by Richard Burton, Ph.D.—The Italian Poets since Dante, by Hon. William Everett, LL.D. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Wampum Library of American Literature, edited by Brander Matthews, first vols.: American Short Stories, selected and edited by Charles Sears Baldwin; American Literary Criticism, selected and edited by William Morton Payne; American Familiar Verse, vers de société, selected and edited by Brander Matthews; each $1.40 net. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Lectures and Essays, by the late Alfred Ainger, M.A.—The Principles and Progress of English Poetry, by Charles Mills Gayley and C. C. Young.—The Early Writings of Montaigne, by Grace Norton, 2 vols.—Lectures on Greek Literature, delivered in America, by S. H. Butcher.—An Abridged History of Greek Literature, by Alfred and Maurice Croiset, authorized translation by George F. Heffelbower, A.M.—Classical Echoes in Tennyson, by Prof. W. P. Mustard.—Corneille and Racine in England, by Dorothea Canfield.—The Versification of the Cuaderna Via, by John D. Fitzgerald. (Macmillan Co.)

Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings, a selection of the poems of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning dealing with Florence, its art and history, edited by Anna B. McMahan, illus., $1.40 net; large-paper edition, $3.50 net.—Farmington, memories of a boyhood in a Pennsylvania village, by Clarence S. Darrow, $1.50. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

The Younger American Poets, by Jessie B. Rittenhouse, with portraits, $1.50 net.—The Golden Windows, a book of fables for young and old, by Laura E. Richards, new popular edition, illus., $1. (Little, Brown & Co.)

Thackeray's Letters to an American Family, hitherto unpublished, with introduction by Lucy W. Baxter, $1.50 net. (Century Co.)

Russian Literature, by Prince Kropotkin, $2. net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Some Literary Remains of Rim-Sin (Arioch), King of Larsa, about 2285 B. C., by Ira M. Price, 75 cts. net.—Plutarch as a Source of Information on the Greek Theatre, by Roy Caston Flickinger, 50 cts. net. (University of Chicago Press.)

The Touch of Nature, by Augustus M. Lord, illus., $1. net.—John Gilley, by Charles W. Eliot, 60 cts. net.—A Book of Daily Strength, compiled by V. D. Davis, $1.20 net. (Am. Unitarian Association.)

Shelburne Essays, by Paul Elmer More, first series. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Journal of Tryphena Ely White during the year 1805, illus., $1. net.—Oriental Aphorisms, by Emily Palmer Cape, 75 cts. net. (Grafton Press.)

The Science of Life, an essay, by John Oliver Hobbes, 50 cts. net.—Wisdom Series, new vol.: The Wisdom of Robert Louis Stevenson, leather, $1. net. (Scott-Thaw Co.)

The Pomps of Satan, essays, by Edgar Saltus, $1.25. (A. Wessels Co.)

The Dream of the Rood, edited from the MSS. by Albert S. Cook, Ph.D. (Oxford University Press.)

The Lost Art of Reading, by W. Robertson Nicoll, 30 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

The Dream of Dante, by Henry F. Henderson, 60 cts. net. (Jennings & Graham.)

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Musa Verticordia, by F. B. Money-Coutts, $1. net.—William Shakespeare, pedagogue and poacher, a drama, by Richard Garnett, $1.25 net.—Blanchefleur, the Queen, an epic, by Ashmore Wingate, $1. net.—Selected Poems of John Davidson, $1.25 net.—Super Flumina, angling observations of a coarse fisherman, $1. net. (John Lane.)

Miriam, or The Sin of David, by Stephen Phillips.—Poems and Plays, by W. B. Yeats.—Songs of Motherhood, by E. J. H. (Macmillan Co.)

Lyrics of Joy, by Frank Dempster Sherman.—The Playtime Hours, by Mary Thacher Higginson, $1. net.—From the Garden of Hellas, trans. by Lilla Cabot Perry, new edition, $1.25. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Music, and other poems, by Henry van Dyke, $1. net.—A Parody Anthology, compiled by Carolyn Wells, $1.25 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Collected Poems of Bliss Carman, limited edition, 2 vols., with photogravure portrait, $10. net.—Delilah, a play, by Grace Constant Lounsbery, $1.25 net. (Scott-Thaw Co.)

Cassia and Other Verses, by Edith M. Thomas, $1.50.—Four Days of Gold, by Harriet Prescott Spofford, $1.—Poems, by Hildegarde Hawthorne, $1.—A Pageant of Life, by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., $1.25.—Interludes, by Philip Becker Goetz, $1.25.—Poems, by Aloysius Coll, $1.50.—Echoes, by Elizabeth H. Rand, $1.25. (Richard G. Badger.)

The Greek Poet, an anthology, edited by Nathan Haskell Dole, $2.—The Hundred Best English Poems, selected by A. L. Gowans, 35 cts.—Songs from the Dramatists, edited by Brander Matthews, text of Robert Bell, 35 cts. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

The Place of My Desire, and other poems, by Edith Colby Banfield, $1.25 net.—The Fires of St. John, a drama, by Herman Sudermann, trans. by Charlotte Porter, illus., $1.25. (Little, Brown & Co.)

The Star of Bethlehem, a miracle play, by Prof. Charles Mills Gayley, illus., $1. (Fox, Duffield & Co.)

Little Folks down South, by Frank L. Stanton. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Love Poems of Three Centuries, 1590-1890, compiled by Jessie O'Donnell, new edition, 2 vols., with frontispiece, flexible leather, $2.50.—The Heart's Quest, a book of verses, by Barton Grey. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Semiramis, and other plays, by Olive Tilford Dargan, $1.25 net. (Brentano's.)

Last Days of Lincoln and Lyrical Sketches, by John Irving Pearce, Jr., illus., $1.50. (Laird & Lee.)

The Light on the Hills, an anthology of sacred poetry, compiled by C. C. Albertson, $1. net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

FICTION.

The Last Hope, by Henry Seton Merriman, illus., $1.50.—The Undercurrent, by Robert Grant, illus., $1.50.—Christmas Eve on Lonesome, and other stories, by John Fox, Jr., illus. in color, $1.50.—The Golden Bowl, by Henry James, $1.75.—The Food of the Gods, by H. G. Wells, $1.50.—The Soldier of the Valley, by Nelson Lloyd, illus., $1.50.—A Divorce, by Paul Bourget, $1.50.—Dialstone Lane, by W. W. Jacobs, illus., $1.50. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

A Ladder of Swords, by Gilbert Parker, illus., $1.50.—The Lady of Loyalty House, by Justin Huntly McCarthy, $1.50.—Nostromo, a tale of the seaboard, by Joseph Conrad, $1.50.—Jess & Co., by J. J. Bell, $1.25.—Love in Chief, by Rose K. Weekes, $1.50.—The Flower of Youth, by Roy Rolfe Gilson, $1.25.—The Georgians, by Will N. Harben, $1.50. (Harper & Brothers.)

Traffics and Discoveries, by Rudyard Kipling, $1.50.—Old Gorgon Graham, being more letters from a self-made merchant to his son, by George Horace Lorimer, illus., $1.50.—The Clansman, by Thomas Dixon, Jr., illus., $1.50. —Guthrie of the Times, by Joseph N. Altsheler, illus., $1.50.—The Seeker, by Harry Leon Wilson, illus., $1.50.—Tobiah Tales, by U. L. Silberrad, $1.50.—Diane, a romance of the Icarian settlement on the Mississippi, by Katharine Holland Brown, with photogravure frontispiece, $1.50.—The Eagle's Shadow, by James Branch Cabell, illus, $1.50.—Nancy's Country Christmas, and other stories, by Eleanor Hoyt, illus. in color, $1.50.—The Hills of Freedom, by Joseph Sharts, illus., $1.50.—Freckles, by Gene Stratton-Porter, illus., $1.50. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Beverly of Graustark, by George Barr McCutcheon, illus. in color, $1.50.—God's Good Man, by Marie Corelli, $1.50. —The Flight of a Moth, by Emily Post, illus., $1.50.—The Belle of Bowling Green, by Amelia E. Barr, illus., $1.50. —Hearts in Exile, by John Oxenham, with frontispiece, $1.50.—The Betrayal, by E. Phillips Oppenheim, illus., $1.50.—The Loves of Miss Anne, by S. R. Crockett, with frontispiece, $1.50.—Tommy and Co., by Jerome K. Jerome, illus., $1.50.—The Farm of the Dagger, by Eden Phillpotts, illus., $1.50.—The Revelation of Herself, by Mary Farley Sanborn, $1.50.—A Box of Matches, by Hamblen Sears, with frontispiece, $1.50.—The Heart of Happy Hollow, by Paul Laurence Dunbar, illus., $1.50.—Beatrice of Venice, by Max Pemberton, illus., $1.50.—The Letter D, by Grace Denio Litchfield, $1.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

The Affair at the Inn, by Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater, and Allan McAulay, illus., $1.25.—Trixy, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, illus., $1.50.—The Apology of Ayliffe, by Ellen Olney Kirk, $1.50.—Biddy's Episodes, by Adeline D. T. Whitney, $1.50.—The Private Tutor, by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., $1.50.—The Reaper, by Edith Rickert, $1.50.—Off the Highway, by Alice Prescott Smith, $1.50.—Heroes of the Storm, by William D. O'Connor, $1.50. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Before the Crisis, by F. B. Mott, $1.50.—A new novel by Lieut. Bilse, $1.50.—Helen of Troy, N. Y., by Wilfrid Scarborough Jackson, $1.50.—Widdicombe, a story of the Devon moors, by Miss Wilcocks, $1.50.——Constance West, by E. R. Punshon, $1.50.—A New Paola and Francesca, by Annie E. Holdsworth, $1.50.—The Specialist, by A. M. Irvine, $1.50.—Sir Bevill, a romance, by Rev. Canon Arthur Thynne, illus., $1.50.—Helen Alliston, by the author of "Elizabeth's Children," $1.50.—The Mani-

toban, by H. H. Bashford, $1.50.—The Fishers, by J. Henry Harris, $1.50.—Charms, by the Earl of Iddesleigh, $1.50.—Peterkins, the story of a dog, trans. from the German of Ossip Schubin by Mrs. John Lane, illus., $1. net. (John Lane.)

Double Harness, a novel of married Londoners, by Anthony Hope, $1.50. —The Brethren, a romance of the crusades, by Rider Haggard, illus., $1.50.—The House of Fulfillment, by George Madden Martin, illus., $1.50.—In the Closed Room, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, illus. in color, $1.50.—Little Citizens, by Myra Kelly, illus., $1.50. —Debonnaire, by William Farquhar Payson, illus., $1.50. —Far from the Maddening Girls, by Guy Wetmore Carryl, illus., $1.50.—Cabbages and Kings, by O. Henry, $1.50.—Blazed Trail Stories, by Stewart Edward White, illus., $1.50.—Stratagems and Spoils, by William Allen White, illus., $1.50.—Andrea, by Karin Michaëlis, trans. from the Danish by John Nilsen Laurvik, $1. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

The Law of the Land, by Emerson Hough, illus., $1.50.—Black Friday, by Frederick S. Isham, illus., $1.50.—The Happy Average, by Brand Whitlock, $1.50.—Zelda Dameron, by Meredith Nicholson, illus., $1.50.—The Man on the Box, by Harold MacGrath, illus., $1.50.—The Girl and the Kaiser, by Pauline Bradford Mackie, illus., $1.50.—Wanted, a Cook, by Alan Dale, $1.50. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

The Sea Wolf, by Jack London, illus., $1.50.—Whosoever Shall Offend, by Francis Marion Crawford, $1.50.—Captains of the World, by Gwendolen Overton, $1.50.—The Common Lot, by Robert Herrick, $1.50.—Sabrina Warham, by Laurence Housman, $1.50.—Traitor and Loyalist, or The Man Who Found his Country, by Henry K. Webster, $1.50.—Manassas, by Upton Sinclair.—The Unpardonable War, by James Barnes, $1.50.—Falaise of the Blessed Voice, by William Stearns Davis, $1.50.—Helianthus, by "Ouida" (Louisa de la Ramee), $1.50.—The Mastery, by Mark Lee Luther, $1.50.—Doctor Tom, by John Williams Streeter.—Clavering and his Daughter, by Foxcroft Davis.—Players and Vagabonds, by Viola Roseboro'.—A Forgotten Hero, by Newell Dwight Hillis. (Macmillan Co.)

The Princess Passes, by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.—The Marathon Mystery, by Burton Egbert Stevenson, illus.—More Cheerful Americans, by Charles Battell Loomis, illus., $1.25.—On Etna, by Norma Lorimer.—The Pursuit of Phyllis, by John Harwood Bacon, illus., $1.25.—The Custodian, by Archibald Eyre, illus., $1.50.—Fergy the Guide, by H. S. Canfield, illus., $1.50.—After the Divorce, by Grazia Deledda, trans. by M. H. Lansdale.—The Divine Fire, by May Sinclair.—Mr. Waddy's Return, by Theodore Winthrop, edited by Burton E. Stevenson. (Henry Holt & Co.)

The Prodigal Son, by Hall Caine, $1.50.—Bethany, a story of the Old South, by Thomas E. Watson, illus.—An Ark in Backwater, by E. F. Benson, $1.50.—Genevra, by Charles Marriott, $1.50. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The President, by Alfred Henry Lewis, illus. in color, $1.50. —A Captain in the Ranks, by George Cary Eggleston, with frontispiece in color, $1.50.—The Pagan's Progress, by Gouverneur Morris, illus. in color, etc., $1. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

My Lady of the North, the love story of a gray-jacket, by Randall Parrish, illus. in color, $1.50. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Painted Shadows, by Richard Le Gallienne, $1.50.—Susan Clegg and her Friend Mrs. Lathrop, by Anne Warner, with frontispiece, $1.—Sweet Peggy, by Linnie Sarah Harris, illus., $1.50.—The Princess Thora, by Harris Burland, illus., $1.50.—The Wolverine, a romance of early Michigan, by Albert L. Lawrence, illus., $1.50. (Little, Brown & Co.)

The Master's Violin, by Myrtle Reed, $1.50 net.—Three Dukes, by G. Ystridde, $1.20 net.—The Prince Chap, a story in three acts and seven scenes, by Edward Peple, $1.20 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Never-Never Land, by Wilson Barrett, $1.50.—New Samaria, by S. Weir Mitchell, illus., $1.25.—Poketown People, by Ella Middleton Tybout, illus. in color, etc., $1.50.—Kitty of the Roses, by Ralph Henry Barbour, illus. in color, $2.—Gerrard, by Louis Becke, $1.50.—Chronicles of Don Q., by K. and H. Prichard, illus., $1.50.—Morganatically, by Max Nordau, $1.50.—At the Moorings, by Rosa N. Carey, $1.50.—An Angel by Brevet, by Helen Pitkin, with frontispiece, $1.50. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Miss and Mam'zelle, by André Castaigne, illus., $1.50.—The Youth of Washington, told in the form of an autobiography, by S. Weir Mitchell, $1.50.—Ellen and Mr. Man, by Gouverneur Morris, with frontispiece, $1.25.—The Madigans, by Miriam Michelson, illus., $1.50.—The Gray World, by Evelyn Underhill, $1.50.—The Staying Guest, by Carolyn Wells, illus., $1.50.—Paths of Judgment, by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, $1.50.—The River's Children, by Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, illus., $1. (Century Co.)

Comrades in Arms, a tale of two hemispheres, by Gen. Charles King, illus. (Hobart Co.)

Deacon Lysander, by Sarah P. McLean Greene, illus., $1.25. (Baker & Taylor Co.)

The Abbess of Vlaye, by Stanley J. Weyman, $1.50.—Orrain, a romance, by S. Levett-Yeats, $1.50. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

The Knitting of the Souls, a romance of 17th century Boston, by Maude Clark Gay, illus. in color, $1.50. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Crest of the Little Wolf, a tale of the young Lovell and the Wars of the Roses, by Thomas D. Rhodes, illus., $1. (Robert Clarke Co.)

The Records, by Cyrus Townsend Brady, illus., $1.50.—The Red Window, by Fergus Hume, $1.25.—Jim Hickey, a story of the one night stands, by George V. Hobart (Hugh McHugh), illus., 75 cts. (G. W. Dillingham Co.)

Rachel, a story of the great deluge, by Ernest U. Smith, $1.50.—Milton Blairlee, a story of the New Hampshire grants, by Willard Goss, illus., $1.50.—The Boy and the Outlaw, a tale of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, by Thomas J. L. McManus, illus. in color., $1.50.—A Kittiwake of the Great Kills, by Charles Frederick Stansbury, illus., $1.25 net.—Uncle Bob, his reminiscences, by Laura Fitzhugh Preston, illus., $1.50.—Guy Gordon, by Crockett McElroy, $1.50. (Grafton Press.)

Turk, by Opie Read, illus. in color, etc., $1.25.—Uncle Bob and Aunt Becky's Strange Adventures at the World's Exposition, by Herschel Williams, illus. in color, etc., 75 cts. (Laird & Lee.)

Roland of Altenburg, by Edward Mott Wooley, $1.50. (Herbert S. Stone & Co.)

Old Heidelberg, from the German of Wilhelm Meyer-Förster by Max Chapelle, new edition, illus., $1. (A. Wessels Co.)

Mr. Quixley of the Gate House, by Christian Lys, $1.25. (Frederick Warne & Co.)

A Nation's Idol, by Charles Felton Pidgin, $1.50.—Her Fiancé, by Josephine Daskam, illus., $1. (Henry Altemus Co.)

The Entering Wedge, by William Kennedy Marshall, $1.—Lucanus, a friend of the Christ, by J. F. Stout, $1.—An Abundant Harvest, by Hope Daring, $1. (Jennings & Graham.)

The White Shield, by Caroline Atwater Mason, illus., $1. net. (Am. Baptist Publication Society.)

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Narragansett Bay, its historic and romantic associations and picturesque setting, by Edgar Mayhew Bacon, illus. —Literary Landmarks of the Scottish Universities, by Laurence Hutton, illus.—The Kingdom of Siam, edited by A. Cecil Carter, M.A., illus.—Our European Neighbors series, new vol.: Swedish Life in Town and Country, by G. von Heidenstam, illus., $1.20 net.—Our Asiatic Neighbors series, first vol.: Indian Life in Town and Country, by Herbert Compton, illus., $1.20 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

With the Pilgrims to Mecca, the great pilgrimage, A. H. 1318, A. D. 1902, by Hadji Khan and Wilfrid Sparroy, illus., $3. net.—The Log of the Griffin, the story of a cruise from Switzerland to Teddington, by Donald Maxwell, illus. in color, etc., $2. net. (John Lane.)

Japan, by the Japanese, compiled and edited by Alfred Stead, $5. net.—Gray Galloway, by S. R. Crockett, illus., $2. net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Japan, an attempt at interpretation, by Lafcadio Hearn.—Italy, a popular account of the country, its people and its institutions, by W. Deecke, trans. by H. A. Nesbitt.—Highways and Byways Series, new vol.: Oxford and the Cotswolds, by Herbert A. Evans, illus., $2. (Macmillan Co.)

Japan, the place and the people, by G. Waldo Browne, illus. in color, etc., $2.50 net. (Dana Estes & Co.)

Roma Beata, by Maud Howe, illus., $2.50 net. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

The Americans, by Hugo Munsterberg, $1.50 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Shakespeare's Town and Time, by H. Snowden Ward and Catharine Weed Ward, illus. in photogravure, etc., $2.50 net.—Stratford-on-Avon, from the earliest times to the death of Shakespeare, by Sidney Lee, illus., $1. net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Into the Yukon, by William Seymour Edwards, illus. (Robert Clarke Co.)

The Island of Tranquil Delights, a South Sea Idyll, and others, by Charles Warren Stoddard, $1. net. (Herbert B. Turner & Co.)

Along the Nile with General Grant, including an extended account of ancient Egypt, by Elbert E. Farman, illus., $2.50 net. (Grafton Press.)

Glimpses of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 200 views in color, etc., 25 cts.—Standard Pocket Guide and Time Saver to the Exposition and St. Louis, by William H. Lee, illus., 25 cts.—Down the Pike, a guide to the exposition and "the Pike," by William H. Lee, illus., 10 cts. (Laird & Lee.)

Germany, by Wolf von Schierbrand, new and cheaper edition, $1. net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Corea, the Hermit Nation, by William Elliot Griffis, new edition, illus., $2.50. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Great White Tribe in Filipinia, by Paul T. Gilbert, illus., $1.25 net.—A Yankee on the Yangtse, by William Edgar Giel, illus., $1.75. (Jennings & Graham.)

A Handbook to Agra and the Taj, Sikandra, Fatepursikri, and the Neighborhood, by E. B. Havell, illus. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

A Transplanted Nursery, by Martha Kean, illus., $1.20 net. (Century Co.)

ART.—ARCHITECTURE.—MUSIC.

Romney, a biographical and critical essay, with a complete catalogue raisonné of his works, by Humphry Ward and W. Roberts, 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, $50. net.—Impressionist Painting, by Wynford Dewhurst, illus., $9. net.—The Liber Studiorum of J. M. W. Turner, a facsimile reproduction, with introduction by F. C. Bell, $4. net.—Sir Joshua Reynolds, first president of the Royal Academy, by Sir Walter Armstrong, new and cheaper edition, illus. in photogravure, etc., $3. net.—Gainsborough, and his place in English art, by Sir Walter Armstrong, new and cheaper edition, illus. in photogravure, etc., $3. net.—Library of Art, new vol.: Titian and his School, by Dr. George Gronau, illus., $2. net.—Crowe and Cavalcaselle's History of Painting in Italy, new and revised edition, Vols. III. to VI., completing the work, illus. in photogravure, etc., per vol. $6. net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Artist's Way of Work, by Russell Sturgis, 2 vols., illus., $15.—The Art of Organ-Building, by George Ashdown Audsley, 2 vols., illus., $15.—Popular Operas, by H. A. Guerber, illus., $1.20 net.—Masters of Song, their lives and works, by Anna Alice Chapin, illus., $1.20 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones, 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc.—The Life and Works of James and William Ward, by Julian Frankau, 2 vols., illus. in color, photogravure, etc.—Thomas Nast, his period and his pictures, by Albert Bigelow Paine, illus.—Dictionary of Music and Musicians, by Sir George Grove, revised and greatly enlarged edition, 5 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., Vol. I.—Beethoven and his Forerunners, by Daniel Gregory Mason.—How to Identify Portrait Miniatures, by George Williamson, illus.—How to Collect Old Furniture, by Frederick Litchfield, illus.—Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, new edition, revised and enlarged by George C. Williamson, Vol. V., completing the work, illus. in photogravure, etc., $6. net.—A Grammar of Greek Art, by Percy Gardner, Litt.D., illus. (Macmillan Co.)

Rembrandt's Etchings, descriptive text by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, with complete annotated catalogue, introduction, and notes, by Campbell Dodgson, illus. with 50 photogravures, $30. net.—The Old Masters and their Pictures, by Sarah Tytler, new illustrated edition, $2. (Little, Brown & Co.)

Rubens, trans. from the Dutch of Max Rooses, 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., $30. net.—Reminiscences of Henry Angelo, illus. in color, photogravure, etc., after Reynolds, Romney, Rowlandson, etc., new edition, 2 vols., $40. net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Visits to the Louvre, by Dr. Arthur Mahler, trans. by Carlos Blackler and W. A. Slater, illus. in photogravure, etc.—The Standard Opera Glass, the plots of 138 celebrated operas, with critical notes, etc., with prelude by James Huneker, new edition, revised and enlarged, illus., $1.50. (Brentano's.)

Women in the Fine Arts, by Clara Erskine Clement, illus., $2.50 net.—The Argive Heræum, edited by Charles Waldstein, Vol. II., completing the work, illus., $15. net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Connoisseur's Library, new vols.: Porcelain, by Edward Dillon; Miniatures, by Dudley Heath; each illus. in photogravure or color, etc., per vol. $6.75 net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Modern Musical Drift, a volume of essays, by W. J. Henderson, $1. net.—Style in Furniture, by R. Davis Benn, with 102 plates by W. C. Baldock, $6. net. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

Indian Basketry, a textile art without machinery, by Otis T. Mason, 2 vols., illus. in heliotype, etc., $15. net.—How to Make Pottery, by Mary White, illus., $1. net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The Appreciation of Sculpture, by Russell Sturgis, illus., $1.50 net.—The Art of Caricature, a manual for home study, by Grant Wright, illus., $1. net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)

The Prado and its Masterpieces, by C. S. Ricketts, with 54 photogravures, $30. net.—The Painters of Japan, by Arthur Morrison, illus., $7. net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The Oxford History of Music, Vol. VI., The Romantic Period, by Edward Dannreuther.—Selected Drawings from Old Masters in the University Galleries and in the Library at Christ Church, Oxford, chosen and described by Sidney Colvin, M.A., Part II., illus. in collotype. (Oxford University Press.)

Newnes's Art Library, new vols.: Constable's Sketches, Raphael, Paul Veronese, Titian, and Van Dyck; illus. in photogravure, etc., each $1.25. (Frederick Warne & Co.)

Living Masters of Music, new vols.: Edward Elgar, by R. J. Buckley; Paderewski, by Edward A. Baughan; Alfred Bruneau, by Arthur Hervey; Joachim, by J. A. Fuller Maitland; each illus., $1. net.—The Nibelung's Ring, a study of the inner significance of Wagner's music drama, by William C. Ward, 35 cts. net. (John Lane.)

Modern Cottage Architecture, 50 plates reproduced from works of well-known architects, edited by Maurice B. Adams, $4.50 net. (John Lane.)

Art Crafts for Beginners, by Frank G. Sanford, illus., $1.20 net. (Century Co.)

NATURE AND OUT-DOOR BOOKS.

Far and Near, by John Burroughs, $1.10 net.—Nature's Invitation, by Bradford Torrey, $1.10 net.—A Manual of the Trees of North America, exclusive of Mexico, by Charles Sprague Sargent, illus.—The Ways of Wasps, by George W. Peckham and Elizabeth D. Peckham, illus.—Trees and Shrubs, edited by Charles Sprague Sargent, Part IV., illus., $5. net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Some English Gardens, by Gertrude Jekyll, illus. in color by G. S. Elgood, $12. net. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

A Guide to the Study of Fishes, by David Starr Jordan, illus.—American Insects, by Vernon L. Kellogg, illus. in color, etc. (Henry Holt & Co.)

Birds by Land and Sea, by J. Maclair Boraston, illus., $2. net.—The Woman Out of Doors, by Ménie Muriel Dowie, illus., $1. net.—Handbooks of Practical Gardening, new vols.: Book of the Lily, by W. Goldring; Book of Topiary, by Charles H. Curtis and W. Gibson; Book of Rarer Vegetables, by George Wythes and Harry Roberts; Book of the Iris, by R. Irwin Lynch; Book of the Scented Garden; each illus., $1. net. (John Lane.)

The Dog Book, by James Watson, 10 parts, illus., per part $1. net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

The Mountains, by Stewart Edward White, illus., $1.50 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Cats by the Way, by Sarah E. Trueblood, illus., $1.25 net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

A Quintette of Graycoats, a story of squirrels, by Effie Bignell, illus., $1. net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)

Wild Creatures Afield, by Ellen Velvin, F. Z. S., illus., $1. (Henry Altemus Co.)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Studies in General and Biological Physiology, by Jacques Loeb, Parts I. and II., $7.50 net.—Lectures on the Calculus of Variations, by Oskar Bolza, $4. net. (University of Chicago Press.)

Weather Influences, an empirical study of the mental effects of definite meteorological conditions, by Edwin Grant Dexter, with introduction by Cleveland Abbe.—Radioactivity of Ions and Electrons, by Augosta Righi, trans. by Augustus Trowbridge.—Outlines of the Theory of Organic Evolution, by M. M. Metcalf.—Kinematics and Dynamics, by A. Wilmer Duff.—Inorganic Chemistry, by H. E. Roscoe and C. Schorlemmer, new edition, revised and enlarged, 3 vols.—A Handbook of Metallurgy, by Carl Schnabel, trans. and edited by H. Louis, new edition, 2 vols., illus.—Rural Science Series, new vol.: Experiments with Plants, by W. J. V. Osterhout and L. H. Bailey. (Macmillan Co.)

The Norwegian North Polar Expedition, 1893-6, scientific results, edited by Fridtjof Nansen, Vol. IV., illus., $8.50.—War Ships, a text-book on the construction, protection, stability, turning, etc., of war vessels, by Edward L. Attwood, illus., $3. net.—Machine Tools and Workshop Practice, by Alfred Parr, illus.—Magnetism and Elementary Measurement, by W. Hibbert, illus.—An Introduction to the Study of Spectrum Analysis, by W. Marshall Watts, illus.—Text-books of Physical Chemistry, new vols.: Electro-Chemistry, by R. A. Lehfeldt, Part I., General Theory; Spectroscopy, by E. C. C. Baly; Chemical Dynamics and Reactions, by J. W. Mellor. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Geology, by Thomas C. Chamberlain and Rollin D. Salisbury, Vol. III., Earth History, illus.—Plant Dissection, a revision of Arthur, Barnes, and Coulter's Plant Dissection by Otis W. Caldwell. (Henry Holt & Co.)

The Science Series, new vol.: Earthquakes, in the light of the new seismology, by Clarence Edward Dutton, $2. net. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Astronomy for Amateurs, by Camille Flammarion, illus. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Suess' Das Antlitz der Erde, authorized English translation by Dr. Hertha Sollas, edited by Prof. W. J. Sollas, with special preface by Prof. Suess.—Index Kewensis Plantarum Phanerogamarum, supplementum secundum.—Goebel's Organography of Plants, authorized English translation by I. Bayley Balfour, M.A., Vol. II. (Oxford University Press.)

The Cycle of Life, according to modern science, by C. W. Saleeby, illus., $2. net. (Harper & Brothers.)

Modern Electricity, by Prof. James Henry, M. E., and Karel J. Hora, M.Sc., illus., $1. (Laird & Lee.)

ECONOMICS.—POLITICS.—SOCIOLOGY.

The History of the Standard Oil Company, by Ida M. Tarbell, 2 vols., illus., $5. net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

The Principles of Relief, the essentials of a relief policy for American communities, by Edward Thomas Devine, $2. net.—Modern Methods of Charity, by Charles Richmond Henderson and Dr. E. Muensterberg.—Poverty, by Robert Hunter.—The Women of America, by Elizabeth McCracken.—Citizen's Library, new vols.: Ethical Gains through Legislation, by Florence Kelly; Money, by David Kinley, Ph.D.; Labor Problems, by Prof. Thomas S. Adams.—A History of Political Theories, Ancient and Mediæval, by William Archibald Dunning, Vol. II.—Economic Essays, by C. F. Dunbar.—The Industrial History of the United States, by Katharine Coman.—Handbooks of American Government, new vols.: The Government of Illinois, by Evarts B. Greene, Ph.D.; The Government of Indiana, by Elwood W. Kemp; The Government of Ohio, by Wilbur H. Siebert. (Macmillan Co.)

The Negro and the Negroes, by Thomas Nelson Page, $1.25 net.—The Theory of Business Enterprise, by Thorstein B. Veblen, Ph.D., $1.50 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Monroe Doctrine, by T. B. Edgington, A.M., $3. net. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

Presidential Problems, by Grover Cleveland, $1.80 net.—The Long Day, the autobiography of a New York working girl, by Dorothy Richardson, $1.20 net. (Century Co.)

The Land of Unlimited Possibilities, a review of the industrial and economic conditions of the United States, trans. from the German of Ludwig Max Goldberger by E. Humphrey. (A. Wessels Co.)

Diseases of Society, by G. Frank Lydston, M.D., illus., $3. net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Facts and Figures, the basis of economic science, by Edward Atkinson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Modern Industrialism, by Frank L. McVey, $1.50 net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Practice of Charity, by Edward T. Divine, Ph.D., 60 cts. net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Work and Wages, by Lord Brassey, K.C.B., and Sydney J. Chapman, M.A., Vol. I., Foreign Competition. (Longman, Green, & Co.)

The Truth about Morocco, an indictment of the British Foreign Office, by M. Aflalo, with introduction by R. B. Cunningham Graham, $1.50 net. (John Lane.)

PHILOSOPHY AND PSYCHOLOGY.

The Life of Reason, by George Santayana, Ph.D., 2 vols. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Mutiple Personality, by Boris Sidis and S. P. Goodhart, illus. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Origin and Development of Moral Ideas, by Dr. E. Westermarck.—System of Metaphysics, by Rev. George S. Fullerton, Ph.D. (Macmillan Co.)

The Evolution of Knowledge, a review of philosophy, by Raymond St. James Perrin, $1.50 net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)

The Psychology of Child Development, by Irving King, second edition, $1. net. (University of Chicago Press.)

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Compend of the Practice of Medicine, by Daniel E. Hughes, M.D., seventh edition, thoroughly revised and in parts rewritten by Samuel Horton Brown, M. D., 2 vols., $2. net.—A Textbook of Human Physiology, by Dr. L. Landois, trans. and edited by A. P. Brubaker and Augustus A. Eshner, M.D., fifth edition, illus., $7 net.—The Modern Mastoid Operation, by Frederick Whiting, A.M., illus.—Kirke's Handbook of Physiology, nineteenth London edition, revised and in parts rewritten by W. D. Halliburton, M.D., illus. in color, etc., $3. net.—What to Do First in Accidents and Poisoning, by C. W. Dulles, M.D., sixth edition, illus., $1. net. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co.)

Orthodontia and Orthopædia of the Face, by Victor Hugo Jackson, M.D., illus.—Psychiatry, a text-book for students and physicians, by Stewart Paton, M.D.—Laboratory Manual of Human Anatomy, by Lewellys F. Barker, M.B., assisted by others, illus. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

The Eye, its refraction and diseases, by Edward E. Gibbons, M.D., Vol. II. (Macmillan Co.)

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.

The Ethical Teaching of Jesus, by Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D., $1.50 net.—The Gospel and the Church, by Abbe Alfred Loisy, $1. net.—Theology of the Old Testament, by the late A. D. Davidson, D.D., $2.50 net.—The Development of Palestine Exploration, by Frederick Jones Bliss, Ph.D.—Union Seminary Addresses, by Thomas S. Hastings, D.D.—Library of Ancient Inscriptions, edited by Prof. Charles F. Kent and Frank Knight Sanders, first vol.: Babylonian and Assyrian Laws, Contracts, and Letters, by Rev. C. H. W. Johns, M.A., $3.50 net.—Student's Old Testament, by Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D., new vol.: Historical and Biographical Narratives, $3.75 net.—International Critical Commentary, new vol.: Amos and Hosea, by W. R. Harper, Ph.D., $3, net.—A Harmony of the Gospels, by William Arnold Stevens and Ernest De Witt Burton, new edition, thoroughly revised and corrected, $1. net—Through Science to Faith, by Newman Smyth, D.D., new edition, with new preface, $1.25 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Where Does the Sky Begin? by Washington Gladden.—The Christian Ministry, by Lyman Abbott.—Science and Immortality, by William Osler, 85 cts. net.—Balance, the fundamental verity, by Orlando J. Smith, $1.25 net.—The Story of St. Paul, by Benjamin W. Bacon.—The Words of Koheleth, by John Franklin Genung, $1.25 net.—The Dynamic of Christianity, by Edward M. Chapman. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Religion and the Higher Life, some problems of the higher education, by William Rainey Harper.—Christian Belief as Interpreted by Christian Experience, the Barrows lectures, 1902-3, by Charles Cuthbert Hall.—The Apostolic Age, by Shailer Mathews.—Studies in the Gospel according to Mark, by Ernest De Witt Burton, $1.—Some Principles of Literary Criticism and their Application to the Synoptic Problem, by Ernest De Witt Burton, $1. net.—An Outline for a Bible School Curriculum, by George W. Pease.—A Handbook of the Life of the Apostle Paul, by Ernest De Witt Burton, new and revised edition, 50 cts. (University of Chicago Press.)

Ideals of Science and Faith, essays by various authors, edited by Rev. J. E. Hand, $1.60 net.—Problems and Principles, papers on subjects theological and ecclesiastical, by the late R. C. Moberly, edited by Rev. R. B. Rackham.—Handbooks for the Clergy, new vols.: Schools, by Rev. W. Foxley Norris; Charitable Relief, by Rev. Clement F. Rogers.—The Divine Presence, by Martin R. Smith.—Trinity in Unity, four lectures on certain aspects of the Athanasian creed, by Henry Temple.—Man's Journey to God, by M. D. Petre.—The Scientific Temper in Religion, and other addresses, by Rev. P. N. Waggett.—A Short Handbook of Missions, by Eugene Stock, 60 cts. net.—Bible Work and Warfare, a practical manual of Bible-class work, by Rev. Frank Swainson.—The Southwark Psalter, the words arranged in paragraphs by B. F. Westcott, set to music by A. Madeley Richardson, new edition. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

The Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries, by Adolph Harnack, trans. by G. W. Moffatt, D.D., 2 vols. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Little Book of Life after Death, by Gustav Theodor Fechner, trans. by Mary E. Wadsworth, with introduction by Prof. William James, $1.—Dr. Hale's Prayers in the Senate, during the winter session of 1904, by Edward E. Hale, chaplain, $1. net.—Morning Thoughts to Cheer the Day, selected and arranged by Maria H. Le Row, 80 cts. net. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

Seeking Life, and other sermons, by Phillips Brooks, D.D., $1.20 net.—The Collects, for the several Sundays and Holy Days throughout the year, 75 cts. net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

From Epicurus to Christ, a study in the principles of personality, by William De Witt Hyde.—Peterborough Sermons, by the late Brooke Foss Westcott.—Sermons, preached at the Temple Church and elsewhere, by the late Rev. Alfred Ainger.—Christian Character, lectures on the elements of Christian ethics, by Rev. J. R. Illingworth, M.A. (Macmillan Co.)

The Wandering Host, by David Starr Jordan, 75 cts. net.—The Supremacy of Jesus, by Joseph H. Crooker, 80 cts. net.—Pillars of the Temple, by Minot J. Savage, 80 cts. net.—Christianity and the Religions of the World, by J. Estlin Carpenter, 80 cts. net.—The Trinity and the Incarnation, by Richard A. Armstrong, 80 cts net. (Am. Unitarian Association.)

An Italian Version of the Lost Apocryphal Gospel of Barnabas, with Arabic glosses edited from the MS., with translation, by Canon Ragg.—The Old-Armenian Eucholog-ion, trans. and edited by F. C. Conybeare, M.A.—The Coptic Version of the New Testament, in the Northern dialect, with introduction, notes, and liberal translation, Vols. III. and IV., completing the work.—Samaritan Liturgies, edited by A. Cowley, M.A.—An Ethiopic Text of the Book of Enoch, edited by R. H. Charles, D.D.—Eusebii Chronicorum Liber, reproduced in collotype, edited by J. K. Fotheringham, M.A., and C. H. Turner, M.A. (Oxford University Press.)

The Holy Spirit, then and now, by E. H. Johnson.—The Ethics of the Christian Life, by Henry E. Robins.—The Church Covenant, by Champlin Burrage.—Proverbs, by Prof. George R. Berry.—The Gospel of Mark, by Dr. John A. Broadus. (Am. Baptist Publication Society.)

The Childhood of Christ, a mediæval account of the Biblical story, trans. from the Latin by Henry Copley Greene, with introduction by Mrs. Alice Meynell, illus. $1.50.—Songs of the Birth of Our Lord Jesus Christ, illus. after drawings by Albert Dürer, 85 cts. net. (Scott-Thaw Co.)

Finding the Way, by J. R. Miller, D.D., 65 cts. net.—The Inner Life, by J. R. Miller, D.D., 30 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

Story of the Churches series, new vol.: The Episcopalians, by Daniel D. Addison, with frontispiece, $1. net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)

The Book and the Land, by Rev. R. W. Van Schoick, $1. net.—Old Truths Newly Illustrated, by Henry Graham, $1. (Eaton & Mains.)

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Great Book Prices, in England and America during the last quarter century, compiled by Luther S. Livingston, 3 vols., $35. net.—American Book Prices Current from Sept. 1, 1903, to Sept. 1, 1904, compiled by Luther S. Livingston, $6. net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

A Glossary to Shakespeare, by Alexander Dyce, new edition, revised and enlarged, $3. (Dana Estes & Co.)

A Lexicon to the Poetical Works of John Milton, by Laura A. Lockwood, Ph.D. (Macmillan Co.)

A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi and the Midrashic Literature, by Marcus Jastrow, Ph.D., 2 vols., $29. net.—Primer of Library Practice for Junior Assistants, by George E. Roebuck and Wm. Benson Thorne, 75 cts. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Dictionary of the Bible, edited by James Hastings, D.D., extra volume, completing the work, illus. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

A Dictionary of New Medical Terms, by George M. Gould, A.M., illus. (P. Blakiston's Son & Co.)

Handy Information Series, new vol.: Synopses of Dickens' Novels, by J. Walker McSpadden, 45 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

Webster's New Standard Dictionary, compiled by E. T. Roe, new edition, illus. in color, etc., $1.50.—Laird & Lee's Diary and Time Saver for 1905, with maps, 25 cts. (Laird & Lee.)

The Etiquette of Correspondence, by Helen E. Gavitt, enlarged and cheaper edition, 50 cts. net. (A. Wessels Co.)

SPORT AND GAMES.

A History of Yachting, 1600-1815, by Arthur H. Clark, illus. in photogravure, $5. net.—Hints on Revolver Shooting, by Walter Winans, illus.—Jin-Jitsu Combat Tricks, by H. Irving Hancock, illus., $1.25 net.—A. Defence of Bridge, by 'Badsworth,' 10 cts. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

American Sportsman's Library, new vols.: Lawn Tennis and Lacrosse, by J. Parmly Paret and W. H. Maddren; The Bear Family, by Dr. C. Hart Merriam; Guns, Ammunition, and Tackle, by A. W. Money, W. E. Carlin, A. L. A. Himmelweight, and J. Harrington Keene; illus., each $2. net. (Macmillan Co.)

The Book of Indoor and Outdoor Games, with suggestions for entertainments, by Mrs. Burton Kingsland, illus., $1.50 net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Our Big Game, by Dwight W. Huntington, illus., $2. net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Fifty Leaders of British Sport, 50 portraits of living sportsmen, by Ernest Elliott, with biographical sketches and introduction by F. G. Aflalo, $5. net.—Country Handbooks, new vols.: The Stable Handbook, by T. F. Dale; The Kennel Handbook; The Gun Room, by Alexander Ines Shand; each illus., $1. net. (John Lane.)

Bridge Developments, by Edmund Robertson and A. Hyde-Wollaston, $1.25 net. (Brentano's.)

Simple Rules for Bridge, by K. N. Steele, second edition, revised, 25 cts. net.—Bridge Whist Scores, in pads, 25 cts. —Individual Bridge Whist Scores, in folder form, 15 cts. (William R. Jenkins.)

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Complete Works of Thackeray, Cornhill edition, edited with biography, bibliography, and special introductions by William P. Trent and John Bell Henneman, 30 vols., illus., $37.50.—Complete Works of Daniel Defoe, edited by Gustavus Howard Maynadier, 16 vols., with etched frontispieces, $16.—Poetical Works of William Morris, selected and edited by Prof. Percy R. Colwell, with photogravure portrait, $2.—Luxembourg Library, new vols.: Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice, William Ware's Zenobia, Bulwer-Lytton's Rienzi, Charles Lever's Harry Lorrequer, and Le Sage's Gil Blas; each illus., $1.50.—Illustrated Biographies, comprising: Boswell's Life of Johnson, Cross's Life of George Eliot, Farrar's Life of Christ, Mrs. Gaskell's Life of Charlotte Brontë, James A. Harrison's Life of Poe, Irving's Life of Columbus, Irving's Life of Mahomet, and Lockhart's Life of Scott; each illus., $1.50.—Complete Poetical Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, edited by W. M. Rossetti, 75 cts.—Handy Volume Classics, new vols.: Addison's Essays, with introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie; Chesterfield's Letters to his Son and his Godson, selected and edited by Charles Welsh; Sheridan's Comedies, edited by Brander Matthews; each 35 cts.—Chiswick Series, new vols.; Dante's The New Life, trans. by Rossetti; Aucassin and Nicolette, trans. by Andrew Lang; The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam; Storm's Immensee; each illus., 50 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

A Collotype Facsimile of those portions of Shakespeare which found no place in the First Folio.—Complete Works of Ben Jonson, edited by C. H. Herford, Ph.D., and Percy Simpson, M.A.—Remains of Samuel Butler, edited by Miss Edith J. Morley, 2 vols.—Johnson's Lives of the Poets, edited by the late G. Birkbeck Hill, D.C.L. 3 vols.—Letters of Horace Walpole, edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, Vols. V. to X., with photogravure portraits. (Oxford University Press.)

Portraits of the Seventeenth Century, historic and literary, by C. A. Sainte-Beuve, trans. by Katharine P. Wormeley, 2 vols., illus.—French Classics for English Readers, edited by Adolphe Cohn and Curtis Hidden Page, Vol. I., Rabelais; Vol. II., Montaigne.—Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe, Knickerbocker edition, edited by Charles F. Richardson, illus. by F. S. Coburn, 10 vols., $12.50.—Tales of Edgar Allan Poe, Handy Volume edition, 5 vols., illus.—Poems of Edgar Allan Poe, Handy Volume edition, 1 vol., illus.—Essays of Lord Macaulay, Handy Volume edition, 6 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., $6.—Works of Charles and Mary Lamb, edited by E. V. Lucas, Vol. V., Poems and Plays, Vols. VI. and VII., Letters, illus. in photogravure, etc., per vol., $2.25 net.—Constitutional Decisions of John Marshall, edited by Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., 2 vols., $10. net.—Writings of James Madison, edited by Gaillard Hunt, Vol. V., $5. net.—Writings of Samuel Adams, edited by Henry A. Cushing, Vol. II., $5. net. —The Wealth of Nations, by Adam Smith, edited by Prof. Edwin Cannan, 2 vols., $6. net.—Vest Pocket Series of standard literature, 21 vols., each 30 cts. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Variorum Shakespeare, edited by Horace Howard Furness, new vol.: Love's Labour's Lost, $4. net.—Works of François Rabelais, trans. by Sir Thomas Urquhart and Peter Anthony Motteaux, illus. by Louis Chalon, 3 vols., $10.50 net.—The Federalist, by Alexander Hamilton and others, edited by John C. Hamilton, $2.50 net.—Memoirs of Emma, Lady Hamilton, edited by N. H. Long, illus., $1.50 net.—The Gold Bug, and Arthur Gordon Pym, by Edgar Allan Poe, illus. by A. D. McCormick, each $1.—Country Stories, by Miss Mitford, illus. by George Morrow, $1. net.—The Spectator in London, by Addison and Steele, illus. by Ralph Cleaver, $1. net.—Chesterfield's Letters, $1. net.—Rab and his Friends, by John Brown, 50 cts. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

The Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, annotated by William Michael Rossetti, 2 vols., illus. with 20 photogravures, $12. net.—The Intellectual Life, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, illustrated edition, $1.75.—Handy Library Editions, new issues: George Sand's Novels, 10 vols.; Samuel Lover's Novels, 4 vols.; Balzac's La Comédie Humaine, 39 vols.; Samuel Warren's Ten Thousand a Year, 3 vols.; Bulwer's Poems and Dramas, 1 vol.; with photogravure frontispieces, per vol. $1. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

Quarto Series, new vols.: Tristram of Lyonesse and other poems, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, $5. net; Poems and Ballads, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, First Series, 1 vol., Second and Third Series, 1 vol., each $5. net.—Intentions, by Oscar Wilde, $3. net.—Homeward, songs by the way, by A. E., $1.50 net.—Old World Series, new vols.: The Love Sonnets of Proteus, by Wilfrid Scawin Blunt; The Romance of Tristan and Iseult, retold by J. Bédier, trans. by H. Belloc; Songs of Innocence, lyrics chosen from the works of William Blake; each $1. net. —Brocade Series, new vols.: The Four White Swans, by Fiona Macleod, The Happy Prince and other tales, by Oscar Wilde; The Young King, The Star-Child, by Oscar Wilde; Ulad of the Dreams, by Fiona Macleod; each 75 cts. net.—The Lyric Garland, new vols.: The Ballad of Reading Goal, by Oscar Wilde; A Song of Italy, by Algernon Charles Swinburne; Ballads from François Villon, trans. by Swinburne, Rossetti, and John Payne; each 50 cts. net.—Vest Pocket Series, new vols.: Virginibus Puerisque, by Robert Louis Stevenson; Quattrocentisteria, by Maurice Hewlett, each 25 cts. net.—The Bibelot, Vol. X., $1.50 net. (Thomas B. Mosher.)

New Pocket Library, new vols.: Mr. Midshipman Easy, by Captain Marryat; Peter Simple, by Captain Marryat; The Bertrams, by Anthony Trollope, with introduction by Algar Thorold; The Three Clerks, by Anthony Trollope, with introduction by Algar Thorold; each 50 cts. net.—Flowers of Parnassus series, new vols.: Keats's Isabella, illus. by Charles Sims; A Little Child's Wreath, by Elizabeth Rachel Chapin, with introduction by Mrs. Meynell, illus. by W. Robertson; Morris's The Defence of Guenevere, illus. by Jessie M. King; James Hogg's Kilmeny, illus. by Mary Corbett; Milton's Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, illus. by J. Collier James; John Davidson's Ballad of a Nun, illus. by Paul Henry; Wordsworth's Resolution and Independence, illus. by Donald Maxwell; each 50 cts. net.—The Lover's Library, new vols.: Love Poems of Byron, and The Song of Songs; with decorations, each 50 cts. net.—The Spanish Conquest in America, by Sir Arthur Helps, edited by M. Oppenheim, Vol. IV., completing the work, $1.50. (John Lane.)

Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, New Riverside edition, 7 vols., with photogravure portrait, $10.—Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth, Cambridge edition, edited by A. J. George, with photogravure portrait and vignette, $3.—The De Monarchia of Dante, trans. and edited by Aurelia Henry, $1.25 net.—Complete Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Centenary edition, edited by Edward

Waldo Emerson, Vols. X. to XII., completing the set, with portraits, per vol., $1.75.—Complete Poetical Works of J. T. Trowbridge, Household edition, illus., $1.50. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Library of Noble Authors, new vols.: The Golden Ass of Apuleius, trans. from the Latin by William Adlington, with photogravure frontispiece, $10. net; Walton's Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson, with 6 photogravure portraits, $15. net.—The Chiswick Quartos, first vols.: Herbert's The Temple, reprinted from the first edition, $5. net; Keats's Poems, edited by George Sampson, 2 vols., $8. net; each with photogravure frontispiece. —The Story of My Heart, by Richard Jefferies, $1. net. (Scott-Thaw Co.)

Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay (Fanny Burney), edited by Austin Dobson, 6 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc.—Hakluyt's Voyages, edition de luxe, 12 vols., Vols. VIII. to X., each $4. net.—Hakluytus Posthumus, or Purchas his Pilgrimes, by Samuel Purchas, B.D., edition de luxe, 20 vols., Vols. I. and II., each $3.25 net.—Golden Treasury series, new vol.: The Idylls of the King, by Tennyson.—Works of Shakespeare, Temple edition, new style, 40 vols., limp leather, $32. (Macmillan Co.)

Writings of William Ware, comprising: Aurelian, Emperor of Rome; Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra; Julian, or Scenes in Judea; 3 vols., illus., $4.50.—Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe, Illustrated Cabinet edition, with memoir by Richard Henry Stoddard, 6 vols., illus. with etchings and photogravures, $9.—Illustrated Sterling Editions, new titles: Writings of Charles Lamb, 5 vols., $5.; Complete Works of Edgar Allan Poe, 6 vols., $6.; Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols., $3.; Works of Frederick Marryat, with introductions by W. L. Courtney, 12 vols., $12.; Works of Fielding, 7 vols., $7.; each illus. in photogravure, etc. (Dana Estes & Co.)

The Breviary Treasures, edited by Nathan Haskell Dole, 10 vols., limited edition, with decorations, per vol. $5.—Red Letter Library of standard literature, with introductions by Alice Meynell, George Meredith, and others, 20 vols., with frontispieces, each 50 cts. (H. M. Caldwell Co.)

War and Peace, by Count Leo Tolstoy, trans. by Mrs. Garnett, 3 vols., $6. net.—Monsieur Dupin, being the detective tales of Edgar Allan Poe, with introduction by William Aspenwall Bradley, illus. by C. R. Macauley, $1.25. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

The Scarlet Letter, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, limited edition de luxe, on Japan paper, illus. in color, $50. net.—Bacon's Essaies, facsimile of the first edition, 1597, $2.50 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

The Inferno of Dante, trans. into English prose, with notes, by Marion Vincent, D.D.—Caxton Series, new vols.: Poems of Gray and Collins, and Travels of Marco Polo; with photogravure frontispieces, each $1.25 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Works of William Ellery Channing, with introduction by John W. Chadwick, 6 vols., $5. net.—Discourses and Essays by William Ellery Channing, selected and edited by W. Copeland Bowie, 75 cts. net. (Am. Unitarian Association.)

The Epistles of Erasmus, arranged in order of time, trans. and edited by Francis Morgan Nichols, 2 vols. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Tom Jones, by Henry Fielding, edited with excisions by Burton E. Stevenson. (Henry Holt & Co.)

Cranford, by Mrs. Gaskell, illus. in color by Brock, $2.—The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith, illus. in color by Brock, $2.—Our Village, by Miss Mitford, illus. in color by Brock, $2. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

A Story of a Lie, and other tales, by Robert Louis Stevenson, $1.25. (Herbert B. Turner & Co.)

Letters from a Portuguese Nun to an Officer in the French Army, 1663-1670, trans. from the French by W. R. Bowles, Esq., with frontispiece, 75 cts. net. (Brentano's.)

Bradford Series, new vol.: Maxims of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, $1. (A Wessels Co.)

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS.

The Love of Azalea, Onoto Watanna, illus. and decorated in color by a Japanese artist, $2. net.—Love Finds the Way, by Paul Leicester Ford, illus. in photogravure by Harrison Fisher, with decorations in color by Margaret Armstrong $2.—Nature and Culture, by Hamilton W. Mabie, new edition, illus. from photographs by Rudolph Eickemeyer, $2. net.—Li'l' Gal, by Paul Lawrence Dunbar, illus. from photographs by the Hampton Institute Camera Club, $1.50 net.—The Age of Innocence, by Walter Russell, illus. by the author, $2. net.—Our Friend the Dog, by Maurice Maeterlinck, illus. and with decorations, $1. net.—Tennyson's Maud, illus. and decorated by Margaret and Helen Armstrong, $1.50 net.—Scroggins, by John Uri Lloyd, illus. and decorated by Reginald Birch, $1.50. —Famous Women Described by Great Writers, compiled by Esther Singleton, illus., $1.60 net.—The Nautical Lays of a Landsman, by Wallace Irwin, illus. by Peter Newell, $1. net.—The Poet's Corner, drawings in color by Max Beerbohm, $1.50 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Everyday People, a book of drawings by Charles Dana Gibson, $4.20 net; edition de luxe, signed and numbered, $10. net.—Monarch, the Big Bear of Talac, by Ernest Thompson Seton, illus. by the author, $1.25 net.—The Rubaiyat of a Persian Kitten, by Oliver Herford, illus. by the author, $1. net.—The Bar Sinister, by Richard Harding Davis, illus. in color, new edition, $1. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Castle Comedy, by Thompson Buchanan, illus. in color and decorated by Elizabeth Shippen Green, $2. net.—Over the Hill to the Poor-House, by Will Carleton, illus. in color by W. E. Mears, with new preface by the author, $2. net.—A Journey in Search of Christmas, by Owen Wister, illus. and decorated, $2.—A Dog's Tale, by Mark Twain, illus. in color by W. T. Smedley, $1.—The Story of the Candlesticks, by Victor Hugo, Wayside edition, $1. (Harper & Brothers.)

The Canterbury Tales, by Geoffrey Chaucer, trans. into modern English prose by Percy Mackaye, illus. in color by Walter Appleton Clark, $2.50 net.—Pictures by George Frederick Watts, reproductions in platinum and half-tone, selected and with introduction by Julia Ellsworth Ford and Thomas W Lamont, $5.—Misrepresentative Men, by Col. D. Streamer, illus., $1.—The Fusser's Book, by Anna Archibald and Georgina Jones, illus. by Florence Wyman, 75 cts.—A Portfolio of Paul Helleu's Drawings, reproduction in photogravure, $3—Thomas Mitchell Pierce Portfolio, reproductions in photogravure, $3.—Calendars for 1905: Country House Calendar, drawing in color by Edward Penfield, $1.; A Calendar of Girls, drawings in color by Jessie Willcox Smith, $1.50; Thomas Mitchell Pierce Calendar, reproductions in photogravure, $2.50; A Calendar of Pictures, reproductions in photogravure from dry-prints by Paul Helleu, $2.50. (Fox, Duffield & Co.)

Italian Villas and their Gardens, by Edith Wharton, illus. in color, etc., by Maxfield Parrish, $6. net.—Sonny, by Ruth McEnery Stuart, new edition, illus. by Fanny Y. Cory, $1.25.—Thumb-Nail Series, new vols.: Shakespeare's As You Like It, and Romeo and Juliet; Irving's An Old English Christmas; each with frontispiece, $1. (Century Co.)

The Road in Tuscany, a commentary, by Maurice Hewlett, illus. by Joseph Pennell, 2 vols.—Highways and Byways of the South, by Clifton Johnson, illus. from photographs by the author.—Parables of Life, by Hamilton Wright Mabie, holiday edition, illus. by W. Benda.—Holland, 75 pictures in color by Nico Jungman, text by Beatrix Jungman.—Westminster Abbey, pictures in color by John Fulleylove, R.I., text by Mrs. A. Murray-Smith. (Macmillan Co.)

The Tar Baby and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus, by Joel Chandler Harris, illus. in color, etc., by A. B. Frost and E. W. Kemble, $2. net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

New France and New England, by John Fiske, holiday edition, illus. in phtogravure, etc., $4. net. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.)

Camera Shots at Big Game, by Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Wallihan, with introduction by Theodore Roosevelt, new and cheaper edition, with new pictures, illus. in photogravure, etc., $5. net.—Old Voices, by Howard Weeden, illus. from photographs by the author, $1.50 net. (Doubleday, Page & Co.

Out to Old Aunt Mary's, by James Whitcomb Riley, illus. in color, etc., by Howard Chandler Christy, $2.—Folly for the Wise, by Carolyn Wells, illus., $1. net.—The Trail to Boyland, and other poems, by Wilbur D. Nesbit, illus. by Will Vawter, $1. net. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

The Book of Clever Beasts, studies in unnatural history, by Myrtle Reed, illus. by Peter Newell.—Ariel Booklets, 14 new issues, each with photogravure frontispiece, flexible leather, per vol. 75 cts. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Sonnets from the Portuguese, by Mrs. Browning, Sapere Aude edition, with photogravure frontispiece and decorations, $2.50 net.—The Value of Friendship, edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles, $1.50.—The Value of Cheerfulness, edited by Mary M. Barrows, $1.50.—Joy and Strength, by Alice L. Williams, $1.50.—Women and her Wits, by G. F. Monkshood, 75 cts. (H. M. Caldwell Co.)

Our Christmas Tides, by Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, illus. and decorated, $1.50 net.—Old Love Stories Retold, by Richard Le Gallienne, illus. and with decorations in color, $1.50 net. (Baker & Taylor Co.)

Yosemite Legends, by Bertha H. Smith, illus, by Florence Lundborg, $2. net.—Upland Pastures, out-of-door essays, by Adeline Knapp, with photogravure frontispiece and decorations, $3. net.—Prosit, a book of toasts, compiled by "Clotho," with frontispiece and decorations, $1.25 net.—The Entirely New Cynic's Calendar for 1905, illus., 75 cts. net.—The 101 Epicurean Thrills, compiled by Mae E. Southworth, new vols.: Salads, Beverages, Candies, and Chafing-Dish Recipes; each 50 cts. net.—Impressions Classics, new vols.: Selected Poems of John Boyle O'Reilly, William Morris's Golden Wings, Tennyson's The Holy Grail, Selections from Epictetus, and Longfellow's Evangeline; limp leather, each $1.25 net.—Impressions Calendar for 1905, designed by W. S. Wright, $1.50 net. —Christmas Carol Calendar, designed by H. M. Sickal, $1. net. (Paul Elder & Co.)

Daily Cheer Year Book, compiled by M. Allette Ayer, with introduction by Rev. Francis E. Clark, with portrait, $1. net.; edition de luxe, burnt leather binding, $2. net. (Lee & Shepard.)

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

On Your Mark! a story of college life and athletics, by Ralph Henry Barbour, illus. in color, $1.50.—The Arrival of Jimpson, and other stories for boys about boys, by Ralph Henry Barbour, illus., $1.50.—The Fight for the Valley, by W. O. Stoddard, illus. in color, etc., $1.50.—Old Put, the Patriot, by Frederick A. Ober, illus., $1.25.—The Land Hero of 1812, by C. C. Hotchkiss, illus. in color, etc., $1.25.—The Vinland Champions, by Ottilie A. Liljencrantz, illus., $1.50.—The Deadwood Trail, by Gilbert Patten, illus., $1.50.—The Boy Anglers, their adventures in the Gulf of Mexico, California, the Pacific, and Atlantic oceans, and lakes and streams of Canada, by Charles Frederick Holder, illus., $1.50.—Three College Graces, by Gabrielle E. Jackson, illus., $1.50.—Every-Day Girls, by Julie M. Lippmann, illus., $1.50.—In the Reign of Queen Dick, by Carolyn Wells, illus., $1.50.—Teddy Baird's Luck, by Kate Dickinson Sweetser, illus., $1.25. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Boy Courier of Napoleon, a story of the Louisiana Purchase, by William C. Sprague, illus., $1.50.—The Young Vigilantes, a story of California life in the fifties, by Samuel Adams Drake, illus., $1.25.—American Boys' Life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Edward Stratemeyer, illus., $1.25.—On the Trail of Pontiac, or The Pioneer Boys of the Ohio, by Edward Stratemeyer, illus., $1.25.—Making the Nine, by A. T. Dudley, illus., $1.25.—Jack Tenfield's Star, a story for boys and some girls, by Martha James, illus., $1.25.—Two Young Inventors, the story of the flying boat, by Alvah Milton Kerr, illus., $1.25.—Stories of Brave Old Times, pen pictures of the American revolution, by Helen M. Cleveland, illus., $1.25.—Larry the Wanderer, or The Rise of a Nobody, by Edward Stratemeyer, illus., $1.—Jason's Quest, by D. O. S. Lowell, illus., $1.—Helen Grant's Friends, by Amanda M. Douglas, illus., $1.25.—An Honor Girl, by Evelyn Raymond, illus., $1.25.—A Lass of Dorchester, by Annie M. Barnes, illus., $1.25.—The Laurel Token, a story of the Yamassee Uprising, by Annie M. Barnes, illus., $1.25.—Randy's Good Times, by Amy Brooks, illus., $1.—Dorothy Dainty at School, by Amy Brooks, illus., $1.—The Making of Meenie, by Edith L. Gilbert, illus., $1.—The Children on the Top Floor, by Nina Rhoades, illus., $1.—The Taming of Betty, by Cally Ryland, illus., $1. (Lee & Shepard.)

Eight Cousins, or The Aunt-Hill, and its sequel, Rose in Bloom, by Louisa M. Alcott, new editions, illus., by Harriet R. Richards, each $2.—The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield, by Mary P. Wells Smith, illus., $1.25.—Nathalie's Sister, by Anna Chapin Ray, illus., $1.50.—The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow, by Allen French, illus., $1.50.—Little Almond Blossoms, by Jessie Juliet Knox, illus., $1.50.—The Mysterious Beacon Light, the adventures of four boys in Labrador, by George E. Walsh, illus., $1.50.—The Alley Cat's Kitten, by Caroline M. Fuller, illus., $1.50.—Lullaby Castle and Other Poems, by Blanche Mary Channing, $1. net.—Irma and Nap, a story for younger girls, by Helen Leah Reed, illus., $1.25.—The Nursery Fire, by Rosalind Richards, illus., $1.50.—In the Miz, by Grace E. Ward, illus., $1.50.—The White Crystals, by Howard R. Garis, illus., $1.50.—The Child at Play, by Clara Murray, illus. in color, 50 cts.—Stories of Discovery Told by Discoverers, and Stories of Adventures Told by Adventurers, by Edward Everett Hale, new editions, each illus., $1.25. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

Poems of Childhood, by Eugene Field, illus. in color by Maxfield Parrish, $2.50.—Rhymes and Jingles, by Mary Mapes Dodge, new edition, illus. by Sarah S. Stilwell, $1.50.—By Conduct and Courage, a story of Nelson's Days, by G. A. Henty, illus., $1.20 net.—Handicraft and Recreation for Girls, by Lina and Adelia B. Beard, illus., $1.60 net.—A Midshipman in the Pacific, the story of a kidnapped American boy, by Cyrus T. Brady, illus., $1.20 net.—Boys of St. Timothy's, by Arthur Stanwood Pier, illus., $1.25 net.—Sea Wolves of Seven Shores, by Jessie Peabody Frothingham, illus., $1.20 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

River-Land, by Robert W. Chambers, illus. in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green, $1.50 net.—Litte Precious, by Gertrude Smith, illus. in color, etc., $1.30 net.—Josephine, by Ellen Douglas Deland, illus., $1.25. (Harper & Brothers.)

The Isle of Black Fire, by Howard R. Garis, illus., $1.20 net.—On Holy Ground, Bible stories, by Rev. William L. Worcester, illus., $3. net.—The Wallypug in Fog-Land, by G. E. Farrow, illus., $2.—The Book of Indoor Games, by J. K. Benson, illus., $1.50.—The Romance of Modern Exploration, by Archibald Williams, illus., $1.50 net.—Romance of Modern Steam Locomotion, by Archibald Williams, illus., $1.50 net.—The Romance of the Animal World, by Edmund Selous, illus., $1.50 net.—Glyn Severn's School Days, by George Manville Fenn, illus., $1.50.—The Pedlar's Pack, by Mrs. Alfred Baldwin, illus. in color, $2.—Pètronella, by Laura T. Meade, illus., $1.50.—Student's History of the World, by Charles Morris, illus., $1.50.—The School Champion, by Raymond Jacberns, illus., $1.50.—Brought to Heel, by Kent Carr, illus., $1.50.—From Franklin to Nansen, by G. Firth Scott, illus., $1.25.—That Awful Little Brother, by May Baldwin, illus., $1.25.—National Fairy Tales, 4 vols., each $1. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Patriot and Tory, by Edward S. Ellis, illus., $1.25.—Minute Boys of the Green Mountains, by James Otis, illus., $1.25.—Lou, by Harriet A. Cheever, illus., $1.25.—The Merryweathers, by Laura E. Richards, illus., $1.25.—Chatterbox for 1904, illus. in color, etc., $1.25.—Famous Children of Literature series, edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles, two new vols., each illus., $1.—The Doings of Nancy, by Evelyn Raymond, illus., $1.—The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines, by Mary Cowden Clarke, new edition, 5 vols., illus., $6.25.—Defending the Island, by James Otis, illus., 75 cts.—Puss in the Corner, a rebus book, by Edith Francis Foster, illus., 75 cts.—Gloria, by Faith Bickford, illus., 50 cts.—The Rock Frog, by Harriet A. Cheever, illus., 50 cts.—Lady Spider in the King's Palace, by Harriet A. Cheever, illus., 50 cts.—What Paul Did, by Etheldred B. Barry, illus., 50 cts. (Dana Estes & Co.)

The Little Giant, and other fairy tales, by Thomas Dunn English, illus. by Lucy Fitch Perkins, $1. net.—When Little Boys Sing, words, music, and pictures in color by John A. and Rue W. Carpenter, $1.25 net.—The Wandering Twins, the adventures of two children in Labrador, by Mary Bourchier Sanford, illus., $1.25.—In Search of the Okapi, a story of adventure in Central Africa, by Ernest Glanville, illus., $1.50.—Life Stories for Young People, a series of popular biographical romances, trans. from the German by George P. Upton, first vols.: Beethoven, Mozart, Joan of Arc, and William Tell; each illus., 60 cts. net. (A. C. McClurg & Co.)

Jewel's Story Book, by Clara Louise Burnham, illus., $1.50.—The Rider of the Black Horse, by Everett T. Tomlinson, illus., $1.50.—Kristy's Queer Christmas, by Olive Thorne Miller, with frontispiece in color, $1.25.—The Flower Princess, by Abbie Farwell Brown, illus., $1.—His Majesty's Sloop Diamond Rock, by H. S. Huntington, illus., $1.50.—A Book of Little Boys, by Helen Dawes Brown, illus., $1.—The Basket Woman, by Mary Austin.—When the King Came, by George Hodges. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Patty at Home, by Carolyn Wells, illus., $1.25.—A New Elsie book, by Martha Finley, $1.25.—A Little Girl in Old Chicago, by Amanda M. Douglas, $1.50.—Honor Sherburne, by Amanda M. Douglas, $1.25.—Hilda's Wishes, by Harry Thurston Peck, illus., $1.25.—Wilby's Dan, by William Wallace Cook, illus. in color, $1.50.—Minnows and Tritons, by B. A. Clarke, illus., $1.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Red Cap Tales, by Samuel Rutherford Crockett, illus. in color.—Sportsman Joe, by Edwyn Sandys, illus.—Comedies and Legends for Marionettes, by Georgianna Goddard King, illus.—Is There a Santa Claus? by Jacob Riis, illus.—The Phoenix and the Carpet, by E. Nesbit, illus., $1.50.—The Crusaders, a story of the war of the Holy Sepulchre, by the Rev. A. J. Church, illus. in color.—The Ruby Ring, by Mrs. Molesworth, illus. (Macmillan Co.)

The Brownies in the Philippines, verse and pictures by Palmer Cox, $1.50.—Baby Elton, Quarter-Back, by Leslie W. Quirk, illus.—Lucy and their Majesties, a comedy in wax, by B. J. Farjeon, illus., $1.50.—Mary's Garden, by Frances Duncan, illus., $1.25.—Elinor Arden, Royalist, by Mary Constance Du Bois, illus., $1.50.—Kibun Daizin, or From Shark-Boy to Merchant Prince, by Bengai Murai, illus., $1.25.—Captain John Smith, by Tudor Jenks, illus., $1.20 net. (Century Co.)

The Boys of Bob's Hill, by Charles Pierce Burton, illus.—Prince Henry's Sailor Boy, by Otto von Bruneck, trans. and adapted by Mary J. Safford, illus.—The Wizards of Ryetown, by Constance E. Smedley, illus.—Dandelion Cottage, by Carroll Watson Rankin, illus.—Nelson's Yankee Boy, by F. H. Costello, illus.—A story for girls, by Marion Ames Taggart, illus. (Henry Holt & Co.)

The Brown Fairy Book, edited by Andrew Lang, illus. in color, etc., $1.60 net.—The Golliwogg in Holland, pictures in color by Florence K. Upton, verses by Bertha Upton, $1.50 net.—Babies' Classics, chosen by Lilia Scott Macdonald, illus. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Babes in Toyland, by Glen MacDonough and Anna Alice Chapin, illus. in color, etc., $1.50 net.—The Happy Heart Family, by Virginia Gerson, illus. in color by the author, $1. net.—Mixed Beasts, drawings, and verses by Kenyon Cox, $1. (Fox, Duffield & Co.)

East and West Series, new vols.: The Search, a story of the old frontier, by E. P. Weaver; The Three Prisoners, a story of the great war, by William Henry Shelton; each illus., $1.25 net.—Field and Forest Series, first vol.: The Island Camp, or The Young Hunters of Lakeport, by Capt. Ralph Bonehill, illus. in color, $1.25. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Fantasma Land, by Charles Raymond Macauley, illus. by the author, $1.25.—The Well in the Wood, by Bert Leston Taylor, illus. by Fanny Y. Cory, $1.25.—Two in a Zoo, by Curtis Dunham and Oliver Herford, illus. by Oliver Herford, $1.25. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century, by various well-known writers, edited by Charles Welsh, new vols.: From 1815 to 1861, and From 1871 to 900; each illus., $1.25.—Monkey Shines, little tales for little children, by Bolton Hall, with introduction by the late Bishop Huntington, illus., $1.—The True Mother Goose, the true text without addition or abridgement, edited and illustrated by Blanche McManus, $1. (A. Wessels Co.)

David Chester's Motto, a boy's adventures at school and at sea, by H. Escott-Inman, illus., $1.50.—Tom Catapus and Potiphar, a tale of ancient Egypt, illus. in color by Lily Schofield, 75 cts.—Johnny Crow's Garden, illus. in color, etc., by L. Leslie Brooke, $1. net.—Nobody Knows, illus. in color by Madeline Hall, 80 cts.—New Peter Rabbit Books: Benjamin Bunny, and The Tale of Two Bad Mice, by Beatrix Potter, illus. in color, each 50 cts.—Little Folks' Linen Alphabet Book, and Little Folks' Linen Animal Book, illus. in color, each $2.—Favorite Books for the Nursery, new vols.: First Steps for our Little Ones, A Peep into Fairyland, and Large Type Animal Picture Book; illus. in color, each $1.—Three Blind Mice, verses by John W. Ivimey, illus. in color by Walton Corbould, 50 cts.—A Step into Fairy Land, illus. in color, 50 cts. (Frederick Warne & Co.)

Sandman Rhymes, by Willard Bonte, illus., $1.25.—The Hobby Hoss Fair, by A. L. Jansson, illus. in color, $1.50.—Pleasant Street Series, new vols.: Under the Nursery Lamp, poems for children; The Moon Party, by Ollie Hurd Bragdon; Bobby and Bobbinette, by Annie R. Talbot; illus., each 75 cts.—Caldwell's Classic Juveniles, new vols.: Wood's Natural History, and Tales from Shakspeare; illus. in color, etc., each $1.25.—The Little Brown Bunny, by Edith Francis Foster, illus., 75 cts.—Children's Hour Series, new vols.: Those People from Skyton, by Abby M. Diaz; Adventures of Spotty, by Kate Upson Clark; illus., each 50 cts.—Six to Sixteen Series, new vols.: Adventures in Toyland, by Alice B. Woodward; Fun with Magic, by George Brunel; The Princess of Hearts, by Shella E. Braine; Fuzzy Four-Footed Folks, by Ada May Krecker; Black Beauty, by Anna Sewall; illus., each 50 cts.—Little Folks for 1904, illus. in color, etc., $1.25.—The Children's Dog Book, illus., $1. (H. M. Caldwell Co.)

Little Miss Joy-Sing, by John Luther Long, $1.—Baby Bible Stories, by Gertrude Smith, illus., 50 cts.—Bumper and Baby John, by Anna Chapin Ray, illus., 50 cts.—Witchery Ways, by Amos R. Wells, illus., 50 cts.—The Little Boy and the Elephant, by Gustavus Frankenstein, illus., 50 cts.—A Gourd Fiddle, by Grace MacGowan Cooke, illus., 50 cts.—Another Year with Denise and Ned Toodles, by Gabrielle E. Jackson, illus., 50 cts.—A Prairie Infanta, by Eva W. Brodhead, illus., 50 cts.—Sonny Boy, by Sophie Swett, illus., 50 cts.—A Little Rough Rider, by Tudor Jenks, illus., 50 cts.—Altemus' Wee Book for Wee Folks, 3 new vols., illus., per vol. 50 cts.—Altemus' Illustrated Holly-Tree Series, 8 new vols., illus. in color, etc., per vol., 50 cts. (Henry Altemus Co.)

Granny's Wonderful Chair, by Frances Browne, with introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett, illus. in color, $1.50.—The Little Grey House, by Marion Ames Taggart, with frontispiece in color, $1.25.—McClure's Children's Annual for 1905, edited by T. W. H. Crosland, illus. in color, etc., $1.50. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

Children's Favorite Classics, new vols.: Stories of King Arthur, adapted and edited by U. Waldo Cutler; Stories of Robin Hood and his Merry Outlaws, by J. Walker McSpadden; each illus., 60 cts.—Twentieth Century Juveniles, new vols.: Little Metacomet, by Hezekiah Butterworth; Stories of the Good Greenwood, by Clarence Hawkes; It All Came True, by Mary F. Leonard; Dorothy's Spy, by James Otis; each illus., 60 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

Mr. Wind and Madame Rain, trans. from the French of Paul de Musset by Emily Makepeace, illus. by Charles Bennett, $2.—Boys of the Light Brigade, a story of Spain and the Peninsular War, by Herbert Strang, illus., $1.50. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Stories of Inventors, by Russell Doubleday, illus., $1.25 net.—The Tomboy at Work, by Jeannette L. Gilder, illus., $1.25. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Greek Heroes, by Charles Kingsley, illus. in color by T. H. Robinson, $2.50.—Shakespeare's Heroines, by Mrs. Jameson, illus. in color, etc., by Walter Paget, $2.50.—One Day, by Edith Farmiloe, illus. in color, $2.—The Temple Shakespeare for Children, illus., per vol. 40 cts. net.—Childhood, by Katharine Pyle, illus. in color, $1.25 net.—The Hermit of the Culebra Mountains, by Everett McNeil, illus., $1.50.—The King of Kinkiddie, and other fairy tales of now, by R. F. Ayers, illus., $1.50.—Tales of a Poultry Farm, by Clara D. Pierson, illus., $1. net. (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

The Pearl and the Pumpkin, by Paul West and W. W. Denslow, illus. in color, $1.25.—Denslow Picture Books for Children, new series, comprising: Three Little Kittens, Mother Goose, A B C Book, Barnyard Circus, Animal Fair, Simple Simon, and Scare Crow and the Tin Man; each 25 cts., or bound together in cloth $1.25. (G. W. Dillingham Co.)

Santa Claus Candy Circus, by Olive Aye, illus. in color, 50 cts.—The Tale of a Tail, and other classic rhymes for children, by Annetta S. Crafts, illus., 25 cts.—Yellow Beauty, a story about cats, by Marion Martin, illus., new edition, 25 cts. (Laird & Lee.)

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Our Common Schools, their administration and supervision, by William E. Chancellor.—The Study of a Novel, by Prof. Selden L. Whitcomb.—Belles Lettres Series, new vols.: Browning's A Blot in the 'Scutcheon, In a Balcony, Colombe's Birthday, and The Soul's Tragedy, edited by Prof. Arlo Bates, 60 cts.; Chapman's Bussy d'Ambois, edited by Prof. F. S. Boas, 60 cts.; Webster's The White Devil and The Duchess of Malfi, edited by Prof. Martin W. Sampson, 60 cts.; Robertson's Society and Cast, edited by T. Edgar Pemberton, 60 cts.; The Gospel of John in West Saxon, and The Gospel of Matthew in West Saxon, each edited by Prof. James W. Bright; The Battle of Maldon and Short Poems from the Saxon Chronicle, edited by Walter J. Sedgefield; Juliana, edited by Prof. William Strunk, Jr.—A History Syllabus for Secondary Schools, prepared by a committee of the New England History Teachers' Association.—The Western United States, a geographical reader, by Harold W. Fairbanks, illus., 60 cts.—A Source Book of Greek History, by Frederic Morrow Fling, illus.—The Beginner's Arithmetic, for second year classes, illus. in color—Hill and Ford's Spanish Grammar, $1.25.—Bruce's Grammaire Française, $1.12.—A German Drill Book, by Dr. F. K. Ball.—Helmholtz's Populäre Vorträge, edited by Daniel B. Shumway, illus.—Voltaire's Zadig, edited by Prof. I. Babbitt.—Meilhac and Halevy's L'Ete de la Saint-Martin, edited by V. E. François.—Hoffman's Mozart auf der Reise Nach Prag, edited by W. G. Howard.—Chateaubriand's Atalia, edited by Prof. Oscar Kuhns. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

Pedagogues and Parents, by E. O. Wilson.—A Text Book of General Psychology, by James Rowland Angell.—Classic Italian Poetry, selections from the works of Pulci, Bolardo, and Ariosto, edited by J. D. M. Ford.—The Nibelungenlied, trans. into English verse by George Henry Needler.—Temple School Shakespeare, new vols.: Merchant of Venice, King Lear, Othello, A Midsummer Night's Dream, and Henry V.; each illus.—Biedermann's Deutsche Bildungszustände im 18. Jahrhundert, edited by John A. Walz.—Meissner's Aus Deutschen Landen, with vocabulary by Josefa Schrakamp.—Lessings' Laokoön, selected and edited by W. G. Howard.—Zola's Attaque du Moulin and other pieces, authorized edition, edited by Arnold Guyot Cameron.—Marguerite's Strasbourg, edited by Oscar Kuhns. (Henry Holt & Co.)

Readings in European History, by James Harvey Robinson.—English History, by E. P. Cheyney.—Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus, by William A. Granville.—American Phonography, by William L. Anderson.—Practical Commercial Speller, by Elizabeth F. Atwood.—Eastern Nations and Greece, by P. V. N. Myers, revised edition.—History of Rome, by P. V. N. Myers, revised edition.—Elements of Botany, by J. Y. Bergen, revised edition, illus.—How to Keep Well, by A. F. Blaisdell, revised edition, illus.—Latin Composition, by Benjamin L. D'Ooge, revised edition.—Dramatic First Reader, by Ellen M. Cyr, illus.—Cyr Art Reader, by Ellen M. Cyr, Book Two, illus.—Jones Readers by Grades, by L. H. Jones, Books III. to VIII., illus.—Selections from Elizabeth Barrett Browning, by Elizabeth Lee.—Collodi's Adventures of Pinocchio, edited by Walter S. Cramp, illus.—Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea, edited by Philip S. Allen.—Storm's In St. Jurgen, edited by J. H. Beckman.—A Little Brother to the Bear, by William J. Long, school edition, illus. (Ginn & Co.)

The Science of Education, by Richard Gause Boone, $1. net.—A History of the Ancient World, by George S. Goodspeed, Ph.D., illus. in color, $1.50 net.—A History of American Literature, by Prof. Barrett Wendell and C. N. Greenough, A.M.—Elementary Geography, by Charles F. King, illus. in color, etc., 65 cts.—Scribner's Series of School Reading, new vols: The Lanier Book, selections from the writings of Sidney Lanier, edited by Mary E. Burt in connection with Mrs. Lanier; Hero Tales Told in School, by James Baldwin; The Van Dyke Reader, selections from the writings of Henry Van Dyke; illus., each 50 cts. net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Personal and Ideal Elements in Education, by Henry Churchill King.—A History of Education in the United States, by Edwin Grant Dexter, Ph.D.—The Teaching of German in Secondary Schools, by Prof. E. W. Bagster-Collins.—Syllabus of Lectures on the History of Education, by E. P. Cubberly, new edition in 1 vol., revised to date, $2.60 net.—A Course of Study for the Eight Grades of the Common School, by Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D., 2 vols.—A Middle English Reader, by Oliver Farrar Emerson.—Argumentation and Debate, by Craven Laycock and Robert Leighton Scales.—A Grammar of the German Language, by George Oliver Curme, A.M.—A Health Primer, by Walter M. Coleman, illus.—Elements of Agriculture, by L. H. Bailey, illus.—The Theory of Equa-

tions, by Florian Cajori.—Comprehensive Bookkeeping, by Artemas M. Bogle, A.M.—Notes and Problems in Physics, by Charles P. Matthews, M.E., and John Shearer, B.S., new revised edition.—Examples in Algebra, by Charles M. Clay.—Laboratory Guide in Elementary Bacteriology, by William D. Frost.—How We Are Clothed, by J. F. Chamberlain.—Type Studies from the Geography of the United States, by Charles A. McMurry.—Excursions and Lessons in Home Geography, by Charles A. McMurry.—Special Method in Elementary Science, by Charles A. McMurry.—Nature Study Lessons for Primary Grades, by Mrs. Lida B. McMurry and Charles A. McMurry.—Macmillan's Pocket Classics, new series, first vols.: Arabian Nights, Gulliver's Travels, and Robinson Crusoe, each edited by Clifton Johnson; Kingsley's Greek Heroes, edited by Charles A. McMurry; Scott's The Talisman, edited by Frederick Trendley; Out of the Northland, edited by Emilie Kip Baker; each 25 cts. net. (Macmillan Co.)

American Teachers' Series, new vol.: The Teaching of Biology, by Frances E. Lloyd and Maurice E. Bigelow, $1.50.—American Citizens' Series, new vol.: Constitutional Law, by Hon. Emlin McClain.—An Elementary History of England, by T. F. Tout and James Sullivan. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

The Elements of English Grammar, by W. F. Webster.—The Riverside Graded Song Book for Elementary Schools, edited by William M. Lawrence, in 2 parts.—Three years with the poets, compiled by Bertha Hazard. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

An Introduction to Psychology, based on the author's 'Handbook of Psychology,' by J. Clark Murray, $1.60 net.—A Short Constitutional History of the United States, by Francis Newton Thorpe, $1.75 net. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

Le Verre d'Eau ou Les Effets et les Causes, comédie en cinq actes, par Eugène Scribe, edited by F. G. G. Schmidt, Ph.D., 25 cts.—L'Abbe Daniel, par André Theuriet, edited by Prof. C. Fontaine, 60 cts.—El Cautivo de Doña Mencia, por Don Juan Valera, edited by R. Diez de la Cortina, B.A., 35 cts.—Los Puritanos y Otros Cuentos, por Armando Palacio Valdès, edited by W. T. Faulkner, A.M., 50 cts.—Robinson's German Verb Form, 50 cts. (William R. Jenkins.)

The Principles of Economics, with applications to practical problems, by Frank A. Fetter, Ph.D., $2. net.—The American State, edited by W. W. Willoughby, 8 vols., first titles: The American Constitutional System, by W. W. Willoughby; City Government in the United States, by F. J. Goodnow; Party Organization, by Jesse Macy; per vol., $1.25 net. (Century Co.)

Text-Book of Physics, by J. H. Poynting and J. J. Thomson, Part IV., Heat.—Laboratory Manual of Chemistry, by Prof. R. B. Moore.—Lippincott's Physiology, by J. A. Culler, Ph.D., 3 parts. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal, prepared for Spanish students of the English language by Mary E. Beckwith, 75 cts. net.—(Grafton Press).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Strategy of Great Railroads, by Frank H. Spearman, with maps, $1.25 net.—Fetichism in West Africa, forty years' observation of native customs and superstitions, by Robert Hamill Nassau, illus., $2.50 net. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Woman's Home Library, new vols.: Beauty through Hygiene, or Common Ways to Beauty and Health, by Dr. Emma E. Walker; House and Home, a practical book on home management, by Miss M. E. Carter; The Courtesies, a handbook of etiquette, by Eleanor B. Clapp; Correct Writing and Speaking, by Mary A. Jordan; each illus., $1. net.—Modern Business Books, first vols.: Insurance, a practical book for the student and business man, by T. E. Young, $2.50; Insurance Office Organization, management and accounts, by T. E. Young and Richard Masters, $1.50. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Modern Advertising, by Earnest Elmo Calkins and Ralph Holden, $1.50 net.—The Story of Wireless Telegraphy, by A. T. Story, illus., $1. net.—The Table and How to Decorate It, by Mary Whipple Alexander, illus., $1. net. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Modern Industrial Progress, by C. H. Cochrane, illus., $3. net.—Loves and Lovers of the Past, by Paul Gaulot, trans. by F. C. Laroche, $1.25 net.—The Story of American Coal, by William Jasper Nicolls, new edition, revised to date, with frontispiece, $2. net.—Business, by L. de V. Matthewman, illus., $1. net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

The Expansion of the Common Law, by Sir F. Pollock, $2.50 net. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

Secret History of To-day, being revelations of a diplomatic spy, by Allen Upward, illus., $1.50.—The Power of Silence, by Horatio W. Dresser, new edition, rewritten and enlarged. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Handbook of Princeton, by John Rogers Williams, with introduction by President Woodrow Wilson, illus., $1.50 net.—The Building of a Book, practical articles by various experts, edited by Frederick H. Hitchcock, $1.50 net.—Concerning Genealogies, a handbook of suggestions, 50 cts. net. (Grafton Press.)

French Home Cooking, by Berthe Julienne Low, illus., $1.20 net.—Country Home Series, first vol.: The Homestead, by E. P. Powell, illus., $1.50 net.—The Secret of Popularity, by Emily Holt, $1.20 net. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)

The Practice of Typography, by Theodore L. De Vinne, new vol.: Modern Methods of Book Composition, illus., $2. net. (Century Co.)

The Art of Cross-Examination, by Francis L. Wellman, new edition, revised, with five additional chapters.—Anglo-Norman Dialects, I., by Louis Emil Menger, Ph.D., (Macmillan Co.)

Mothers and their Responsibilities, by Margaret E. Bailward, with preface by Rev. L. R. Hensiow. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Boyer and Speranski's Russian Manual, by Samuel N. Harper. (University of Chicago Press.)

A Browning Calendar, edited by Constance M. Spender, 50 cts. net.—How to Bring up our Boys, by S. A. Nicoll, 30 cts. net. (T. Y. Crowell & Co.)

Old English Songs and Dances, by W. Graham Robertson, illus. in color by the author, new edition, $5. net. (John Lane.)

The Drums and Fifes of the British Army, illus. in color by F. Stansell, $2. (Frederick Warne & Co.)

The Blue Grass Cook Book, by Minnie C. Fox, with introduction by John Fox, Jr., illus., $1.50 net. (Fox, Duffield & Co.)

A Third Century of Charades, by William Bellamy, 85 cts. net. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Life in Sing Sing, by 'Number 1500,' $1.50. (Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

THE ROSE-JAR

A Magazine for Book-Lovers. A delightful and treasurable miscellany of the literature of literature. NOT a "review" of current books. Sold only by yearly subscription. Handsome quarto. Edition limited to 2,500 copies. $2.00 a year. Get a prospectus.

W. E. PRICE,

24-26 East 21st Street NEW YORK

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Send for Price Lists. WALTER R. BENJAMIN, One West 34th St., New York.

Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts

L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary: most carefully graded. *Part III.* ($1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.

Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. *Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.*

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS

Sixth Avenue & 48th Street NEW YORK

NO BRANCH STORES

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS

"FIRST FOLIO EDITION"

To be completed in 40 handy vols., size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net, 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)

Send for descriptive booklet.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY

426-428 WEST BROADWAY :: :: NEW YORK

Authors' Agency

THIRTEENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.
REFERENCES: Hezekiah Butterworth, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.
Send stamp for Booklet *to*
WM. A. DRESSER,
Mention The Dial. R. 7, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

600 PLACES TO SELL MSS.

in the 1904 "Author's Year Book." $1.00, postpaid, or at booksellers. Circular for stamp.
W. E. PRICE, 24-26 East 21st St., New York.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS

Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi.

Send for Descriptive Booklet.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH Mainly for Teachers desirous of qualifying as Instructors in Elementary French Conversation. Price, $1.00. Livret of thirty-two pages mailed free.
E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition

Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes. List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

The Study-Guide Series.

The Study of Ivanhoe; A Guide to English Syntax; The Study of Idylls of the King; The Study of Henry Esmond, new edition, etc. Study-Guide Courses (10 cents) gives plan of work and subjects for literary societies and study clubs. *Special price for classes.*
SINGLE COPIES, 50 CENTS. Address
C. & H. A. DAVIDSON, PUBLISHERS,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting; collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?

Covers to Order | Price List Free

YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS

Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes. List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

A COMEDY OF LOVE
WINGS AND NO EYES
By PHILIP CRUTCHER. Illustrated. 12mo, $1.50.

THE BOOK OF TOASTS
WAES HAEL
1500 Toasts, unique book mark. $1.50 net.

The Grafton Press, 70 Fifth Ave., New York

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.'S NEW BOOKS

DEACON LYSANDER
By SARAH P. McLEAN GREENE, author of "Cape Cod Folks," "Vesty of the Basins," "Flood Tide," etc. 12mo, illustrated, gilt top, $1.25.

THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE
By RUSSELL STURGIS. A companion to "How to Judge Architecture," by the same author, and "Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures," by Henry R. Poore. 4to, 100 illustrations, *net*, $1.50; postage, 14 cts.
Special edition, heavy paper, with art binding, *net*, $3.00; postage, 24 cts.

A QUINTETTE OF GRAYCOATS
By EFFIE BIGNELL, author of "Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny" and "My Woodland Intimates." 12mo, illustrated, *net*, $1.00; postage, 10 cts.

THE EPISCOPALIANS
By DANIEL D. ADDISON. 12mo, with frontispiece, *net*, $1.00; postage, 8 cts.
Fifth volume in The Story of the Churches series.

OLD LOVE STORIES RETOLD
By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE. 8vo, illustrated, and with colored designs throughout the text, *net*, $1.50; postage, 10 cts.

OUR CHRISTMAS TIDES
By Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER. Crown 8vo, decorated and illustrated, *net*, $1.50.
An exquisite gift book, which will also prove interesting reading.

THE ART OF CARICATURE
A manual for home study. By GRANT WRIGHT. 8vo, 100 illustrations, *net*, $1.00; postage, 10 cts.

THE GOOD OF THE WICKED AND THE PARTY SKETCHES
A new book by OWEN KILDARE, author of "My Mamie Rose." 16mo, *net*, 75 cts.; postage, 8 cts.
The readers of Mr. Kildare's autobiography know what strength and pathos they will find in these stories of New York's poor.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., Publishers, 33-37 E. 17th St., Union Sq. North, New York

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF BOOKS ON PHOTOGRAPHY

Embracing all the most desirable books on photography and its applications at present obtainable in the English language; with dates of publication, number of pages, illustrations, size, postfree prices, and notes on contents, forming a handy guide to the buyer.

The most complete and satisfactory catalogue of photographic books now in print.

Sent free to any address on request by

TENNANT & WARD
PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS
287 FOURTH AVENUE : : : NEW YORK

MR. ROBERT GRIER COOKE

may be consulted *by appointment* **in regard to the designing, printing, and publication of** *special editions* **for institutions, individuals, and for commemorative purposes.**

307 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Tel., 3 Madison Square Cable Address, "Jocafelin"

WE will supply *promptly* at the *lowest price* any book mentioned in this issue of THE DIAL. Send for our new complete catalogue which will be ready in October.

If you wish to make your BOOK MONEY go as far as possible, you will send to-day for our Special Bargain Catalogue. The list includes:

FICTION
THEOLOGY
MISCELLANY
STANDARD SETS

Special Quotations to Dealers

THE PILGRIM PRESS
175 Wabash Avenue, :: :: :: CHICAGO

GET THE LATEST AND BEST

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

English Biography, Geography, Fiction, Etc.

25,000 NEW WORDS, Etc.

New Gazetteer of the World
with over 25,000 entries based on the latest census.

New Biographical Dictionary
with over 10,000 names of noted persons, birth, death, etc.

Edited by W. T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D.,
United States Commissioner of Education.

2380 Quarto Pages.
New Plates. Rich Bindings. 5000 Illustrations

NEEDED IN EVERY HOME

Also Webster's Collegiate Dictionary with 1116 pages. 1400 Illustrations. Size: 7 x 10 x 2⅝ in.

A SPECIAL THIN PAPER EDITION
just issued, is printed from the same plates as the regular edition. It has limp covers and round corners. Size: 5¾ x 8⅝ x 1½ in.

FREE, "A Test in Pronunciation"—instructive and entertaining. Also illustrated pamphlets.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Publishers, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

Library,

The New Authoritative Work on Physical Culture

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND POWER

By DUDLEY ALLEN SARGENT, A.M., Sc.D., M.D.

Director of Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard University, ex-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture.

DOCTOR SARGENT'S many inventions of the modern system of gymnasium apparatus, together with his numerous articles and papers on physical training, are so well known that a new and thoroughly up-to-date work on Physical Culture by an author who is without doubt the recognized authority on the subject will command immediate interest. The general public are becoming more and more enthused on the science of cultivating Health and Strength.

A Series of Exercises which Require Absolutely no Apparatus

Over one hundred half-tone illustrations from original photographs furnished by the author.

12mo, cloth, limp cover, ... Price, $1.75
Full flexible leather, ... Price, $3.00

Send for Complete Catalogue.

BOSTON H. M. CALDWELL CO., PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

READY SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX

COMRADES IN ARMS

By General CHARLES KING

A TALE OF TWO HEMISPHERES

Illustrations by GEORGE GIBBS and E. W. DEMING

In this new story by this popular author will be found a plot entirely different from anything he has previously done, but of the most intense and exciting interest. It begins with a most strange complication at a frontier post in the Black Hills of Dakota shortly before the outbreak of the Spanish War. The leading characters are then transported to far distant scenes in the Philippines, and the closing chapters bring them and the story back to America. It is in three parts:

Part I. WHAT HAPPENED IN THE WEST
Part II. WHAT HAPPENED IN THE EAST
Part III. WHAT HAPPENED IN THE END

The reader will renew acquaintance with some old friends and will be richly entertained by the experiences of men and women of army life, which none can better depict than this charming writer. Published in one style of binding only. 12mo. 340 pages. *$1.50, usual discounts.*

Address orders to your nearest Jobber or News Company, or to

THE HOBART COMPANY, Publishers, 114 Fifth Ave., New York

Laird & Lee's Fall Announcement of NEW BOOKS

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

HIGH-GRADE FICTION

Turk

By Opie Read

The American Dickens

A striking romance of love and chivalry. The latest and best of this author's famous stories. Will appeal to all lovers of pure fiction. 389 pages, 8 full-page illustrations, frontispiece in colors, delicately tinted title-page, silk cloth, decorative wrapper, **$1.25.**

Glimpses of THE WORLD'S FAIR

ST. LOUIS AND THE PIKE

200 Views in Colors

32 Colorgraphs from oil paintings by famous artists. 168 half-tones on copper in natural tints. All the palaces, State and Foreign Buildings, outdoor displays and scenes on the Pike. Paper, embossed cover in colors, 25c. Silk cloth, in decorative box, 60c.

ORIGINAL JUVENILES

Santa Claus' Wonderful Candy Circus

By Olive Aye

An entirely new creation in juvenile literature. Nothing like it ever published before. All the animals are made of candy, but they are endowed with life and motion. 32 pages, each containing large three-color illustrations. Ornamental board covers in colors, **50c.**

Uncle Bob and Aunt Becky's Strange Adventures

Quaint old couple visit the Fair. One of the strongest pieces of humorous literature upon the market. A great story of the Exposition. 358 pages, 150 comical illustrations, frontispiece in colors. 30,000 sold in six weeks. Colored cloth cover, **75c.** Paper cover in colors, **25c.**

The Dream Bag

By Winifred W. Haldane

Author of "A Chord from a Violin"

A most delightful and original series of fairy stories. **Unusual, fascinating and charming,** altogether out of the ordinary, an entirely new departure in fairy-tales. 8 full-page illustrations in six colors, handsomely bound in silk cloth, decorative cover. Price, **$1.25.**

Modern Electricity

By Henry and Horas

All that the artisan, apprentice and student desires to know concerning this fascinating study. Accurate and up-to-date. Every problem demonstrated. 355 pages, 150 special illustrations. Two new wiring diagrams. Cross index. Leather binding, **$1.50.** Cloth, **$1.00.**

Yellow Beauty

By Marion Martin

A story of cats. 6 full-page illustrations by Madame Ronner, of the Belgian Art Academy. 30 text etchings. Heavy paper cover in beautiful colors, **25c.**

The World's Best Proverbs and Short Quotations

By Geo. H. Opdyke, M.A.

Just the thing for public speaking, literary work and every-day conversation. The best thoughts from ancient and modern authors. 5½ x 8 in. Full leather and gilt, **$1.25.** Cloth, solid binding, **75c.**

The Tale of a Tail

By Annetta S. Crafts

Classic stories in rhyme. An education for children, elaborately illustrated, heavy paper, decorative cover in handsome colors, **25c.**

See catalogue (sent upon request) for full line of popular fiction in handsome lithograph paper covers, also technical, reference and miscellaneous books. For sale by all newsdealers, at all book stores or direct by the publishers,

LAIRD & LEE

263-265 Wabash Avenue CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

LAWRENCE Public Library, LAWRENCE MASS.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII. No. 439.* | CHICAGO, OCT. 1, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

THE IMPORTANT BOOKS OF THE MONTH

LETTERS OF
JOHN RUSKIN TO CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

"They reveal the lovable personality of the writer more clearly than it has ever before been shown us."—*The Dial.*
Two volumes, with many interesting Portraits.

COMPROMISES
By AGNES REPPLIER
Brilliant, discursive and literary essays, full of humor and entertainment. $1.10 *net.* Postage 9 cents.

NATURE'S INVITATION
By BRADFORD TORREY
Nature Studies in New Hampshire, Florida, Texas, and Arizona, written in Mr. Torrey's entertaining style. $1.00 *net.* Postage 8 cents.

FAR AND NEAR
By JOHN BURROUGHS
Outdoor papers containing Mr. Burroughs's observations in Alaska, Jamaica, and on the Hudson. $1.10 *net.* Postage extra.

MONCURE D. CONWAY'S REMINISCENCES

"We are inclined to think that Mr. Conway's 'Reminiscences' will turn out to be the most valuable publication in this department [of biography]; certainly it will have the deepest sort of interest for American readers. The only other work likely to vie in personal interest with it will be the collection of letters written by John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton."—*The Dial.*

Two volumes, with portraits and facsimile letters. $6.00 *net.* Postage extra.

THE AMATEUR SPIRIT
By BLISS PERRY
A plea for the union, in the various activities of life, of the professional skill with the enthusiasm of the amateur. $1.25 *net.* Postage extra.

BITS OF GOSSIP
By REBECCA HARDING DAVIS
Interesting recollections which throw many sidelights on the personalities of New England authors. $1.25 *net.* Postage extra.

ROUTINE AND IDEALS
By L. B. R. BRIGGS
Dean Briggs's essays are always practical and helpful to men and women.

WOMEN IN THE FINE ARTS

By CLARA ERSKINE CLEMENT

A review of the work of women in art, from the 7th century B. C. to the present day, with short biographical notices. The book is illustrated by more than thirty reproductions of paintings and sculptures, thus adding to its value. $2.50 *net.* Postage 15 cents.

BALANCE: The Fundamental Verity
By ORLANDO J. SMITH
"A demonstration that Religion and Science stand on the same rock."—EDWARD MARKHAM. $1.25 *net.* Postage 9 cts.

DE MONARCHIA OF DANTE
Translated by AURELIA HENRY
A translation of Dante's famous essay on Government, hitherto inaccessible to the general reader. $1.25 *net.* Postage 11 cents.

THE DYNAMIC OF CHRISTIANITY
By EDWARD W. CHAPMAN
A definition of the source of power in the Christian faith. $1.25 *net.* Postage extra.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, BOSTON AND NEW YORK

KATE OF KATE HALL

By ELLEN THORNEY-CROFT FOWLER

The most fascinating heroine who was ever illogical.

Will appear October 21.

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

GENEVRA

By CHARLES MARRIOTT

This is the story of a passionate poetess who falls in love for the first time when she is twenty-nine. She goes mad with the thrill of her first kiss, — at twenty-nine, — and the man deserts her. Mr. Marriott solves the situation by making her become a successful writer.

Now ready.

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

THE MISFIT CROWN

By FRANCES DAVIDGE

Miss Davidge is a new writer and her publishers believe that success awaits her with this charming novel of English life as she has observed it. The writer is an American woman, whose home for many years has been in New York, but she has lived abroad for a considerable period and has drawn her characters in part from life.

Will appear October 14.

12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

UNCLE REMUS

THE TAR BABY

And Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Illustrated by A. B. FROST and E. W. KEMBLE. Nine full-page illustrations in colors, decorative drawings in color, sketches with all chapter headings, and decorative borders throughout. A riot of attractive illustrations in the spirit of the text.

UNCLE REMUS, HIS SONGS and HIS SAYINGS was Mr. Harris's first book by which he rendered Uncle Remus famous. The TAR BABY is Mr. Harris's second book by which he is rendering Uncle Remus indispensable.

Octavo, ornamental covers, deckel edges and gilt top. In a box, $2.00 net. Postage additional.

APPLETONS' JUVENILES FOR 1904

On Your Mark! A Story of College Life and Athletics. By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR, Author of "Behind the Line," "Weatherby's Inning," etc. With four colored illustrations by Relyea. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Arrival of Jimpson, and Other Stories for Boys about Boys. By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR, Author of "On Your Mark!" "Weatherby's Inning," "Behind the Line," etc. With six illustrations in black and white. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Fight for the Valley. By W. O. STODDARD, Author of "The Spy of Yorktown," "Crowded Out o' Crofield," etc. With one colored illustration and three illustrations in black and white by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Old Put, the Patriot. By FREDERICK A. OBER. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

The Land Hero of 1812. By C. C. HOTCHKISS. Illustrated with one drawing in color and three half-tones by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

The Deadwood Trail. By GILBERT PATTEN. Illustrated with four illustrations in black and white by Will Crawford. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Vinland Champions. By OTTILIE A. LILJENCRANTZ. Illustrated in black and white by the Kinneys. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The Boy Anglers, Their Adventures in the Gulf of Mexico, California, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and Lakes and Streams of Canada. By CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER. 12mo. Cloth. With many illustrations. $1.50.

Three College Graces. By GABRIELLE E. JACKSON, Author of "Three Graces." With four illustrations in black and tint by C. M. Relyea. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Everyday Girls. By JULIE M. LIPPMANN. Illustrated in colors. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

In the Reign of Queen Dick. By CAROLYN WELLS. Illustrated with eight drawings in black and white by Strochmann. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

Teddy Baird's Luck. By KATE DICKINSON SWEETSER. With four illustrations in black and one in tint. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

A History of Matrimonial Institutions

Chiefly in England and the United States

WITH AN INTRODUCTORY ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE AND THE THEORIES OF PRIMITIVE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

By GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD, PH.D., of the University of Chicago

CONTENTS

ANALYSIS OF THE LITERATURE AND THE THEORIES OF PRIMITIVE MATRIMONIAL INSTITUTIONS

CHAP.
1. THE PATRIARCHAL THEORY.
2. THEORY OF THE HORDE AND MOTHER-RIGHT.
3. THEORY OF THE ORIGINAL PAIRING OR MONOGAMOUS FAMILY.
4. RISE OF THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.
5. EARLY HISTORY OF DIVORCE.

MATRIMONIAL INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND
6. OLD ENGLISH WIFE PURCHASE YIELDS TO FREE MARRIAGE.
7–8. RISE OF ECCLESIASTICAL MARRIAGE.
9. THE PROTESTANT CONCEPTION OF MARRIAGE
10. RISE OF CIVIL MARRIAGE.
11. HISTORY OF SEPARATION AND DIVORCE UNDER ENGLISH AND ECCLESIASTICAL LAW.

MATRIMONIAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES
12. OBLIGATORY CIVIL MARRIAGE IN THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.
13. ECCLESIASTICAL RITES AND THE RISE OF CIVIL MARRIAGE IN THE SOUTHERN COLONIES.
14. OPTIONAL CIVIL OR ECCLESIASTICAL MARRIAGE IN THE MIDDLE COLONIES.
15. DIVORCE IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.
16. A CENTURY AND A QUARTER OF MARRIAGE LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
17. A CENTURY AND A QUARTER OF DIVORCE LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.
18. PROBLEMS OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INDEX. CASE INDEX. SUBJECT INDEX.

PRESS COMMENTS

This is the most substantial and valuable work on its subject yet produced in our country. Scholarly, scientific, thorough, it is an inductive study of the first importance to every student of the primary social question—the question of the family. — **The Outlook.**

In the three volumes which constitute this monumental work the learned author has provided the first adequate treatment of the history of human marriage. . . . The volumes bear on every page the marks of wide and painstaking scholarship. — **Quarterly Journal of Economics.**

The general reader will peruse the text with sustained interest; he will experience little difficulty in following the author's argument or in appreciating the force and significance of his conclusions. The scholar will find in the numerous footnotes, the extensive bibliography, and the carefully executed index, many additional points of excellence. — **The Dial.**

There can be no broader or more complex subject for literary discussion than the development of the human institution called the family. Innumerable are the problems presented. From the remote past the topic bristles with difficulties. The laws relating to marriage and divorce are most complex. The author of "A History of Matrimonial Institutions," who has thus imposed on himself a stupendous task, has certainly accomplished his work in a satisfactory manner. — **The New York Times.**

Dr. Howard's elaborate study of matrimonial institutions and legislation affecting alike the binding and the dissolution of the tie is probably the most important work that has appeared on this subject in America. — **The Churchman,** New York.

These volumes must long be considered both as authoritative in statement and as a stimulus to future monographs. . . . Professor Howard has accomplished his task in philosophical and historical spirit; with a clearness of statement that inspires confidence and respect; with the controlled enthusiasm of one that is master of his subject and not mastered by it. The work, as a vast storehouse of well arranged facts, is an honor to American scholarship. — **Boston Herald.**

No student of matrimonial institutions can afford to overlook this work. The amount of learning condensed in Dr. Howard's three volumes is enormous. The bibliographical index alone occupies about 140 pages and the author's footnotes furnish conclusive proof that the innumerable authorities have been not only consulted but thoroughly examined. The task must have exacted the assiduous labor of many years. — **New York Sun.**

As a whole, this work is singularly comprehensive, clear, open-minded, progressive and authoritative. It is an interesting and dignified historical monograph. — **The Chicago Record-Herald.**

Three Volumes, 8vo, Art Buckram, Gilt Top, 1486 pp., $10.00 net, $10.72 postpaid.

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS, OR ORDER DIRECT FROM

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, and 156 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

TEAR OFF THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Please send me, by prepaid express, a set of Professor Howard's History of Matrimonial Institutions.

I enclose / will remit $10.72 in payment for same.

D-01

A. WESSELS COMPANY Announce for Fall Publication

SOURCE BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

ANDREW BURNABY

Travels through the Middle Settlements of North America 1759-1760

Small 8vo, cloth. $2.00 *net.*

An educated Englishman's fair-minded account of the condition of the colonies on the eve of the Revolution It was last reprinted in separate form in 1775.

MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM HEATH

Memoirs of the American War

Small 8vo, cloth. *Ready October 25.* $2.50 *net.*

The history by an officer of high rank of the military operations of the Revolution, especially valuable for its accounts of the British retreat from Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, and the later engagements about New York. It has not been reprinted since it was published by act of Congress in 1798.

W. W. CANFIELD

The Legends of the Iroquois As told by the Cornplanter

From authoritative notes and studies. Small 8vo, cloth. Illustrated. $1.50 *net.*

Other Titles to be Announced Later

A series of annotated reprints, "*Source Books of American History*," projected to be sold at a moderate price, and to include some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, history, and biography, dealing with the Colonial and Revolutionary periods and the exploration and settlement of the farther West. Edited, with introductions, notes, and indexes, by Rufus Rockwell Wilson, author of "Rambles in Colonial Byways," "Historic Long Island," etc.

LUDWIG MAX GOLDBERGER

The Land of Unlimited Possibilities

Small 8vo, cloth, gilt top. $2.00.

A Review of the Industrial and Economic Conditions of the United States. Translated by E. Humphrey.

The whole German press has been unanimous in praise of Goldberger's book, even the staid conservative Anti-American Kreuzzeitung speaking well of it. This unstinted praise is well deserved, for never has a book regarding America appeared in Germany which judges American conditions in such an intelligent and thorough manner. Hopeful as to the future of the United States (The Land of Unlimited Possibilities) Goldberger *writes from the point of view of a practical business man who has carefully studied American conditions. — N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

FAMOUS BATTLES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CHARLES WELSH, Editor

Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century, by G. A. Henty, Major Arthur Griffiths, Archibald Forbes, and other well known writers.

Vol. II. 1815–1861. 12mo, cloth, with nine illustrations. (*Ready October 3.*) $1.25.
Vol. IV. 1871–1900. 12mo, cloth, with twelve illustrations. (*Ready October 25.*) $1.25.
Two volumes completing this series.

Previously Issued. Vol. I. 1801–1815. 12mo, cloth, with sixteen illustrations. $1.25.
Vol. III. 1861–1871. 12mo, cloth, with sixteen illustrations. $1.25.

"All boys ought to be glad to seize the opportunity presented to them by Mr. Welsh, to read these two books in which about all the very great and some of the very small — but very interesting to us — conflicts of the nineteenth century are described with compactness, vigor, and accuracy, sometimes by men who looked upon the scenes they describe and were exposed to their dangers." — *N. Y. Times Saturday Review.*

A. WESSELS COMPANY, 43 and 45 E. 19th St., New York City

FOR STUDENTS

A companion work to Bryce's "Holy Roman Empire."

A History of Mediæval Political Theory

By R. W. Carlyle and A. J. Carlyle. To be completed in three parts, sold separately. Part I. 8vo. 500 pages. Net, $3.50.

"The most systematic and in many respects the most valuable work in the English language on the history of political thought. . . . The author furnishes us in this volume with a clear analysis of the opinions and most important writings from Cicero down to Hincmar of Rheims. He emphasizes the difference in political theory between Aristotle and Cicero. . . . The book is one of the most important results of historical research that has as yet been brought into print, and no student of the Middle Ages or of politics can afford to disregard it."—*London Athenaeum.*

A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States

1853-54. With Remarks on Their Economy.

By Frederick Law Olmsted. Reprinted from the original issue of 1856, with an introduction by Prof. W. P. Trent. Two volumes. 8vo. With portrait. Net, $5.00.

"The reader who cares to understand the American Civil War should certainly read Mr. Olmsted's 'Seaboard Slave States.' His volumes present as interesting a picture of the South on the eve of its great catastrophe as is given by Arthur Young of France on the eve of its revolution."—*John Morley* in the "*Life of Gladstone.*"

The Wealth of Nations

By Adam Smith. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, Marginal Summary, and enlarged Index by Edwin Cannan, LL.D., Instructor of Economic Theory in the University of London. 2 volumes. 8vo. Net, $6.00.

This famous work by the father of modern political economy has been accepted for more than a century as a continued authority on the first principles of the subject. It is the belief of the English and of the American publishers that Professor Cannan's edition will be accepted by instructors and students of to-day as both definite and authoritative.

A Mediæval Princess

The True Story of Jacqueline, Last Independent Sovereign of Holland, Zealand, and Hainaut — 1401-1436.

By Ruth Putnam, author of "William the Silent," etc. With 38 illustrations. 8vo. Net, $2.25.

"A heroine who lived through enough for a half a dozen heroines of modern historical fiction. Miss Putnam is one of those agreeable historians who have the art of writing history which is not only authoritative and trustworthy but dramatic. Here is a real woman and a real princess, and her experiences are as fascinating as if they had been shaped for fiction."—*Boston Literary World.*

The English People

A Study of Its Political Psychology.

By Emile Boutmy, Member of the Institute. Authorized American Edition. 8vo. Net, $2.50.

"The work of a competent critic, who has ample knowledge of England and especially of the English Constitution. . . . His book is certainly clever, a *tour de force.*"—*W. L. Courtney, London Telegraph.*

The Society of To-Morrow

A Forecast of Its Political and Economic Organization.

By G. de Molinari. Translated by P. H. Lee-Warner. Net, $1.50.

"An economist'a treatment from the purely economic point of view of a problem which is not only economical, but philosophic and political. It is the thesis of the author that the need of society is a regime of absolute liberty, unincumbered by the despotism and interference of the State and open to free competition."—*N. Y. Times.*

Matthew Arnold

An Exposition and a Criticism — Culture — Religion — Politics.

By William Harbutt Dawson. 8vo. Two portraits. Net, $1.75.

"It is because the voice of Arnold still cries in the wilderness that Mr. Dawson's volume will be welcome for its endeavor to give unity to the ideas and theories, the admonitions and warnings of one of the clearest and sanest thinkers of the age."—*London Spectator.*

Send for Illustrated Fall Catalogue (48 pages).

NEW YORK G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS LONDON

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 439. OCTOBER 1, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE—I. 195

MEMOIRS OF AN ENGLISH SCHOLAR. *Percy F. Bicknell* 198

THE CULT OF MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Edith J. Rich* 200

THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES. *Walter L. Fleming* 203

SIDELIGHTS ON THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. *Lawrence J. Burpee* 205

TWO AMERICAN HISTORIANS. *W. E. Simonds* 207

RECENT FICTION. *William Morton Payne* . . . 208

Merriman's The Last Hope. — Crockett's Strong Mac. — Parker's A Ladder of Swords. — Benson's The Challoners. — Mrs. Voynich's Olive Latham.— Lovett's Richard Gresham. — King's The Steps of Honor. — Carryl's The Transgression of Andrew Vane.—Merwin's The Merry Anne.—Wilson's The Seeker. — Miss Powell's The By-Ways of Braithe. — Miss Lloyd's The Pastime of Eternity. — Miss Dillon's The Rose of Old St. Louis. — Mrs. Whitehouse's The Effendi. — Mrs. Wiggin's The Affair at the Inn.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 212

A valuable guide to poems and recitations. — Adulation of the German Emperor. — The modern Irish literary revival and its leader. — The ethics of modern business and public life. — Scientific studies of men and women. — America through Chinese spectacles.—The diary of a child of genius.

BRIEFER MENTION 215

NOTES 215

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS 216

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 216

A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

I.

As in previous years, we publish in this and the following number of THE DIAL a summary of the series of special articles on the Continental literature of the past twelvemonth contributed to 'The Athenæum' by various writers. Our English contemporary has chosen to postpone the publication of these articles from its first July issue to its first September issue, which makes possible a more nearly complete survey of the annual product, and also accounts for the belated appearance of our own summaries. The condensations which follow are from Professor Frédericq writing for Belgium, Dr. Tille for Bohemia, Dr. Ipsen for Denmark, M. Pravieux for France, and Dr. Heilborn for Germany.

Belgian literature, as is well known, comes in both the French and the Flemish languages; and Professor Frédericq reports important works of both kinds. In the drama, Mr. Rafaël Verhulst's 'Jesus de Nazarener' and 'Reinaert de Vos' are of the first interest, the former of these plays bringing 'the Gospel story before us with a devoutness of feeling and a respect for the great personality of Christ which makes us almost forget the audacity of the author.' 'A Pastor,' by Mr. Jan Bruylants, 'paints the ideal portrait of a Catholic priest in a Flemish village, who refuses to soil his robe in the mire of political dissension and opens his arms to the repentent sinner.' 'Rina,' by Mr. Lodewijk Scheltjens, the drámatist of the proletariat, is called 'one of the most powerful works which have been put on the Flemish stage in our time.' Among books of French verse, we note the veteran M. E. Picard's 'Ainsi Naît, Vit, Meurt l'Amour' and M. E. Verhaeren's 'Les Tendresses Premières.' In fiction, the first book to be mentioned is 'Les Cadets de Brabant,' by M. Léopold Courouble, the creator of the Kakebroek family. The best of the year's fiction is Flemish, and includes the following works. 'The Burgomaster of Antwerp,' by Mr. Pol de Mont, 'is the story of a legendary Bluebeard who wished successively to murder his seven wives.' 'The Tranquil Constellation,' by Mr. Herman Teirlinck, is 'a singularly penetrating picture of the life and sentiments of the downtrodden peasants of Flanders.' Mr. Stijn

Streuvels, in 'Village Love,' has produced his first long novel, 'a work full of supple strength and picturesque realism.' Mr. Cyriel Buysse's 'After Marriage' 'probes the inmost heart of a young husband. A gifted painter, wealthy and artistic, he has married a woman who does not understand him, and who deceives him in the most vulgar manner possible.' Miss Virginie Loveling, 'for many years at the head of Flemish literature in Belgium,' has written 'The Apple of Discord,' a deeply original work which describes 'the struggle, so frequent in Flanders, between a free-thinking father and a mother rigidly determined on the moral and religious education of their child.' Works of history, biography, and social science are numerous, but none of them seem to be of a nature to attract much attention outside of the country in which they have been written.

Dr. V. Tille, writing of Bohemian letters, tells us that 'an ever-growing endeavour after a modern national novel and a raising of the drama, be it on historical or social basis, stands in the foreground.' The most important attempts to produce a modern national novel are Mr. Simacek's 'Hungry Hearts' and Mr. Sova's 'Expeditions of the Poor.' The new drama is illustrated by 'Princes,' a tragedy of the Bohemian middle ages, the work of Mr. Vrchlicky, the foremost Bohemian poet. It 'represents in strong lines the horrors of fratricidal strife for a throne.' Another drama of high rank is Mr. Kvapil's 'Clouds,' which 'represents a young Roman Catholic theologian who falls in love with a famous actress, his playmate in childhood's years.' In verse, Mr. Machar 'has made a new sensation' by four books of sonnets on the seasons, 'in which he treats a great variety of subjects in his original and sharply-pointed style,' while 'wide circles of readers have been interested by Mr. F. X. Prochaska's "Songs of Hradcany," which have gone through several editions.' The new feminism is making its influence felt in Bohemian literature, and women figure conspicuously every year among the writers of fiction, poetry, and the drama.

Dr. Alfred Ipsen's review of Danish literature has to do duty this year for the whole of Scandinavia, since reports from both Norway and Sweden are missing. He notes the paradoxical fact that 'though the purchasers of books are getting fewer, the number of those who write them is constantly growing.' Every man his own author would seem to be the motto of literary aspirants in Denmark. Two novels of the year are entitled 'Babel' (Babylon), and clearly result from the recent achievements of Oriental archæology. One of them, by Herr Carl Kohl, is 'only a mass of dead facts and dead bones,' but the other, by Mr. Niels Hoffmeyer, is described as 'a most noteworthy human document,' suggested possibly by Mr. Sienkiéwicz's 'Quo Vadis,' but 'a better book, more harmonious and powerful in its construction.' Another historical novel of interest is 'Lasse Maansson,' by Herr P. F. Rist, which tells of the Swedish invasion of Denmark in the seventeenth century. 'It is the story of Paul and Virginia again, but dressed in other garments and speaking another language.' Important novels of modern life are 'Den Store Eros,' by Herr Svend Leopold, and 'Sidste Kamp,' by Herr Otto Rungs. The latter 'has undertaken the task of showing the extermination of the aristocracy in our democratic time.' The life of the peasantry is illustrated by 'Sind,' a tragic tale by a young clergyman, Herr Jacob Knudsen, and the religious novel by 'Helligt Ægteskab, a plea for a sort of free love by Miss Ingeborg Maria Sick. Among works of scholarship, Professor Wimmer's book on the runic monuments of Denmark, now nearly completed, is of great value. Professor Höffding's 'Modern Philosophers,' which deals with Wundt, Nietzsche, and other thinkers of our own time, and is a sequel to his fascinating 'History of Modern Philosophy,' will probably very soon find its way into the hands of English readers.

The writer of the French survey is, as for several years past, M. Jules Pravieux, who says:

> 'At the outset of this review of the literary year, I have again to note the variety of works and talent to be dealt with. It is no longer the age of a well-disciplined, well-ordered literature preserved by foreseeing regulations from the perils of individualism. Several French writers do not cease to deplore the fact, which must be again recorded, that we have no new school to replace the old. There are as many schools as artists. Should we regret it? Not so much as some would wish to do. All schools, like all systems, are necessarily restrictive. Our literature needs neither a new school nor a new formula. It needs nothing but original and genuine talent, and that this is not lacking in France at the present moment this rapid review of the literary movement will sufficiently prove.'

The drama naturally occupies the first place, and the number of plays characterized is considerable, although only a small fraction of the thousand or more which, according to M. Claretie, are annually submitted to the Théâtre Français. We have space to mention a few only. MM. Lavedan and Lenôtre, in 'Varennes,' have dealt with the episode of the flight and capture of Louis XVI. MM. de Caillavet, de Flers, and Jeoffrin, in 'La Montansier,' have told the story of a famous actress of a hundred years ago. M. Paul Hervieu in 'Le Dédale,' has exploited the idea of 'the eternal vassalage of woman' in a melodramatic manner. M. Maurice Donnay, in 'Le Retour de Jérusalem,'

'Tries to prove that there exists between the Jewish and the Aryan races so ingrained a discord, such a profound divergence of ideas and of sentiments, that the union of two beings belonging to these dissimilar races is doomed to unhappiness, and leads by an inevitable descent to rupture, if not hate, so that all fusion between them is chimerical and detrimental.'

M. Albert Guinon, in 'Décadence,' portrays a similar racial conflict. M. Jean Moréas, in 'Iphigénie has written a classical play of Euripidean inspiration. M. Jean Richepin, in 'Falstaff,' has 'done with Shakespeare what Plautus and Terence did with Menander'; that is, he has made a single lengthy work, by selection and combination, out of the Shakespearian material. It is interesting to learn that M. Pinero's 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray' has had a well-deserved success on the Parisian stage. The 'poets in France are not moribund either from poverty or exhaustion,' as is attested by the annual production of six hundred or more volumes of new verse. Those of the past year include 'Lueurs et Flammes,' by Mlle. Vacaresco; 'Les Visions Sincères,' by M. Jacques Normand; 'Les Roses de Laurier,' by M. Clovis Hugues; 'La Cité des Eaux,' by M. Henri Régnier; 'Heures Lointaines,' by M. Paul Harel; 'L'Archange des Batailles,' by M. Gaston Armelin; and 'Terre Divine,' by M. Gustav Zidler. It is difficult, as M. Pravieux suggests, to make a judicious choice from the immense output of the year's fiction. M. de Voguë 'Le Maître de la Mer' is a novel that 'brings forward one of the most vital questions of modern life — the conflict between two forces, militarism and patriotism on the one hand, ever demanding fresh worlds to conquer, so that the national flag may be planted thereon; on the other the exclusively practical spirit, which trades with gold rather than sentiments.' The MM. Margueritte in their 'La Commune, bring to an end their series of novels upon the War of 1870 and its consequences. M. Fernand Dacre has woven into the web of 'La Race' a 'condensed and triumphant criticism of international theories.' In 'Le Vertige Passionnel,' by M. René Fath, we have 'a story of strong passions, in which, by means of a series of very bold situations, the reader is led up to a climax of somewhat mixed morality.' A few other novels are 'La Peur de Vivre,' by M. Henry Bordeaux; 'Bon Plaisir,' by M. de Régnier; 'Portraits d'Aïeules,' by M. André Lichtenberger; and 'Trois Dots,' by M. d'Azambuja. It is evident, concludes the writer,

'That of all classes of French literature to-day fiction is the most prolific. But at this point the public begins to manifest some signs of satiety, and turns with a curiosity which increases every year towards historical works, memoirs, and autobiographies. All such writings are eagerly welcomed, and must indeed be mediocre to obtain no success. Yes; it almost seems as though the public were weary of fiction, and appreciated the certainty of truth which these narratives and descriptions offer. It seems, also, that the aesthetic education of the public has reached such a pitch that it can now extract for itself whatever possibilities of literary pleasure the raw material may contain, and that it prefers to do such work rather than receive it ready-made from a skilled artist. And however small the harvest, the effort made, as well as the result attained, gives satisfaction.'

Historical works of the year include M. Masson's 'Napoléon et Son Fils,' M. Stenger's 'La Société Française pendant le Consulat,' and Cardinal Mathieu's 'Le Concordat de 1801.' In literary criticism there is M. Brunetiére's 'Cinq Lettres sur Ernest Renan,' reactionary, of course, but a masterly example of controversial writing; M. F. Loliée's 'Histoire des Littératures Comparées'; M. E. Schuré's 'Précurseurs et Révoltés,' dealing with Shelley, Nietzsche, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, and others; and M. F. Veuillot's 'Les Prédicateurs de la Scène,' which 'studies from the moral standpoint the trend of modern thought as depicted in the most favourably received modern plays.' M. Pravieux concludes his remarks by saying:

'If in this review of the literary production of the year I look for any general movement, I notice nearly everywhere—in fiction, the drama, and in other branches of intellectual activity—a very marked tendency towards the study of social problems. Literature is influenced by the revival which seems to be affecting the social, moral, and political world.'

Dr. Ernest Heilborn, discoursing of things German, begins by saying that the great stage successes of the year have been, not new productions, but the 'Götz' of Goethe and the 'Minna von Barnhelm' of Lessing. The most significant of the new plays have been those which have 'attempted to solve the problem of life with a special view to the artist, or at least to the artistic temperament.' Herr Arthur Schnitzler has treated of this problem in 'Der Einsame Weg.' Herr von Hoffmansthal's 'Electra' is a Sophoclean drama which makes us 'feel what a contrast there is between the feeble, sickly sentiment of our moderns and the strength and purity of the ancients.' In his 'Stella und Antonie,' Herr Bierbaum 'has turned to the poetry of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, listened to its music, and revived its graceful, lyrical atmosphere.' In Herr Frank Wedekind's 'So Ist das Leben,' a fanciful mixture of farce and tragedy, 'romanticism, with its audacious irony and its delight in popular song, comes to life once more.' Herr Hauptmann's latest play is 'Rose Berndt,' a Silesian tragedy, realistic in method, embodying 'the feeling of repeated and overwhelming

suffering.' 'Der Strom,' by Herr Max Halbe, discusses the right of primogeniture, investing the subject in 'an atmosphere of gloom and melodrama.' Herr Fulda's new play takes us back to the world of the Renaissance, and discusses, by means of the first lady doctor of law of Bologna, the question of woman's emancipation. 'Der Meister,' by Herr Hermann Bahr, has adultery for its theme, and for its hero a complacent piece of self-portraiture. Finally, the new comedy of Herr Sudermann, entitled 'Der Sturmgeselle Sokrates,' presents the liberal revolutionary feeling of 1848 as it survives in this later generation, and the inevitable conflict which it entails between fathers and sons. The play is described as both tedious and unsuccesful. The following comment upon the present condition of the stage is highly significant:

> 'If the real merit of the revolt in the early nineties consisted mainly in the fact that the stage was once more opened to works of serious literature which made no concessions to popular taste, and that it brought all superficial and sensational methods into disrepute, assuredly some of the whilom leaders in that struggle have long since returned to a calculated and unscrupulous stagecraft. They worship to-day the idols that they burnt ten years ago.'

The greatest fictional success of the year is reported to have been achieved by the anonymous 'Briefe, Die Ihn nicht Erreichten,' which has already appeared in English. Herr Wilhelm Hegeler's 'Pastor Klingshammer' is a study of character, having for its main theme a quarrel between two brothers, one of whom eventually kills the other. Frau Ricarda Huch's 'Von den Königen und der Krone' is a romantic novel with an atmosphere of fairy tale. Herr Peter Rosseger's 'Das Sünderglöckl' is a novel that 'preaches the gospel of repentance, and inveighs against fashionable vice and immorality.' Herr von Keyserling's 'Beate und Mareile' is based upon a marriage problem. 'A count forsakes his quiet, fair-haired wife for a woman of ardent, impulsive temperament, but finally grows weary, longs for rest, and returns again to her arms.' Four volumes of new poetry are the posthumous 'Erntezeit' of Wilhelm von Polenz, in whose pages 'manly sincerity and mature philosophy are everywhere in evidence'; 'Peregrinas Sommerabende,' by Frau Irene Forbes-Mosse, inspired by the romantic renaissance; 'Die Singende Sünde,' by Herr Georg Busse-Palma, a book 'full of passion,' which 'over and over again sings of glowing kisses in country lane or arbour'; and 'Die Lockende Geige,' by Herr Hans Müller, 'a delicate and intimate piece of work.' Outside of the range of belletristic literature, Dr. Heilborn has almost nothing to report, but rather because his space is already filled than from a lack of material about which to write.

The New Books.

Memoirs of an English Scholar.*

Readers of Edward FitzGerald will need no formal introduction to Professor Edward Byles Cowell, the distinguished Sanskritist of Cambridge University, whose death a year and a half ago was a decided loss to the learned world. How pleasantly we now recall those Persian and Spanish readings, *à deux,* at one time at Woodbridge, and again at Cambridge! With what ease and grace could the great scholar and linguist illuminate, from the resources of comparative philology and a range of reading that seemed literally boundless, even the most commonplace as well as the most puzzling passages in his old friend's favorite 'Don'! As characteristic of the born teacher and linguist, take this one sentence from his early letters to his betrothed, fourteen years and more his senior, to whom he was giving Sanskrit lessons by mail, — 'Remember, we have a real difficulty, a *crowning* one (*real* in Spanish means "royal") (ought I not to be more serious, more like a grave *pedant* in thus coming to this terrible point?)' He was then not yet twenty years old, his lady love thirty-four. No wonder his schoolmates at first thought he had succumbed to an unwarranted attack on his liberty; but all prejudice was straightway overcome as soon as they made the acquaintance of Elizabeth Charlesworth, whose bright intelligence and high ideals made her universally admired, and whose warm sympathy with all her young husband's aspirations and cordial interest in his friends could not but win the latter's hearty liking. That she exerted no little influence in shaping Cowell's career and in bringing him the honors that crowned his later years, becomes very apparent in reading his biography.

The discouragements Cowell had to contend against in youth were not light. His father, an Ipswich merchant, died when Edward was only sixteen, making it necessary for him, as the eldest of the six children, to leave school and assume control of the business. Eight years of bondage to 'the desk's dead wood' followed, until the next brother was able to mount the office stool and relieve him. Yet with an uncomplaining industry that would have put Charles Lamb to the blush, he accomplished in that time a really prodigious amount of reading and study and writing; so that when, at the age of twenty-four, he yielded to the urgent solicitations of his wife and of his

* Life and Letters of Edward Byles Cowell, M. A. Hon. D.C.L., Oxon., Hon. LL.D., Edin., Professor of Sanskrit, Cambridge, 1867-1903. By George Cowell, F. R. S. C. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.

friend Kitchin, and presented himself for matriculation at Oxford, he must have possessed 'a stock of erudition that might have puzzled a doctor,' but without the corresponding 'degree of ignorance of which a schoolboy might have been ashamed.' The fact alone that he had, almost unassisted, gained a good knowledge of Sanskrit, will attest his extraordinary power of application. To enumerate the other languages, ancient and modern, that he had also mastered, in a literary way, would require too much space; and the books in those tongues which he had not only read but critically studied, as evidenced by his early magazine articles and reviews, are fairly bewildering in their range and number. His biographer has good reason to call him a 'gourmand' in reading; but, what the gourmand too often fails to do, he digested and assimilated all that he read, showing powers of memory and quickness of insight that are truly remarkable.

The remaining principal events in his life may here be briefly given, after which a few quotations, chiefly from his letters, will serve to illustrate what manner of man he was. His biographer, Mr. George Cowell, is his cousin, and writes with all the sympathy and appreciation of an admiring kinsman. It was in the summer of 1856, as he tells us, that Cowell, at the age of thirty, sailed with his wife for India to assume the professorship of English history and political economy at the Presidency College, Calcutta. There he remained seven and a half years, teaching not only his assigned subjects, but also various other branches as need arose, and, after a few years, undertaking in addition the principalship of the Sanskrit College and infusing new life into that school. Reading and writing meanwhile went on uninterruptedly, and soon it was found that he could give points in Sanskrit even to the Pundits, although of course as specialists in separate branches of Sanskrit lore they were his superiors. The inevitable effect of climate compelled his return to England before he had intended; and three years later came his triumphant election to the newly established Cambridge professorship of Sanskrit which he held until his death in 1903.

Going back now to that remarkable series of letters — one can hardly call them love letters — which he wrote to Miss Charlesworth, we chance on a characteristic bit in connection with the pronunciation of the Sanskrit labials.

'It reminds me of years and years ago, when I was a little boy at school, and when I used to be very naughty and talk in school hours, and I found out that the master could never see me talking unless when I pronounced these very labial letters, and therefore I used to avoid them in conversation to my neighbors, lest my lips should move and betray me.'

A later letter to his friend Kitchin — the present Dean of Durham, it will be understood — gives a pleasing glimpse of the young scholar's hopes and aspirations.

'I have the pleasure to tell you that that paper on "Homer and Firdusi" which I wrote while you were staying with me was published in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* this month, and this morning I received a postoffice order for it. . . . I am going every now and then to send them papers about Oriental subjects. This will give an additional vigor to my Oriental studies, and I hope to push them on with some hopes of success. When I know *Sanscrit*, which, you know, is a field that has not been made commonplace or trite, I hope to bring my acquaintance with Greek and Latin and Persian to bear upon that as a *focus*, and I hope to trace out the influence of the *Greek* mind upon the Hindu mind through Alexander's conquests and colonies. There is great connection between the two languages, and I expect there is equally a connection between the habits of thought and the *ideas* themselves of the two nations.'

Here the ardent scholar is far more in evidence than the practised writer, as the reader will have noted. The part of Cowell's life that seems to have given him most pleasure in the living, and most satisfaction in the retrospect, was his term of service in India. As the climate made sedentary pursuits a necessity, he adapted himself to conditions and accomplished an enormous amount of reading, editing, and writing, besides his teaching. The comparative coolness of the early morning he devoted to literary occupation. At half-past five we see him seated on his board verandah, where he read and wrote for three hours before breaking his fast. Indeed, many a time he was too deeply engrossed to note the coming of his morning cutlet, and one of the crows that abound in Calcutta would often swoop down and carry off his breakfast. From a letter home we take the following:

'We were amused at one part of your last letter, which mentioned Indian luxuries, and when you expressed some fear as to how we should relish plain English fare after the delicacies of the tropics. The fact is India has no luxuries or delicacies, — the finest Indian things are inferior to third rate things in England. There is nothing good in India which is not very inferior and five times, ten times dearer than the corresponding thing in England. We live almost entirely on legs of mutton, chickens, ducks and eggs; and none of them is to be compared in size or flavor with those in England. I never touch any of the preserves. Guava is the best and it is very beautiful to look at, but I can't bear its excessive sweetness. Then all the fruit (as I read in Hooker's *Himalayas* before I came out) is very insipid and poor; and it is not very wholesome either. I generally keep to plantains, which are like a *very* poor pear, grafted on a potato. The only luxury in India is the *Pundit*, and that you can't get in England. I always say that to those who don't care about the languages and the people, residence in India must be very disagreeable.'

No one who has any knowledge of Professor

Cowell's extreme modesty will be surprised that he protested against the publication of Edward FitzGerald's encomiums in the 'Letters' edited by Mr. W. Aldis Wright. He declared that he was not learned in the Cambridge sense, although he was forced to admit that he had read widely. Akin to this insistence on a modest estimate of himself was his conscientiousness in even the smallest particulars. A niece of Mrs. Cowell gives this illustration:

'An instance occurs to me in connection with his correspondence with one of the old Indian Pundits with whom he had studied in India. I noticed that in despatching a letter to him he had a special method of moistening the envelope from a saucer of water. On my asking the reason, he explained that a Brahman would consider it defilement to touch an envelope that had been moistened with the tongue. "But would he feel safe," I asked, "in your case from the possibility of your doing things in the usual way?" The reply was, "He has my word for it."'

That Cowell's name is to-day almost unknown to the great reading public is less to be wondered at when we remember that literary aspirations soon became secondary with him. It was in keeping with the unaffected piety of his nature that he grew to be more interested in his occupation of enlightening young minds, in taking part in missionary work, and in making himself, as he expressed it, 'an instrument under God for doing some good.' Thus it is that we find more to charm in one letter of that delightful old pagan FitzGerald than in all his erudite friend's scholarly writings. A number of these letters are now first published, and are welcome additions to the volume, although they contain nothing of extraordinary interest. What the two correspondents and devoted friends had pre-eminently in common was the quality of self-effacement. Each proved his greatness by never knowing that he excelled.

The editor's task has been no light one, and it has been very satisfactorily executed. Such minor errors as the book contains are too few and too unimportant to call for individual mention. Two good portraits of Cowell add greatly to the value of the work, and the reader only regrets that Mrs. Cowell's likeness is not also given, as she was no less remarkable in her way than he in his.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

Perhaps the most interesting special number yet issued by 'The International Studio' (John Lane) is the one devoted to 'The Royal Academy, from Reynolds to Millais,' recently published. A half-dozen articles by various writers, numerous facsimile letters, and a profusion of fine illustrations in photogravure, color, and half-tone, serve to present a most illuminating record of each section of the Academy from its inception to the year 1868. Mr. Charles Holme is the editor of the volume.

THE CULT OF MATTHEW ARNOLD.*

If Matthew Arnold had foreseen the way in which his wish to be known to posterity through his writings, and not through biographies, would affect his future reputation, he might easily have avoided all the fighting to which his disciples are now forced in his defense. Few writers have been so beloved and appreciated by the literary men of their own time. Their regard was a continual source of wonder, even to him. 'Swinburne fairly took my breath away,' he writes. 'I must say the general public praise me in the dubious style in which old Wordsworth used to praise Bernard Barton, James Montgomery, and suchlike; and the writers of poetry, on the other hand, — Browning, Swinburne, Lytton, — praise me as the general public praises its favorites. This is a curious reversal of the usual order of things.' Under such circumstances, it was only his expressed desire to the contrary which kept his friends among the large-souled men who were able to appreciate him from using their pens to write his praises.

Some of his letters, with most of his loving good-nature and brilliant raillery 'blue pencilled' as too personal, were published in 1895, and with them the storm broke. All the little men of letters, the whole tribe of Pennyalinus, were upon him in full force, scoffing at his poetry, arguing against his politics, shouting and screaming against his theology. Until a year or two ago, however, their work was valued at its just worth, and might have remained unnoticed had not so well-known a critic as Mr. Herbert W. Paul departed from his usual just and temperate tone and written a biography of Arnold which is not a criticism but a censorship; which quotes every poor line the poet ever wrote, and barely notes his best work; which is calculated to produce an impression of its subject paralleled only by Mark Antony's oration, and leaves the reader thankful that it is Arnold and not Browning who is being judged by his poorest work. Immediately Arnold's admirers felt themselves bound to take up the cudgel in his behalf; but their best efforts are weakened by the fact that their position is one of defense, and must remain so for some time to come. To do Matthew Arnold justice it will require that some one who is not an Englishman, some one whose perspective is large enough to include the universal appli-

* MATTHEW ARNOLD, and his Relation to the Thought of our Time. An Appreciation and a Criticism. By William Harbutt Dawson. With portrait. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MATTHEW ARNOLD. By G. W. E. Russell. Illustrated. Literary Lives Series. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

cation of Arnold's philosophy, should see his religion apart from his theology and its relation to establishment and nonconformity, to decide disinterestedly whether his liberalism was conservative or radical, and above all to enjoy his humor without feeling the thrusts from his penetrating shafts.

As far as it is possible for Englishmen to rate him correctly, however, it has been done by Mr. William Harbutt Dawson in his 'Matthew Arnold and his Relation to the Thought of Our Time,' and by Mr. G. W. E. Russell in his life of Arnold recently published in Scribner's series of 'Literary Lives.' Neither book is a biography, in the full sense of being a history, an estimate, and an analysis. Mr. Russell's book, which is a survey of the effect that Arnold produced by his writings and a study of his method, serves as a good supplement to Mr. Dawson's statement of Arnold's philosophy, which he prefaces as follows:

'There is to-day a cult of Matthew Arnold; it is growing; it must grow. It will grow because many tendencies of the age are in its favor; still more because many influences are opposed to it, and because the healthiest instincts of human nature and the deepest interests of civilization require that it shall combat these opposing influences and overcome them. The cult of Matthew Arnold is the cult of idealism, using the word not, of course, in its philosophical sense, but as indicating the pursuit of perfection as the worthiest working principle of life.'

It is this pursuit of universal perfection that Arnold stands for most definitely. It is the preaching of this doctrine that led the practical men of his age to call him unscientific, a dreamer, unaware of the great strong current of individualism which controlled English life. And so slowly have the forces of civilization worked that even to-day, when all economists admit the natural evolution from 'involuntary social coöperation to voluntary social coöperation,' when the *laissez-faire* theory is as dead as the men who fostered it, the mass of men will not see that Arnold was right when he claimed that it was not progress, but lack of progress, which dictated the worship of material advancement. 'Your middle class man thinks it the highest pitch of development and civilization when his letters are carried twelve times a day from Islington to Camberwell, and from Camberwell to Islington, and if railway trains run to and fro between them every quarter of an hour. He thinks it is nothing that trains only carry him from an illiberal, dismal life at Islington to an illiberal, dismal life at Camberwell; and the letters only tell him that such is the life there.'

If Matthew Arnold was sometimes unjust to the men of science, if, in his devotion to his cause and his love for the 'grand old fortifying classical curriculum,' he was inclined to give undue prominence to the humanities in the scheme of education, — it was not because he was narrow-minded, but because he saw clearly that while beauty and truth and color were without, away from the self of a man, happiness and love and understanding and culture must come from within. The men of science had become so accustomed to the microscope and the magnifying glass that they had lost the use of their inner eyes; and this to Arnold was not only weakness, but wickedness.

'The only absolute good, the only absolute and eternal object prescribed to us by God's law, or the divine order of things, is the progress towards perfection, — our own progress toward it and the progress of humanity. Culture has one great passion, the passion for sweetness and light. It has one even greater! — the passion for making them PREVAIL. It is not satisfied till we ALL come to a perfect man; it knows that the sweetness and light of the few must be imperfect until the raw and unkindled masses of humanity are touched with sweetness and light. So all our fellow-men, in the East of London and elsewhere, we must take along with us in the progress toward perfection, if we ourselves really, as we profess, want to be perfect; and we must not let the worship of any fetish, any machinery, such as manufactures or population, — which are not, like perfection, absolute goods in themselves, though we think them so, — create for us such a multitude of miserable, sunken, and ignorant human beings, that to carry them along is impossible, and perforce they must for the most part be left by us in their degredation and wretchedness.'

Besides being a splendid piece of writing, and in thought a whole generation in advance of its time, that is practical social economy. So is all of 'Culture and Anarchy,' and in a totally different vein so is that characteristically brilliant and satirical series called 'Friendship's Garland.' Neither these nor the other of Arnold's social or educational writings are open to the criticism of lacking absolute present value, of being without the vital principle to work from, which attaches to his religious system. Of the fault in the latter, Mr. Dawson speaks the last word, after having wasted a great deal of time in discussing minor matters of purely theological import.

'As an ethical system, it is in theory admirable; but its positive value is in the highest degree questionable. Pascal's judgment upon the God who emerged from the philosophical investigations of Réné Descartes was that He was a God who was unnecessary. And one may with even greater truth say that the man who is able to receive and live by the religion which Arnold offers him is no longer in need of its help and stimulus. To be able to appreciate an ethical idealism, a man must be already an ethical idealist. Only by a serious intellectual effort can it be apprehended, only by rigorous mental discipline can it be appropriated. It follows, however, that the one who has succeeded in apprehending and appropriating it needs the inspiration no longer; while support and consolation it is impotent to give. The religion that

aspires to be universal must meet universal needs; the religion that would be a religion of mankind must be capable of taking man at his lowest and worst and lifting him into the high places of virtue, of moral and spiritual worth. But just because, like all ethical systems, Arnold's religion presupposes a very high degree both of intellectuality and of rectitude, it, with them, is foredoomed to failure as a universal regenerating force. It will fail because it possesses no initial power of edification; it may preserve, but it cannot build up.'

Whether Arnold's political writings belong in the class of practical suggestion of reform, or with his religion in that of idealistic theories, we are still too close to decide absolutely; but the tendency of belief is toward the former. In either case, his criticisms of political methods and aims are eminently just and wise. In fact, it is always as a critic that Arnold excels. He was not naturally a man of action, and his dislike of the exaggerated material strenuousness of the age drove him almost to the other extreme. He rendered invaluable service to the cause of education during his term as inspector, but even here it is rather through his luminous reports and their critical advice than through any active work in politics; his active association with any party would probably have been less effective than his persistent pounding away at the evils of the present English class-system which has resulted in making 'the upper class materialized, the middle class vulgarized, the lower class brutalized.' The very epigrams for which he is famous, and which many critics hold to be a weakness rather than a strength from the purely literary standpoint, have been a political and social force, through their art of reproducing perfectly the idea for which they stand. The power of 'sweetness and light,' the contrast between 'Hellenism and Hebraism,' the necessity for 'Vigour and rigour,' the varying dangers to society from 'the Barbarians, the Philistines, and the Populace,' — he has familiarized us with them all, and familiarity with an idea is the first step towards embodying it in everyday practice.

Again, it is as a critic of life that Matthew Arnold has acquired his rank among the poets. That he possessed poetical powers of the first order, no one may well doubt who knows the beautiful lines from Dover Beach:

'The sea of faith
Was once, too, at the full, and round earth's shore
Lay like the folds of a bright girdle furl'd.
But now I only hear
Its melancholy, long, withdrawing roar,
Retreating, to the breath
Of the night-wind, down the vast edges drear
And naked shingles of the world.

'Ah, love, let us be true
To one another! for the world, which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night.'

Arnold's power is, however, not unqualified, and Mr. Russell seems to have estimated him exactly when he writes:

'He had the poet's heart and mind, but they did not readily express themselves in the poetic medium. He longed for poetic utterance as his only adequate vent, and sought it earnestly with tears. Often he achieved it, but not seldom he left the impression of frustrated and disappointing effort, rather than of easy mastery and sure attainment. Again, if we bear in mind Milton's threefold canon, we must admit that his poetry lacks three great elements of power. He is not simple, sensuous, or passionate. He is too essentially modern to be really simple. He is the product of a high-strung civilization, and all its complicated cross-currents of thought and feeling stir and perplex his verse. He is not sensuous except in so far as the most refined and delicate appreciation of nature in all her forms can be said to constitute a sensuous enjoyment. And then, again, he is preeminently not passionate. He is calm, balanced, self-controlled, sane, austere. The very qualities which are his characteristic glory make passion impossible. Another hindrance to his title as a great poet is that he is not, and could never be, a poet of the multitude. His verse lacks all popular fibre. It is the delight of scholars, of philosophers, of men who live by silent introspection or quiet communing with nature. But it is altogether remote from the stir and stress of popular life and struggle. Then, again, his tone is profoundly, though not morbidly, melancholy, and this is fatal to popularity. In brief, it seems to me that he was not a great poet, for he lacked the gifts which sway the multitude and compel the attention of mankind. But he was a true poet, rich in those qualities which make the loved and trusted teacher of a chosen few — as he himself would have said, of the "Remnant."'

If the critics are right, — if, as Mr. Paul says, Matthew Arnold was not a profound thinker; or, as Mr. Dawson says, he was not a great politician or theologian; or, as Mr. Russell says, he was not a great poet, — in what, then, was he great enough to establish and maintain a cult? The question is easily answered: He was, first of all, the great apostle and exponent of culture; he was the man above all men in his generation who knew the best that had been said and thought in all ages, who 'saw life steadily and saw it whole.' And through this, he was great as a critic and a man of letters. Even Mr. Paul concedes this.

'Matthew Arnold's literary criticism, once regarded by young enthusiasts as a revelation, has long since taken a secure place in English letters. It is penetrating as well as brilliant, conscientious as well as imaginative. Matthew Arnold may be said to have done for literature what Ruskin did for art. He reminded, or informed, the British public that criticism was a serious thing; that good criticism was just as important as good authorship; that it was not a question of individual taste, but partly of received authority, partly of trained judgment. Few critics have been so thor-

oughly original, and still fewer have had so large a share of the "daemonic" faculty, the faculty which awakens intelligent enthusiasm in others. Essays in Criticism is one of the indispensable books. Not to have read it is to be ignorant of a great intellectual event.'

Mr. Dawson writes of Arnold as one who has carefully and earnestly studied his subject, Mr. Russell adds to his less pretentious volume the charm of personal association; and both men have contributed something definite and valuable to the cause they champion. And yet, having read the opinion of all the critics on all the various phases of Arnold's nature and endeavor, there comes a desire to paraphrase the warning of the Baptist minister who advised his congregation to spend two hours reading the Bible for every hour spent in reading Arnold, and to advise the reading public to spend two hours in reading Arnold for every half-hour spent in reading *about* Arnold.

EDITH J. RICH.

THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES.*

In two large well-printed volumes, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have reissued what is probably the best known of the books of travel in the South during the slavery *régime* — Olmsted's 'Seaboard Slave States.' Frederick Law Olmsted was a thorough-going abolitionist of the more sensible type, born and reared in New England, and devoted to New England ideals. Until he finally discovered his talent as a landscape gardener, when he was about forty years old, Olmsted had had an easy, amateurish, and, from a worldly point of view, an unsuccessful life. He studied engineering, then he travelled, then worked in a dry-goods store, but, not liking that, pursued studies in Yale; next he tried a sailor's life, after which farming claimed his attention for a year or two; he travelled in England, and later in the Southern States as newspaper correspondent, and next he became an editor and publisher. During the Civil War he was one of the chief promoters of the Union League movement in the North, which finally organized the Negro-Republican party of the South.

The work under review was first published in 1856, and was a revision of a series of letters written to the New York 'Times' during the winter and spring of 1852-3 (not in 1853-4, as the title states) when Olmsted was on a three months' tour through the South. It comprises a description of the internal economy, as Olmsted saw it, of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, together with the author's views on slavery, Southern society, Southern politics, and the economic history of the slave states. The author in his travels neglected the great plantation states — South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, — passing rapidly through them; in Louisiana he stopped a little longer; Mississippi he did not enter; in Virginia and North Carolina he saw more of Southern institutions.

It was Olmsted's peculiar stock of theories and prejudices that made and still makes his book such interesting reading. A hater of slavery, he had no great love for the negro. He believed that the white people, in all the relations of life, were injured by slavery, and he was of the opinion that the economic rather than the moral side of slavery was the ruinous one. In his view, all the ills of the South might be traced to the bad economic conditions produced by slavery. At the same time it is evident that Olmsted, before going South, had been fascinated by what he had heard of the patriarchal institution, Southern luxury, Southern social life, and Southern hospitality. He had formed an idea of a wicked and uneconomic but pleasant and brilliant civilization; and his disgust at what he found is amusing.

Concerning the matter of hospitality, for instance. Olmsted came South with the idea that the Southern people generally were accustomed to forcing hospitality upon the passing stranger of whatever degree, and he was greatly surprised to find that he had to pay his way just as in other sections of the country. The phrase 'Southern hospitality' finally came to anger him; he made it a point to inveigh against the tradition every time he made a note in his diary of paying a bill at one of the abominable Southern hostelries. The class of people with whom he stayed may be judged from the fact that he usually had, as he asserted, only one sheet on his bed and that one filthy. Olmsted had a few letters of introduction to planters, and it was mainly because of these that he said a few pleasant words about Southern things and people. We wonder what kind of a book he would have written had he brought numerous letters! He was also worried by the aristocratic pretensions of the Southerners, especially of the Virginians; and he declared that most of their ancestors had been bought and sold as servants and laborers. Of the ability of Southern men in law and politics, he was very doubtful; and many are the scornful words he writes concerning them. Governor Wise of Virginia, for instance, was characterized as a 'gasconading mountebank.' South Carolina statesmen were, he thought, of an especially low order. In general he was

* A JOURNEY IN THE SEABOARD SLAVE STATES IN THE YEARS 1853-1854. With Remarks on their Economy. By Frederick Law Olmsted. (Originally issued in 1856.) With a Biographical Sketch by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., and an Introduction by William P. Trent. In two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

quite skeptical concerning Southern ability. In a place like Charleston, he admitted, people fitted to go to a dinner-party might be easily found; but he maintains that the great majority of the slave-holders were coarse and illiterate, and lower-lived than the common laborers of the North. And in his opinion the poor whites, especially those in the Black Belt, were as low as the negroes. The South Carolinians were in general 'a decayed and stultified people,' and the women of the non-slave-holding class, — a class which numbered about three hundred thousand in South Carolina, — were, he intimates, distinguished by a lack of chastity. It was mainly from Olmsted's descriptions that Cairnes, the Irish economist, formed his well-known theories of Southern society with its five million white vagabonds wandering over vast and dreary wastes.

The most valuable of Olmsted's observations were in regard to the institution of slavery. He tells us what he saw of the work, dress, food, morals, homes, and family life of the negroes, of the prices of slaves and the wages of negroes and whites. He knew nothing of the history of the negro, and took it for granted that American slavery was degrading the negro race, not uplifting it in any way. Believing that strict discipline was degrading to anyone, he was of the opinion that the stringent regulation of slavery was hurtful to the character of the slave, and he undertook to prove it by asserting that the discipline in the American Navy had bad effects on the character of the white sailors. Notwithstanding the fact that he was disgusted with the stupid negro slaves, Olmsted sometimes insisted on crediting the blacks with white sensibilities, though usually they are described as but little above the brutes. In one place he declares that cruelty and driving are necessary to make slavery pay; in another place, a planter is commended for using a system of tasks and rewards to secure willing labor, and this example is cited as the proper way to make slaves work. When denying that the slave was as well fed as the Northern laborer, he intimates that the negro was often not well fed; later we are told that he had plenty of food. The necessity of cruelty to make the slave work is constantly emphasized, as well as the increasing degradation of the slaves; but in an unguarded moment the admission is made that in the border states the condition of slaves had been bettered during the last generation, — a fact also shown by his numerous quotations from Southern authorities, which are not commented upon by him. In both North and South, the free negro was out of place, and his condition no better than that of the slave; and freed negroes sent North often returned. The descriptions of slavery, when the traveller really came in contact with it, form what would be a not unpleasant picture if looked at through the eyes of anyone but a hostile critic who paid slight attention to the ameliorations of the institution. If the negro were inferior to the white, then he must have been doing fairly well in the life that Olmsted describes, — wages for extra work, the privileges of having poultry, pigs, gardens, fine attire for Sunday, and slight punishment. Many things picturesque and pleasant to the sight of others were harrowing to our traveller from the North.

It was in its economic aspect that the worst evils of slavery were touched upon; and here Olmsted could satisfy himself more by stating facts, and less by expressions of opinion. Reliable statistics make clear the burden upon the planter caused by the necessity of investing most of his capital in labor; but the effect upon the price of slaves of pro-slavery sentiment caused by anti-slavery agitation was not mentioned. The tendency of slavery to drive the poorer whites to the less fertile lands and to the frontiers was seen but not fully understood by the Northern farmer, who felt that slavery was a great evil to the whites, but was unable to interpret the facts he collected. He did not see what forty years of freedom have shown, that it was the negro, not slavery, that injured the economic system of the South; slavery only made the negro a more powerful instrument of evil to the poor whites. Released from the restraints of slavery, the negro no longer so seriously competes with the white laborer, because free negro labor is not as efficient as slave labor was. Slave labor was very costly labor, and Olmsted's comparisons on this point were instructive: wages for common laborers were twenty-five per cent higher in the South than in the North; the hire of a negro was more than that of a white man on the same plantation; to protect the valuable negro slaves from injury, Irish laborers were often imported to do heavy and dangerous work; it was next to impossible to keep the negro from shamming illness in order to escape work; the slave, on account of his clumsiness, could not be trusted with improved farm implements, and often had no interest in doing his work well. All this, and much more, Olmsted criticises justly; but in his eagerness to denounce slavery, he reaches the incredible. For instance, he claims that in Virginia the cost of slave labor was three hundred to four hundred per cent higher than the cost of free labor in New York, which was probably about correct. But he then proceeds to quote statistics to show that a negro in Virginia would gather in a day one-eighteenth to one-twenty-fourth as much wheat from one-eighth as much land as a laborer in New York.

Surely slavery was hardly so bad as that! He cited, as a fact to prove the worthlessness of slave labor, that the negroes would stop work to look at the passing trains!

That there was a strong anti-slavery feeling all over the South was clearly proved by Olmsted's investigations. He was interested by this sentiment, but ascribed little importance to it. There were numbers of people who wished to have slavery abolished, provided the negro could be gotten rid of. The facts quoted do not agree with the theory of the blind devotion of the South to slavery. Olmsted showed that slavery could not exist in the territories of the Northwest, yet pretended to fear slavery expansion in that direction. This was simply a reflection of the anti-slavery agitation of the time.

This Northern traveller was an easy mark for the spinners of yarns. Many wonderful tales went down into his voluminous note-books. Even the negroes guyed him, but he was perfectly serious always. He did not see the point of a joke while in the South. Many important things were overlooked: the development of the lower South after 1820, with interests somewhat distinct from those of the upper South; the rapid rise of manufacturers in the white districts; the changes being wrought in economic conditions, especially in the border states, by the introduction of improved machinery and by railroads, and above all by losing competition with the free states; the difference between the economics of the frontier and the economics of slavery; the fact that the slave was the rural mechanic of the South; — all this escaped him entirely.

On the whole, the work is of great value to the student of economic history. There is much in it that is useless, and the useless is hard to separate from the good; but what Olmsted really saw and heard is the valuable part. His facts are of value, but he was not always able to interpret them, being hampered by his strong prejudices against slavery and all that pertained to it. His opinions and theories, which might or might not have been true, are of no value except as a moderate statement of the abolitionist argument. His numerous quotations are all to support his thesis; there is no other side. He quotes Defoe's 'Moll Flanders' as an authority on early Virginia history.

To the Black Belt, emancipation has brought none of the good predicted; but it has brought good to the white districts. At times, Olmsted seemed to feel that this would be the case, though he felt bound to say that the free negro would be a better worker and better man than the slave.

As a specimen of bookmaking, the new edition is far superior to the old, although the illustrations are unfortunately omitted. The biographical sketch, by the author's son, gives only the main facts of his life. The fourteen-page Introduction, by Professor Trent, adds nothing to the value of the work. Professor Trent says that Mr. John Morley, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Lowell, none of whom ever saw a slave plantation, thought that the 'Seaboard Slave States' was an authority, and therefore it must be so, he reasons. He further calls attention to the fact that Olmsted saw only the unpleasant aspects of slavery, and that he was imposed upon by Texas story-tellers.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.*

Not the least important of the fruits of the Louisiana Purchase centenary is the extraordinary impetus it has given to historical research bearing upon that vitally important period in the expansion of the United States which is now being so widely commemorated. It is of course nothing unusual for the centenary of a great historical event to be marked by the publication of books and pamphlets and magazine articles, to meet the increased public interest stimulated by the commemorative celebrations; but it is by no means usual to find either the public interest so thoroughly aroused, or the historical literature so extensive and important, as in the present case.

It may be that this condition is largely due to the fact that the people of the United States have never really lost interest in that most picturesque and far-sighted bit of statecraft, the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon. The acquisition of what was in Jefferson's day for the most part an unknown wilderness, tenanted only by wild tribes, seemed to many of his contemporaries a piece of extravagant madness; yet in the light of subsequent events the sum paid was absolutely paltry, for the United States thus gained possession of an enormous territory, holding the potentialities of unlimited wealth and, what to citizens of the United States must be much more important, the seeds of national greatness. The gradual appreciation of the magnitude of the heritage thus bequeathed to the American people accounts for the fact that for a hundred years they have never really forgotten the Louisiana Purchase, and it needed no artificial stimulus to

* DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PURCHASE AND EXPLORATION OF LOUISIANA. I., The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana, by Thomas Jefferson. II., The Exploration of the Red, the Black, and the Washita Rivers, by William Dunbar. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

arouse their interest in the wealth of historical material that has grown up around the subject during the past year or two.

One need not go to St. Louis to find out that the Louisiana Purchase is very much in the public eye. It is hardly possible to glance through the lists of any of the leading American publishers without meeting something new upon the subject. It may be a history of the period from some fresh point of view; a biography of one of the men who made the Louisiana Purchase possible, or explored the vast territory thus acquired; a novel with this period and this boundless frontier as its setting; a carefully annotated edition of one of the early journals that are part of the original records; or perhaps merely a reprint of one of these journals; or, finally, the publication for the first time of some important historical manuscript that has lain for years in the library of one of the public institutions, where it was known to only a few inquisitive students.

The peculiar importance of the volume now under review lies in the fact that it embraces material, of considerable historical importance and interest, that has not hitherto been available in printed form. The two documents in question, Thomas Jefferson's paper on 'The Limits and Bounds of Louisiana,' and William Dunbar's Journal of 'The Exploration of the Red, the Black, and the Washita Rivers,' have formed part of the collection of historical manuscripts in the library of the American Philosophical Society, and are now published by direction of the Society's committee on historical documents.

The Jeffersonian paper was prepared while the author was President of the United States, and gives a summary of the various claims of France, Spain, and England to territory in the Mississippi valley, and lays down the boundaries of the Louisiana Purchase. The original, in Jefferson's own hand, was deposited by him in the archives of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, where it still remains. The text of the paper is prefixed by a transcript of Jefferson's letter to Peter S. Du Ponceau, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, transmitting the manuscript. This letter throws an intimate and very interesting light both upon several incidents connected with the Louisiana Purchase, and upon the personality of the writer.

The Dunbar Journal is a document that one is extremely glad to see in printed form. While lacking much of the human interest of the Lewis and Clark journals, and recording an expedition of comparatively minor importance, it is yet of distinct value as a contribution to the historical literature of the Southwest. We are told, in the 'Publisher's Note,' that Dunbar himself was a man of note, and had been honored in his native state as 'the first scientist of Mississippi.' He was born at Thunderton near Elgin, Scotland, a younger son of Sir Archibald Dunbar, and united (as so many eminent men among his countrymen have done) practical and scientific abilities of a high order. He settled in America in 1771, and became a successful planter. Later he held important trusts under the Federal government, was a correspondent of Thomas Jefferson, Sir William Herschel, David Rittenhouse, and other famous men, and made many contributions of importance to the scientific interests of the United States. The exploratory journey, of which the Journal now printed forms the record, was undertaken at the request of President Jefferson, in 1804, as 'a part of Mr. Jefferson's statesmanlike plan to survey the vast new territory just coming into the possession of the United States.'

The Journal covers a wealth of material bearing upon the geographical, botanical, and geological features of the country traversed by Dunbar, and throws a great deal of light upon the condition of that portion of the country one hundred years ago. When Dunbar made his way up the Red River, the Black, and the Washita, to the hot springs that were even then somewhat famous, he found only a handful of settlers, scattered at long intervals along the rivers, and ekeing out a miserable livelihood by hunting in the neighboring woods. It cannot be said that Dunbar himself was very favorably impressed with the capabilities of this district as a field for settlement, and as a matter of fact it remained practically unoccupied for many years after his visit. Its chief importance, during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, was as one of the important routes of western migration from the Mississippi to the far West, where the frontier was being slowly but irresistibly pushed into Spanish territory.

There was, says Miss Ellen Semple in her recent work on 'American History and its Geographic Conditions,' an occasional American planter, at this time, between the Mississippi and the Washita, and some American immigrants far up the Red River, 'while a band of adventurers under Philip Nolan had penetrated to the Brazos River in the present state of Texas,' but the Red River and the Washita were not for many years to know much more than the casual visits of explorers, hunters, and those intrepid pathfinders of the West who were paving the way for the future acquisition of Texas and California. It is interesting to note that at the very time that Dunbar was making his slow and troublesome

way up the Red River and its tributaries, impeded by sandbars or rapids at almost every turn, Lewis and Clark were pushing up the Missouri toward the Mandan villages where they were to spend the winter.

The make-up of the volume containing these documents is admirable, and worthy in every way of the important material which it covers. The utmost care has been taken to preserve the characteristics of the time, as regards spelling, typography, and ornamentation. There are two excellent portraits in the book, one of Jefferson, from the original painted by Thomas Sully, now in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia; and the other of Dunbar, from a painting at the family home near Natchez, Miss. The map of Dunbar's voyage is a photo-lithograph from a very fine copper-plate engraving of Nicholas King's map in the War Department at Washington.

It seems ungracious to say even a word of dispraise of such an admirable piece of bookmaking; yet delightful and desirable as these exact reprints are from many points of view, the student often feels that he would sacrifice much in the way of typographical exactitude if he might have in return a good index. That is the one thing lacking in the present book.

LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

TWO AMERICAN HISTORIANS.*

Among recent issues in the group of brief biographies known as the 'American Men of Letters' series we have had lives of William Hickling Prescott and Francis Parkman. Although a full generation lay between the careers of the two historians, there is a special advantage in this chance association of the two biographies thus closely paired. It is not only that both these writers are accepted classics in the somewhat restricted field of American historical literature, but a peculiar parallellism runs through the records of their lives. Their resemblance in personal traits is itself notable; they were affable, refined, thoroughly representative of the traditional New England aristocracy of culture; they were delightful comrades in the intimacy of their respective friendships. Each in his own pathetic experience of physical infirmity, heroically defiant of disability, and of suffering often acute; each, also, sturdily independent in his fortitude, impatient of sympathy, tenacious in purpose, and affording in his achievement such an example of magnificent endurance as scarcely finds a parallel in literary annals except as the story of one appears to duplicate that of the other. It is inevitable that in the attempt to portray either of these attractive characters, the biographer should write sympathetically, not to say enthusiastically, of his subject.

Prescott was born in 1796, Parkman in 1823. The former was graduated from Harvard in 1814, the latter just thirty years later. Prescott's first historical work, the 'Ferdinand and Isabella,' was completed in 1836; 'The Pioneers of France in the New World,' the real beginning of the great series which placed Parkman's name with the names of Prescott and Motley in contemporary recognition, appeared in 1865. The first two volumes of 'Philip II.' were published in 1855, and Prescott died, his work unfinished, in 1859; Parkman was permitted to see the full completion of his chosen task; it was in 1892 that the final volume of the series came from the press, followed by his death at the age of seventy in the following year. But how bare and colorless and commonplace is such a summary of life and work! The terrible handicap of failing vision, of nervous ailments, of insistent pain; the resolute measures to be adopted, the wonderful self-control, the ingenious devices of an invalid persistently devoted to the accomplishment of a rarely ambitious task, the interrupted labors, the quiet waiting in darkened chambers, — these are the details that give a just impressiveness to the triumphs of eventual success; and in this strenuous fellowship of suffering and perseverance Parkman and Prescott are joined.

The heroical element becomes so predominant in any consideration of either writer that we touch for a moment upon this familiar ground. The nature of the accident which robbed Prescott of the sight of one eye during his junior year in college is of course well known. Intervals of complete blindness fell upon him, and the fear of losing his sight entirely never left him. Assured by oculists that the remaining eye would prove adequate to the ordinary purposes of life if he would forego all literary labor, the student declined to retreat. Calmly he determined that even should sight fail altogether, while hearing remained his literary ambitions should be realized. The real significance of this resolve appears when we remember that dictation was impossible for Prescott and that the employment of a reader in the study of foreign books and manuscripts proved unsatisfactory and was often impracticable. We meet in his journal with entries like these: 'The last fortnight I have not read or written, in all, five minutes.' 'If I could only have some use of my eyes!' 'I use my eyes ten minutes at a time, for an hour a day. So I snail it along.' Parkman's afflic-

* WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT. By Rollo Ogden. FRANCIS PARKMAN. By Henry Dwight Sedgwick. American Men of Letters Series. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

tion came from some obscure trouble of the brain which not only robbed him of his eyes, but affected also the action of heart and limbs. His working time was frequently reduced to less than half an hour a day, and there were long periods of utter helplessness. 'Oh, think of what you have done!' exclaimed a lady eager to comfort him during an interval of illness. 'Done!' he cried, his head rising from the pillow, 'done! there is much more for me still to do!' Such were the conditions under which these men labored, and such was the spirit in which they persevered. Partial blindness was not the only embarrassment; a train of ailments accompanied and aggravated the condition of each.

It is always interesting to trace the links by which a scholar is attracted to the theme of his choice. In the case of Parkman, not only does the passion for historical study appear to have been innate, but his fervid love of the woods and the wilderness, together with his profound interest in the manners and life of our native savage tribes, seems almost to have predetermined the chronicler of Pontiac to the selection of his romantic field. With Prescott, on the other hand, there was a period of deliberation and considerable hesitancy in the quest of a subject. In 1857 he wrote to a friend thus: 'I had early conceived a strong passion for historical writing, to which, perhaps, the reading of Gibbon's Autobiography contributed not a little. I proposed to make myself an historian in the best sense of the term.' Spanish literature first attracted his attention, as he followed the lectures of his friend Ticknor at Harvard. He began the study of Spanish in 1825. After the first vagueness of his general plan, his mind began to settle about two possible topics for historical investigation — Spanish history from the invasion of the Arabs to the consolidation of the monarchy under Charles V., and a history of the revolution of ancient Rome, which converted the republic into an empire. This second subject he abandoned as he reflected that 'the great and learned Niebuhr has been employed these dozen years upon it. . . Shall I beat the bushes after this? I have not quite decided, but I think not.' Literary history also attracted him; but the germ of Prescott's 'Ferdinand and Isabella' lay in the Spanish theme, and after a year of *pros* and *cons,* he definitely subscribed to that.

Into the details of either biography it is unnecessary to enter here. The reader of Mr. Ogden's book will note with interest a few new facts concerning Prescott's brave and patient life. The style of the book is dignified and direct, the material is interesting and well arranged. A chapter upon 'Personal Traits' is particularly inviting; personal anecdotes and extracts from letters and journals are liberally introduced throughout — material which vivifies the portrait of the man whose heart was so warm that Hillard declared it made Prescott's friends forget that he was a great historian and only think of him as a person to be loved. Mr. Sedgwick's volume is proportioned oddly. Two-thirds of the book is crowded with particulars, significant and insignificant, of the historian's early years up to his twenty-seventh, leaving less than a hundred pages for the story of the long, pathetic, and inspiring life of wonderful accomplishment which crowned a strenuous and strongly assertive youth. It is written vivaciously, even pertly at times. The later story of Francis Parkman is too important to be disposed of in this brief fashion, and the material of the earlier chapters should have been sifted. The youthful records of schoolboy explorations are interesting, but much of the matter could well have been spared. We would not, however, miss the pleasant pictures of the invalid upon the veranda at Portsmouth playing with the children and the cats, or cultivating the famous rose beds at his residence on the shore of Jamaica Pond. In such scenes the healthy and genial spirit of Parkman is more intimately expressed.

W. E. Simonds.

Recent Fiction.*

'The Last Hope' is a novel by the late Henry Seton Merriman. The title finds a two-fold meaning in the work itself, for it is literally the name of a boat and symbolically a phrase suggestive of the final effort of Bourbon royalty to re-

* The Last Hope. By Henry Seton Merriman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Strong Mac. By S. R. Crockett. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

A Ladder of Swords. A Tale of Love, Laughter, and Tears. By Gilbert Parker. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Challoners. By E. F. Benson. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Olive Latham. By E. L. Voynich. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Richard Gresham. By Robert Morss Lovett. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The Steps of Honor. By Basil King. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Transgression of Andrew Vane. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The Merry Anne. By Samuel Merwin. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The Seeker. By Harry Leon Wilson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

The By-Ways of Braithe. By Frances Powell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Pastime of Eternity. By Beatrix Demarest Lloyd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Rose of Old St. Louis. By Mary Dillon. New York: The Century Co.

The Effendi. A Romance of the Soudan. By Florence Brooks Whitehouse. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The Affair at the Inn. By Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater, and Allan McAulay. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

establish itself upon the throne of France; and a third meaning will occur to the mind of every reader, considering that through this work the entertaining talent of the author makes its final appeal to the reading public. The scene is shifted from time to time between England and France, while the period is the middle of the nineteenth century, — the year just preceding the usurpation of power by Louis Napoleon. One is at first a little dismayed to discover that the author has once more raked up the old story of the Dauphin and the Temple, but fear becomes allayed when it is discovered that the legend is not taken seriously, but is made to serve only as a peg for the hanging of a very ingenious royalist intrigue against the Napoleonic pretensions. For a time, indeed, we are led to believe that the Dauphin did escape, that he was taken to England, grew up, married, had a child, and died soon thereafter. In this child of the unknown French refugee we have the hero of the present romance; but it transpires after awhile that he cannot be the nineteenth Louis. Before this fact emerges, however, and before the hero himself becomes sure of it, he has put himself so unreservedly in the hands of the plotters, and is so deeply involved in their machinations, that he finds it impossible to withdraw, and so the conspiracy goes on, until the Man of December scores his final triumph and all conspiracies against his power are made hopeless. We do not quite see why the hero should have to be sacrificed in the end by drowning him, for he has been alternately in love with two interesting young women, one of whom he might easily have been made to marry. Perhaps the author himself could not decide between the two, and so resorted to this cowardly evasion of his responsibilities. The story is told with all of the author's wonted cleverness, his easy knowledge of the world, and his happy trick of incisive phrase and dramatic situation. It seems to us about as good as any of the books that he published during his life time.

Mr. S. R. Crockett, after dallying for a period with romantic adventure in Spain, returns in 'Strong Mac' to the Scotch scenes and characters which have brought him his most genuine success. Since the time is that of the Napoleonic wars, he is enabled to introduce a Spanish episode of a few chapters; for the heroine is compelled at a certain critical juncture to journey to the Peninsula, and seek out in Wellington's army the soldier whose presence is needed in Scotland to clear her lover from the charge of murder. Of course she is successful, and of course the witness arrives in the nick of time, just as sentence is about to be pronounced. Strong Mac is a fine specimen of manhood, and the villainies by which he is beset serve to bring out the best elements of his character. The heroine also finds ready access to our hearts. Her father, the village schoolmaster, a weak and dissipated person, albeit of good family and fine intellectual parts, is perhaps the most carefully studied figure in the story He never quite loses his hold on our sympathies, although it is chiefly for the daughter's sake that we rejoice when he comes into unexpected possession of the ancestral acres. The novel has a very complicated plot, enough mystery to keep the reader perplexed until the end, no little dry humor, and a wealth of the sort of detail that no one but a Scotsman born and bred could possibly have at command. The dialect feature is pronounced, which makes the book unusually difficult reading, but this time the effort is really worth while, — which cannot always be said of the kail-yard fictional product.

Sir Gilbert Parker's Elizabethan romance, 'The Ladder of Swords,' is a slight performance which opens interestingly, but drags quite a little toward the close. It tells of the love between a soldier and a maiden of the Huguenot faith, opens in that island of Jersey that the author knows so well, and presently conducts the persons chiefly concerned to London, whither they are pursued by the vengeance of the Queen Mother, and saved only through the sympathy of Elizabeth. The figure of the great Queen of England is firmly drawn upon conventional lines, albeit they are a little softened by a sentiment that the reader finds agreeable, but of which the historian will have his doubts. The figure of Leicester takes on a more sinister villainy than we have been wont to attribute to him, but he is of course unmasked, as all good villains are in historical romance, and his schemes to blight the happiness of the lovers are thwarted. There is a court jester of the super-sophisticated sort who might well be spared. Easily the best-conceived character in the book is that of the bluff Seigneur of Rozel, who comes from Jersey with the refugees, stands by them at need, and returns to his island seigneury with enough stories of his amazing experiences to last for the rest of his days.

Mr. E. F. Benson's new novel is called 'The Challoners,' after the family which provides it with three out of its five leading characters. The senior Challoner is an English clergyman of the most austere and uncompromising type. He has two children, a boy and a girl, from whose sympathies he becomes hopelessly estranged by the exercise of what he narrowly believes to be his duty toward them. He loves them, but he nags them; and the nagging makes their life miserable, for they are young people of the modern age, with individualities of their own. The boy is a musical genius of whom his father tries to make a classical scholar. The girl is not a genius at all, but she knows her own heart, and cleaves to the man who loves her in the face of paternal opposition. In this opposition is the crux of the whole plot; for her lover is a man who positively rejects the religious dogmatism of her father. In a word, the story turns upon a situation so old-fashioned that we thought it had disappeared from fiction for good. It is only by making the father a survival of the age of theological bigotry that such a situation can be given the slightest degree of probability in our time. How relentlessly the author depicts this vanished clerical type may be illustrated by the fact that the daughter is forbidden to read the novels of George Eliot. That she does read them in secret, and that she smokes an occasional cigarette, are causes of

offense so great as to be overshadowed only by the obstinacy of her love for a man without religion in her father's narrow sense. Although this complication is worked up with a great deal of earnestness, the author does not succeed in making it seem real to us. The humorous element in the narrative is supplied by a garrulous old lady whose conviction is what the French call *décousue*. A little of it proves amply satisfying; and, after the first few chapters, we cheerfully skip this old lady's monologues. It seems to us a little wanton in Mr. Benson to kill the musical genius in the final chapter. He gives us quite enough agony without that unnecessary supplement.

There is no denying the insight and the power of Mrs. Voynich's novels, but there is an element of the unreal about them which, combined with an infusion of morbid thought and feeling, prevents them from achieving the highest effects. They are so intense in their emotional aspect that they suffer as representations of human life, which is not, even under the most tragic conditions, quite so dismal an affair as the author makes it out to be. We should place Mrs. Voynich's new novel about midway in the scale between its two predecessors. 'Olive Latham' is not as hopelessly repellant in theme as was 'Jack Raymond,' nor is it as fresh and varied in its interest as was 'The Gadfly.' It is essentially the history of the wrecking of a woman's soul by suffering, followed by a period in which she hovers on the verge of insanity, and ending with a note of hopefulness as she gradually gropes her way out of the valley of the shadow and the balance of her nature shows signs of restoration. As a study in psychology, this is marvellously well done, and the external interest is not inadequate to the situation. The heroine is an English woman, but her story is primarily one of Russian despotism. That it is which does to death her husband, a Polish conspirator, and comes near to shattering her own reason. If the depth of the writer's feelings were matched by a corresponding clearness of thought and strength of objective grasp, this book would be much more nearly a masterpiece than it now is.

The hero of 'Richard Gresham,' Mr. Robert Morss Lovett's first novel, starts out in life with an overwhelming burden laid upon his shoulders. His father is an embezzler and a fugitive from justice, which fact, declared when Richard is a boy of nine, is destined to shape the whole course of his life. He grows up with the understanding that it is his paramount duty to meet the obligations thus incurred, and redeem the family name. We follow his fortunes from childhood up; the rough farm life of his boyish years, his painfully-acquired education, his experience as a mining engineer in Mongolia, and his career as a stock broker in New York, are the successive phases of his history, and they are all presented in a thoroughly interesting and human way. His efforts meet with success, but the commercial and social influences which surround him in New York, and his marriage with a woman whose ethical instincts are confused, come near to blunting the fine sense of honor which has shaped his career, and he falters at the critical moment, almost failing of the moral victory when it is within his grasp. That he should thus hesitate, seems to us, considering what his life has been up to that point, an element of weakness in Mr. Lovett's book; and we cannot quite forgive him for choosing the somewhat sophisticated affection of the woman whom he marries, in preference to the less calculating and more genuine love of his earlier years, — the chorus girl who afterwards becomes a star of the lyric stage. But these are no reasons for our quarrelling seriously with a book which shows so much ability, and which is one of the best productions of the current season.

In Mr. Basil King's new novel, also, as the title indicates, a point of honor is made the basis of the action. It is a Harvard novel, and the leading characters are two young instructors in the English department, both aspirants for the favor of a young woman in whose veins flows the bluest of Cambridge blood. The successful aspirant is the author of a widely-read book upon the social conscience, — a work which, unfortunately, he has plagiarized in considerable measure from an old and long-forgotten volume. This fact is discovered by the other man, who proceeds to unmask his rival. For a time, the plagiarist faces the accusation with a brazen denial; but the evidence is too convincing, and he is forced in the end to admit his guilt. His engagement is actually broken, he resigns his position, and seeks secluded lodgings in a Boston suburb. Here he works out a sort of moral regeneration, which in the end wins back for him something of self-respect, and — what the average reader will hold quite as important — the love that he seemed to have lost irretrievably. Thus mounting once more 'The Steps of Honor,' he patches up, after a fashion, the life that one false step has so nearly ruined. Another young woman provides consolation for the rival, and the outcome is made a fairly happy one. Mr. King has given us a faithful study of life in these academic circles, and certain of his secondary characters afford us much entertainment. One point we are inclined to labor a little, because of its unconscious revelation of an attitude not uncommon in our older Eastern universities. When the hero's dishonesty is detected, his rival tells him that he must 'get out' of Harvard, and go where no one will ever hear of him again. He is then advised that 'one of the Western colleges' will be the proper place for him, and is promised that if he thus betakes himself to the outer darkness no whisper of his fault shall go with him. For a story-teller who is writing as a professional moralist, this attitude is, to say the least, peculiar. The episode is highly illuminating. We must mention one other matter. Mr. King is one of the people who still believe (page 27) that witches were once burned at Salem. Some superstitions die hard!

'The Transgression of Andrew Vane,' by the late Guy Wetmore Caryll, is a story of the American colony in Paris. Andrew's transgression is the usual one, resulting from his acquaintance with the frail but fascinating Mirabelle Tremonceau, which in turn results from his falling

into the hands of a designing scoundrel who lives upon blackmail. How Andrew is finally forgiven by the girl whom he loves, and how the villain comes to a melodramatic end, are matters worked out with curious ingenuity of detail. A prologue, dated before the birth of the hero, is supposed to prepare us for the shock of learning his true parentage, but is so obscurely written that the revelation, when it does come, is too startling to be acceptable. After having thought otherwise all through the book, we are suddenly called upon to believe that Andrew's father is the villain who has been seeking his ruin. And the device involved for this explanation is a ridiculous story of hypnotism used for a malign purpose. We cannot admit the legitimacy of this invention, but the story is otherwise one of striking interest, and minutely realistic in its portrayal of the fashionable life of the French capital, — at least, of such aspects of that life as come readily within the foreign visitor's range of observation. Both in dialogue and description it is a singularly clever performance.

'The Merry Anne' is a story of adventure, told by Mr. Samuel Merwin. The name of a lumber schooner on Lake Michigan gives the book its title, and the captain and part owner thereof is one Dick Smiley, a dashing young person in love with Annie Fargo, a maiden who lives in a house on stilts, situated on the shore of the lake just north of Chicago. Henry Smiley, who is Dick's cousin, Joe McGlory and his wife, who keep a saloon near by, and one Bedloe, or Beveridge, a special agent of the United States Treasury, are other leading characters. And thereby hangs the tale. For Henry is no other than the notorious Whiskey Jim, the head of a daring combination of smugglers, who do their distilling on a Canadian island in northern Lake Huron, ingeniously conceal the product in hollow logs, and ship it to Chicago, where McGlory sees that it is properly distributed. Dick knows nothing of all this, but is brought into innocent complicity with the criminals by taking on a load of this compromising lumber, and bringing it to Chicago. Beveridge, who has long been on the trail of the gang, discovers this contraband cargo, which makes things look black for Dick. But the latter, offering to help in running down the real criminals, joins in the chase, which carries the party through many desperate adventures, and ends by capturing the real Whiskey Jim and freeing his cousin Dick from suspicion. Incidentally, Beveridge, who has been Dick's rival with Annie, finds that he has no chance in that quarter, and for consolation takes up with McGlory's widow. The whole story is worked up very effectively, and becomes fairly thrilling toward the close. Mr. Merwin does not waste many words upon fine writing, but goes straight ahead in an incisive and vigorous way, gathering up his loose ends one by one and weaving them into a compact yet variegated fabric.

Mr. Harry Leon Wilson's new novel, 'The Seeker,' tells the life-history of one Bernal Linford, dealing particularly with his emancipation from the depressing orthodoxy of the religious belief in which he has been reared. It is a book of distinctly didactic purpose, as much so as 'Robert Elsmere,' for example, but with little of the subtlety and gentle persuasiveness of that remarkable work. The dogmatism from which Linford revolts as he grows to clear-sighted manhood is of a type that hardly exists at the present day, or at least exists in nothing more than a simulacrum of its former vitality. Thus the author is largely concerned in doing battle with a man of straw, and his weapons are as old-fashioned and discredited as the equipment of his adversary. The argument that he uses is of the Voltaire-Paine-Ingersoll sort — a kind of attack that has done good and effective work in its day, but has little force or meaning when applied to the spiritualized modern conception of religious faith. Mr. Wilson seems to have no notion of the philosophical principles underlying the religious problem as it exists to-day; he assails the literal (and un-literary) interpretation of texts and formularies, and scores an easy triumph. For the rest, this book embodies enough of a story, and of characters in variety, to be readable, except for its pages of arid polemics; there is also a good deal of charm about the portrayal of the hero's childhood, for the work is essentially an imagined biography, and begins at the beginning. It is marred by a straining for original terms of expression, which serves only to accentuate the crudity of the style.

Miss Frances Powell attracted some attention two or three years ago by a novel called 'The House on the Hudson' — a melodramatic piece of work exhibiting many crudities of diction and imagination, yet suggestive in a curious way of no less a work than 'Jane Eyre.' Miss Powell's second novel, 'The By-Ways of Braithe,' is almost a replica of the first in its setting, its atmosphere of mystery, and its leading types of character. It is grossly improbable in plot, and the persons who figure in it are constantly doing and saying the most impossible things, yet it has a certain interest, and one cannot help feeling that the exercise of a little thoughtfulness and restraint would make a more than acceptable novelist out of its writer. Thus far, she strains too much for her effects, and is clearly bent upon being original and striking at no matter what artistic cost. On the other hand, she employs a sort of machinery that takes us back into the dark ages of romantic fiction, — secret passages, mysterious portents mysteriously realized, and heavy villainy combined with attractive personality. Braithe is an old mansion on the Hudson, built in exact imitation of an English prototype, and its 'by-ways' are the secret chambers and exits of which we hear a great deal, but which are finally utilized in a disappointing way only.

Miss Beatrix Lloyd's 'The Pastime of Eternity' is an interesting novel, and it has rather more originality than we find in most current productions, particularly in first ventures. The situations and the climaxes are a little strained, and the writer has a propensity for the use of strange, uncouth words, which simply irritate the reader and add nothing to the expression. These

are superficial faults, however, and the writer may easily learn to avoid them. Holbein is an attractive character, and we cannot quite understand how he came to be so mismated. The explanation given us later on does not really explain. He has, however, the compensation of being loved by two exceptionally gifted young women, although he does not discover it for some time. When the discovery is made, and his sufferings have made a sufficient demand upon our sympathies, the writer remorselessly slays his frivolous wife in an automobile accident, and opens the path of happiness for himself and one of the young women. The other, necessarily, has a hard time of it. The story of the Chevalier de Besarique, who starves himself to death when all is lost save honor, is a gruesomely impressive episode, and leads to much self-torturing on the part of his daughter, who is the favored young woman before mentioned. Miss Lloyd has a pretty gift of style, of which we shall watch the development with much curiosity.

'The Rose of Old St. Louis,' by Miss Mary Dillon, is a fairly interesting historical novel, although one of the hopelessly artificial sort. Considered as history, it is a work which shows careful study of the documentary material, and takes comparatively few liberties with fact. Considered as romance, it reproduces for the hundredth time the two stock figures of dashing hero and petulant but winsome heroine. It is a story of matters relating to the Louisiana Purchase, and, after getting well under way in America, takes us to France, where the reader is invited to be present at the negotiations for the Louisiana Territory, and makes a bowing acquaintance with the First Consul and other historical characters. The heroine turns out to be of royal blood, being a cousin of the Prince de Polignac and the hapless Duc d'Enghien, but this does not prevent her from preferring the love of a simple American gentleman to any pampered minion of an effete aristocracy. It is all strangely familiar as well as curiously unconvincing. But as such romantic inventions go, the story is one of the best of its sort.

'The Effendi,' by Mrs. Florence Brooks Whitehouse, opens with a prologue descriptive of the fall of Khartoum in 1885, and the death of Gordon. Two children, a brother and sister of Greek-American parentage, are among the inhabitants who are taken captive, and it is with their later fortunes that the story is concerned. When the next scene opens, in 1897, and Kitchener's expedition is under way, these children, trained to Mohammedan life, and forgetful of their early years, have grown up; the girl is an inmate of her captor's harem, the boy a soldier, the Effendi of the title. The scene of the greater part of the romance is at Luxor, and three important new characters appear — an English officer under Kitchener, a young English clergyman his friend, and an American girl who has known and loved the English officer years before. Then follows a pretty series of complications, leading to disclosures of parentage and prospective weddings. The Effendi is sacrificed in the closing chapter, just after the reoccupation of Khartoum and the payment of tardy funeral honors to Gordon's memory. This seems to have been the easiest way to dispose of him, since there was no one left for him to love, and his recently-discovered European status made it difficult for the author to shape a new career for him. The story is based upon a number of improbabilities, chief among which is the dual existence of Uarda as harem inmate and dashing coquette employed to spy upon the English residents of Luxor, but it has romantic charm and a picturesque setting, which qualities entitle it to a hearing and commend it to the favor of the novel-reader.

After all these matters of history and philosophy, of sensation and social dilemma, it is a relief to take up such a book as 'The Affair at the Inn,' which has not about it the faintest suggestion of an idea or a problem or a historical happening, but is just frothiness and sentiment and playful satire, and may well serve as a sort of *pousse-café* for the present repast of many courses. It is the joint production of four writers, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Miss Mary Findlater, Miss Jane Helen Findlater, and Mr. Allan McAulay. It has four principal characters, whom fate brings together at a Dartmoor inn, and for each of these characters one of the writers is responsible. They take turns in composing the several chapters of the book, all of which are in the first person. The humor of the thing results from the fact that every trivial episode is described from his individual viewpoint by each of the persons concerned, and the contrasts are sometimes as startling as those of 'The Ring and the Book.' The result is a sprightly and sparkling little story which may be read in an hour, and which will leave the reader with a good conscience and a sense of cheerfulness. And there is an hour now and then when no reader asks of a book more than that.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A valuable guide to poems and recitations.

It is not too much to say that a long-felt want has been in good measure supplied by Miss Edith Granger's 'Index to Poetry and Recitations' (McClurg), a quarto volume of 970 closely printed pages. 'Over thirty thousand titles from three hundred and sixty-nine books' are here indexed three and in some cases four times, — in a title index, an author index, an index to first lines, and a briefer subject index. One feature commended to our notice, but not unreservedly praiseworthy, is the fact that the 369 books drawn upon are all in print, and no out-of-print collections of poetry or recitations have been laid under contribution. Thus we fail to find many an old reading-book favorite, like Bryant's 'African Chief' and 'Monument Mountain,' Mrs. Barbauld's 'Seasons,' J. G. Percival's 'Star of Bethlehem,' and Mrs. Sigourney's 'Indian Summer.' If some of

the old reading-books, such as Hillard's, and Wilson's, and Porter's 'Rhetorical Reader,' and 'The National Reader' (to go no farther back) could have been included in the sources indexed, the value of the work would have been very appreciably increased for those of an older generation. Indeed, the space required for this might without too serious loss have been taken from the portion devoted to prose recitations, as in the vast majority of cases it is the dimly remembered poem, not the schoolboy declamation, that baffles our search. And if periodical literature also could have been ransacked by our industrious editor and her co-workers, — giving us a sort of Poole's Index to Poetry, with all the rest, — what a triumph were there of the indexer's assiduity! But enough. It would be base ingratitude not to welcome with hearty praise the very scholarly and, so far as a rapid review can determine, widely comprehensive and eminently trustworthy index Miss Granger's two-years' work (with six assistants, and sometimes more) has furnished. The magnitude of the undertaking will be apparent to all who have ever engaged in similar researches.

Adulation of the German Emperor.

'Imperator et Rex,' the latest work by the author of 'The Martyrdom of an Empress,' describes the career of William II. of Germany. It is a volume of nearly three hundred pages, carefully printed (but for a few typographical errors) and tastefully bound (Harper). This in praise of the book; but anything further must depend upon the point of view and the literary taste of the reader. The author declares herself 'a monarchist' ready to accept, in its literal interpretation, William's famous *Regis voluntas suprema lex*, — which, however, she explains as written in the Golden Book of the Munich City Council, in jocose compliance with the wish of the King of Bavaria that he enter his autograph in a book otherwise reserved for the royal line of Bavaria. Few American readers will sympathize with this view; while the author's florid and exaggerated style rather serves to provoke laughter than inspire 'the dread and fear of kings.' As an example of the style may be cited the description of William's first meeting with the Empress, whom he seems to have disturbed during an afternoon nap in a hammock in the park at Schloss Prinkenau. The passage is nearly two pages long; only the concluding lines can be quoted: 'The grand old trees seemed to whisper to one another, as did the tall imperial lilies, the white meadow-sweets, and the haughty peonies, scattered in the grass, that the sight was good to behold, and here and there a little thrill of inexpressible gladness seemed to ruffle like crisping wavelets a field of anemones of all imaginable changeful hues, stretching *a porte de vue* the silk of their shivering corollas beneath the spreading boughs.' In the summing up of the Emperor's various attainments, we read that 'no one possessing the full use of his or her senses can deny that he is a splendid soldier, an equally good sailor, a successful sportsman, a musician of no mean talent, an excellent painter and draughtsman, a first-class writer and poet too, — *a ses heures*, an engineer and architect of considerable ability, besides being a scholar of repute and a thorough statesman, without mentioning the fact that he speaks nine or ten languages and is one of the most eloquent orators of modern times.' The book contains practically nothing new about the life or personality of the Kaiser. In reviewing his career since his accession to the throne, we are always prepared to join cordially with his loyal subjects in their '*Heil, Wilhelm, Dir und Segen! Das hast Du gut gemacht*'; but the fulsome adulation of the present work is to be deprecated. It tends to weaken rather than increase the honest respect that his steadfastness of purpose and his able statesmanship have inspired alike in friend and foe.

The modern Irish literary revival and its leader.

In such a book as Mr. Horatio Sheafe Krans's 'William Butler Yeats and the Irish Literary Revival' (McClure, Phillips & Co.) the poet and dramatist finds another leaf to add to his crown of bay. The work is fully appreciative of all that Mr. Yeats has done in bringing home to the English speaking and reading public the beauties and glamour of Celtic literature, — after, be it remembered, the writers in Irish had failed through translation to effect what his interpretations have been able to. The work is in five chapters, the first devoted to an entertaining and authentic account of the Irish literary revival as a whole, the rest specifically to Mr. Yeats's share in it as evidenced by his 'Poems based upon Irish Myth, Legend, and Romance,' his 'Poems, Chiefly Lyrical,' his 'Plays,' and his 'Prose.' To those unfamiliar previously with the work of this comparatively young man, the book will serve as a guide to be relied upon in taking the neophyte straight to the heart of the movement; to those who are already pledged and devoted to Mr. Yeats as a vital — some say the most vital — force in contemporary English literature, the book will appeal as an admirable appreciation of his work, done by one like-minded with themselves. But there is one aspect of the case which Mr. Krans does not consider — does not even hint at. Ireland through many centuries has been almost the most devoted of the nations to the Church of Rome. So long has this continued, that any inventory of Irish national characteristics and literature which does not take it into full account, is necessarily lacking. Now Mr. Yeats is by his own showing a believer in the undoubted paganism and nebulous philosophy and magic which he believes to have preceded all Christianity as the religion of Erin and the Irish, and this particular form of belief has been unsparingly denounced by the Church and its votaries. It must always be borne in mind, therefore, that the several episodes in the young mystic's work wherein the powers of black magic are shown in triumph over the utmost spiritual safeguards the Church throws about its children have brought upon him the final condemnation of its authorities and caused his utter repudiation as an interpretive force by the overwhelming majority of his own countrymen.

The ethics of modern business and public life.

It is no bad sign of the times that as partisan rancor disappears the fame of the late Governor Altgeld shines more and more clearly — 'a good deed in a naughty world.' His life, and his last (posthumous) work to be given to the public, 'The Cost of Something for Nothing' (Hammersmark Publishing Co.), exemplify admirably the pithy saying, 'Practice before you preach.' For his life is now understood to have been, especially in its more public aspects, a long devotion to duty and to clearly conceived ideals; and this little book is a homily on the text, 'Filthy lucre is the root of all evil.' Those familiar with the details of Governor Altgeld's political career recall in this connection that, like Thomas Jefferson, he went into public life a rich man and came out a poor one, — and that, too, after the fully authenticated rejection of the most enormous bribes ever offered a public servant. It may be conceded at the outset that the book contains nothing new; ethical systems have changed little in historic time, and there is little to be said by any of the world's teachers that has not been said before. But there is always the application of ancient principles to modern instances; and it is here that 'The Cost of Something for Nothing' obtains distinction. Speaking from the fulness of experience, writing after the sweets of power had been tried and found bitter, yet animated by a steadfast belief in the ultimate goodness of humankind, the author discusses nearly every aspect of American life, — private, criminal, political, corporate, clerical, judicial, journalistic, feminine, militant, or other, — with a pointedness and shrewdness that will permit few of his readers to lay all their responsibility for existing abuses upon the shoulders of others. Doing this, he has unquestionably laid himself open to a charge of pessimism; but the appeal throughout the book is so openly an appeal from what is worst to what is best in human nature, so convincingly based on the assurance that such appeals are not made in vain, that the charge must fall. Indeed, on the other hand, the book displays so firm a conviction that all wrongs die 'as of self-slaughter,' that more than one of us find it almost too unreasonably optimistic, too bold in its assumption of acquaintance with the mighty laws by which man's place in the universe is established. The book is compact and easily read, and must take its place with the best of those dealing with practical ethics as applied to the problems of modern life.

Scientific studies of men and women.

A new and thoroughly revised edition of Mr. Havelock Ellis's 'Man and Woman' (Scribner) serves to call attention to the great importance of this book, which may almost be said to lie at the foundation of a new science, that of human sex, considered separately as a branch of anthropology, archæology, physiology, and sociology. The first edition of this work made its appearance just ten years ago. It was remarkable both for what it exhibited in the way of scientific achievement within the limits laid down, and for the wide gaps in knowledge which it showed to exist between the ascertained series of facts. The remarkably stimulating character of the work finds its proof in the new matter which Mr. Ellis has been able to add to this the fourth edition of the book. Many of the gaps have been adequately closed, and in none is the lack of study and research wholly apparent. The author's speculations have been uniformly accorded attention by the great body of specialists engaged on the topic; and while a few of these speculations have been shown to be defective, a larger number have been supported by the results of investigations painstakingly carried on. Some of the ideas, such as that of the inferior brain capacity of womankind, have been dismissed into the realm of mere suppositions, — quite in the manner of Voltaire's overthrow of the supposed fact that women had fewer teeth than men, brought about by the sufficiently simple device of counting the teeth. What remains as established, or on the way to become established, can be read with profit by every member of both sexes who has arrived at an understanding age, — by parents, and by employers, especially the employers of women. The scientific men and women of the United States have especial cause for pride in the part they have borne in these recent investigations; and in their results, as giving Americans certain physical supremacies over the rest of the civilized world, the entire nation may take delight.

America through Chinese spectacles.

Granted that a nobly born Chinese diplomatist educated in Europe and America has the usual point of view of the American *bourgeois*, and that it is possible to explain in the Chinese language the point and savor of American jests of the school of Senator Depew, there is little in 'As a Chinaman Saw Us' (Appleton) to refute the assertion made by the 'editor,' Mr. Henry Pearson Gratton, in his preface, that 'The selections have been made from a series of letters covering a decade spent in America, and were addressed to a friend in China who had seen few foreigners.' The contents display something of the contempt which every person reared under a civilization that has seen all the historic empires of the world, from Egypt to Spain, pass away and leave it flourishing, must feel for American self-assertiveness and bustle; but they fail almost wholly in the expression of the deep-rooted aversion every Chinaman is known to feel for militarism, — the national point of view that sets down the professional soldier or sailor on a ship-of-war as a hired assassin, to be treated by him as a respectable Christian treats a convicted murderer when brought into personal contact with him. This, and the rest, suffice to make it more than doubtful whether a Chinaman ever phrased any of the sentiments here attributed to him; nevertheless the book has enough of truth and discrimination to make it a valid if not a thorough arraignment of American manners, morals, and characteristics. Represented as a diplomatist, and so given the *entrée* to the 'best' American society, the criticism resulting must bring delight to the envious ones who are without the charmed portal of

'society,' and suffices to entitle the author to be called an 'anarchist' by those assailed. The book is bright and uniformly readable.

The diary of a child of genius.

A picture of the incorrigibility of genius, — a picture of the soul of an artist, 'naively unconscious of the limitations imposed upon life by some of us who are not geniuses,' — a record of a life characterized by passionate irresponsibility, such is 'The Diary of a Musician' (Holt), by Miss Dolores M. Bacon. From the grinding poverty of a Hungarian farm, through his musical training as a violinist at Prague and his introduction to the world as a public favorite, this diary is a recognition of the 'unknown' musician's genius, — the fruit of whatever was *bizarre* or melodramatic in his career. His vices, quarrels, desperate straits, ardent and sometimes simultaneous love-affairs, afford great resources for the careful editor, who has reason to be grateful for a subject that did not dwell in the realms of the commonplace forever. There is a certain streak of humor running through the diary, yet one feels that each jest carries a sting. Genius is said to be incorrigible, and many will imagine they are here reading autobiography; perhaps they are, — but it is autobiography which, as Coleridge said of history, has not only been popularized but plebificated.

BRIEFER MENTION.

'A Primer of Physiology,' by Mr. E. H. Starling, is a recent publication of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. It has the extreme merit of being free from the irrelevant paragraphs about the use of narcotics which disfigure most books of its class, a fact accounted for by its English origin.

'Machiavelli and the Modern State,' by Mr. Louis Dyer, is a volume containing three lectures given in 1899 at the Royal Institution. Their respective subjects are 'The Prince,' Machiavelli as a historian, and Machiavelli as a moralist. The numerous quotations are given in the original. The central idea of the work is that we should judge Machiavelli by the whole of his writings, and not, as is so frequently done, by 'The Prince' alone. The book is of much interest, and, although popular in manner, is based upon a scholarly study of the subject. Messrs. Ginn & Co. are the publishers.

Since we noticed the first instalment of the 'Unit Books' published by Mr. Howard Wilford Bell, we have been awaiting with interest additions to the collection. Three such additions are now at hand: Renan's 'Life of Jesus,' Mrs. Trollope's 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,' and an extremely useful and well edited volume of 'National Documents.' These titles speak for themselves; it remains for us to say of the books that they are supplied with editorial matter of a helpful sort, that they are very pleasant books to handle and read, and that they are to be had at extremely reasonable prices. This enterprise is so praiseworthy that we wish it every success, and trust that the rate of publication may be rapidly accelerated. The list of titles announced for future publication includes many works that, in this inexpensive and tasteful form, will prove a boon to the public.

NOTES.

An Oxford India Paper edition of Dickens's 'Christmas Books,' in five tiny volumes weighing together less than two ounces, is announced by the Oxford University Press.

'A Dog's Tale,' by Mark Twain, is a republication, in the form of a thin volume, of the story recently printed in one of the popular magazines. It comes from Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

A volume of 'Retrospects' by Professor William Knight, made up largely of personal reminiscences of notable English men and women of the Victorian era, will be published at an early date by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

An account of the 'Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry,' covering the operations of Sheridan and Grant after the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, has been written by Brig.-Gen. Henry Edwin Tremain, and will be published shortly by Messrs. Bonnell, Silver & Bowers.

The feature of chief interest in 'The Printing Art' for September is Mr. Theodore L. De Vinne's article on 'The Sizes of Books,' in which he discusses the hap-hazard and conflicting terms now in general use. It is a paper that publishers and librarians would do well to ponder carefully.

Three tales by Robert Louis Stevenson — 'The Story of a Lie,' 'The Misadventures of John Nicholson,' and 'The Body Snatcher,' — all hitherto inaccessible outside the subscription editions, have been brought together as a new volume in Messrs. H. B. Turner & Co.'s pretty reprint of Stevenson's works.

Among the books on Mr. Robert Grier Cooke's Autumn list may be mentioned 'Six Incursions by a Predatory Pew into Some Theologic Fastnesses,' by Edward Augustus Jenks, A. M.; 'Captain Kidd and Other Charades,' by Miss Florence L. Sohler; 'Barclay Genealogies,' by Mr. R. Burnham Moffat; and 'The Roosevelt Doctrine,' compiled by Mr. E. E. Garrison.

Mr. Henry Frowde is about to publish a limited edition, in two volumes, of an exact facsimile of the original English edition of the 'German Popular Stories' collected by the brothers Grimm. All the illustrations by George Cruikshank which appeared in the First and Second Series of the stories, issued in 1823 and 1826 respectively, will be included, and printed from the original plates.

Under the general title of 'Life Stories for Young People,' Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish shortly translations from the German of the lives of Mozart, Beethoven, Joan of Arc, and William Tell, written in story form for juvenile readers. The Germans excel in this sort of writing, and the series should find hearty favor with American children. The work of translation has been done by Mr. George P. Upton.

For some time past there have been indications of a marked revival of interest in Rossetti and his work. Last Fall no less than three complete editions of the Poems were published, all produced in more or less elaborate and expensive form. A few months ago Mr. Benson's volume gave Rossetti place in the select company of the 'English Men of Letters' series; and we have just now had Mr. Treffry Dunn's slender sheaf of 'Recollections' of the poet and his Cheyne Walk circle. In addition to a reprint of 'The Early Italian Poets' in the 'Temple Classics' series, the present Autumn season will bring at least two new editions of the complete Poems. One of these is in the Messrs. Crowell's excellent inexpensive editions of the poets,

with the editorial matter of Mr. W. M. Rossetti. The other is an edition de luxe in two volumes, printed on hand-made paper and illustrated with twenty photogravures from Rossetti's paintings. This also will contain his brother's notes, and will be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

'A Seventeenth Century Anthology,' compiled and edited by Mrs. Alice Meynell, is sent us by the H. M. Caldwell Co. of Boston as a specimen volume in their 'Red Letter Library,' a successful English series that has now found its way across the water. The book is of pocket size, well printed on soft paper, and prettily bound in crimson leather. The head-lines in red ink on each page give a distinctive touch, and presumably provide the basis for the name of the series. Twenty volumes are now ready, nearly half of which consist of Mrs. Meynell's selections from the poets. The other titles have introductions by critics of such note as Mr. Meredith, Professor Harrison, and Canon Beeching.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

October, 1904.

American Books in England. *World's Work.*
Calendar, Reform of the. C. H. Genung. *No. American.*
Campaign Issues. S. W. McCall, E. M. Shepard. *Atlantic.*
Canada's New Transcontinental Railway. *No. American.*
Changing One's Nature. E. T. B. *Atlantic.*
Chemistry as Modern Industrial Factor. *Rev. of Revs.*
China, What People Read in. *Review of Reviews.*
Closed Shop, The. Charles J. Bullock. *Atlantic.*
Congo Free State Conditions. Baron Moncheur. *No. Amer.*
Cossacks, The. David B. Macgowan. *Century.*
Czarism at Bay. Karl Blind. *No. American.*
Forestry, Yale Summer School of. *World's Work.*
Freight Car, A Night in a. H. C. Merwin. *Atlantic.*
Frontenac. Henry Loomis Nelson. *Harper.*
Geographers, Congress of. C. C. Adams. *Rev. of Revs.*
Ground, Inoculating the. G. H. Grosvenor. *Century.*
Intelligence Office, The. Frances A. Kellor. *Atlantic.*
Italian, The, in the United States. *World's Work.*
James, Henry. Elisabeth L. Cary. *Scribner.*
Japanese Spirit, The. N. Amenomori. *Atlantic.*
Jewett, Miss, Art of. C. M. Thompson. *Atlantic.*
Kuropatkin. Charles Johnston. *Review of Reviews.*
Lewis and Clark, New Material Concerning. *Century.*
Life Insurance, Great Questions in. *World's Work.*
Life, School of. Henry van Dyke. *Harper.*
Literature in New Century. Brander Matthews. *No. Am.*
Literary Critic, Mission of. G. Bradford, Jr. *Atlantic.*
Machinery and English Style. R. L. O'Brien. *Atlantic.*
Manchuria, Fighting in. T. F. Millard. *Scribner.*
Marshes. Lucy Scarborough Conant. *Harper.*
Mont St. Michel. Elizabeth R. Pennell. *Century.*
Moulders, The. Benjamin Brooks. *Scribner.*
Nile, On the. G. S. H. and R. de P. Tytus. *Harper.*
Nogi, Admiral. Shiba Shiro. *Review of Reveiws.*
Occupations, Masculine and Feminine. *North American.*
Othello. Algernon C. Swinburne. *Harper.*
Races, Modern, Making of. P. C. Mitchell. *No. Amer.*
Railroad, Rebuilding a Great. *World's Work.*
Railroad, The First Transcontinental. *Harper.*
Railway, Steepest, in the World. *Reveiw of Reviews.*
Royal Academy, The. Fred. A. Eaton. *Scribner.*
'South, The Present.' Booker T. Washington. *Atlantic.*
Strikes, The Year's. V. S. Yarros. *Review of Reviews.*
Thames, The. Alice Meynell. *Atlantic.*
Toga, Admiral. Adachi Kinnosuke. *Century.*
Trusts, Real Dangers of. J. B. Clark. *Century.*
Tsar, Personality of the. *World's Work.*
Tuberculosis, Our Duty Regarding. *World's Work.*
Universe, Extent of the. Simon Newcomb. *Harper.*
Vacation Schools. Adele M. Shaw. *World's Work.*
Villas of Venetia and Genoa. Edith Wharton. *Century.*
War, Reminiscences of. Carmen Sylva. *No. American.*
Watson, Thomas E. Walter Wellman. *Rev. of Reviews.*
West, Higher Education in. W. R. Harper. *No. Amer.*
World, The Opened. Arthur J. Brown. *Rev. of Reviews.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 100 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its issue of September 1.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Emile Zola, Novelist and Reformer: An Account of His Life and Work. By Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 560. John Lane. $3.50 net.

Life and Letters of Edward Byles Cowell. By George Cowell, F.R.C.S. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 480. Macmillan Co. $4. net.

Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his Circle (Cheyne Walk Life). By the late Henry Treffry Dunn; edited by Gale Pedrick; with prefatory note by W. M. Rossetti. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, uncut, pp. 96. James Pott & Co. $1. net.

The Great Frenchman and the Little Genevese. Trans. from Etienne Dumont's "Souvenir sur Mirabeau" by Lady Seymour. With portraits, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 275. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Imperator et Rex: William II. of Germany. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 282. Harper & Brothers. $2.25 net.

Titian. By George Grunau. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 322. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. net.

Memories of Jane Cunningham Croly ("Jennie June"). Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 233. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

HISTORY.

Men and Manners of the Third Republic. By Albert D. Vandam. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 310. James Pott & Co. $3. net.

The South American Republics. By Thomas C. Dawson. Part II. Illus., 12mo, pp. 513. "Story of the Nations." G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Napoleon's British Visitors and Captives, 1801-1815. By John Goldworth Alger. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 342. James Pott & Co. $2.50 net.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. VI., Brackenridge's Journal up the Missouri, 1811, and Franchère's Voyage to Northwest Coast, 1811-1814. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 410. Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. XVII., 1609-1616. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 337. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

The Great American Canals. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. I., The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Pennsylvania Canal. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 231. "Historic Highways." Arthur H. Clark Co. $2.50 net.

A Short History of Oregon. Compiled by Sidona V. Johnson. Illus., 16mo, pp. 329. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1. net.

The Historic "General": A Thrilling Episode of the Civil War. By Randell W. McBryde. Illus., 12mo, pp. 55. Chattanooga: MacGowan & Cooke Co.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

The Letters of Charles Lamb. Newly arranged, with additions. Edited by Alfred Ainger. In 2 vols., 12mo, uncut. Macmillan Co. $3. net.

The De Monarchia of Dante Alighieri. Edited, with translation and notes, by Aurelia Henry. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 216. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

The Story of a Lie, and Other Tales. By Robert Louis Stevenson. With photogravure portrait and vignette, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 276. Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.25.

Domestic Manners of the Americans. By Mrs. Trollope. 12mo, pp. 394. "Unit Library." New York: Howard Wilford Bell. Paper, 34 cts.; cloth, 64 cts.; leather, 84 cts.; net.

The Study of Words. By Richard Chenevix Trench. 12mo, pp. 312. "Unit Library." New York: Howard Wilford Bell. Paper, 26 cts.; cloth, 56 cts.; leather, 76 cts.; net.

National Documents: State Papers So Arranged as to Illustrate the Growth of Our Country from 1606 to the Present Day. 12mo, pp. 496. "Unit Library." New York: Howard Wilford Bell. Paper, 42 cts.; cloth, 72 cts.; leather, 92 cts.; net.

LIFE OF JESUS. By Ernest Renan. 12mo, pp. 444. "Unit Library." New York: Howard Wilford Bell. Paper, 38 cts.; cloth, 68 cts.; leather, 88 cts.; net.

SHAKESPEARE'S MACBETH. "First Folio" edition. Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. With photogravure portrait, 18mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 284. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cts. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE, and Other Essays. By H. W. Boynton. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 226. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

SHELBURNE ESSAYS. By Paul Elmer More. First series; 12mo, pp. 253. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

FARMINGTON. By Clarence S. Darrow. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 277. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

AN ABRIDGED HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE. By Alfred and Maurice Croiset; authorizted translation by George F. Heffelbower, A.M. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 569. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

READINGS FROM MODERN MEXICAN AUTHORS. By Frederick Starr. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 420. Open Court Pub'g Co. $1.25 net.

EVERYDAY ESSAYS. By Marion Foster Washburne. Illus., 12mo, pp. 156. Rand, McNally & Co.

INCENSE OF SANDALWOOD. By Willimina L. Armstrong. Illus., oblong 8vo, uncut, pp. 150. Los Angeles: Baumgardt Publishing Co. $2.25 net.

STARTING POINTS for Speakers, Preachers, Writers, and Other Thinkers. Compiled by John Horne. 12mo, pp. 160. Jennings & Graham. 60 cts. net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY ANTHOLOGY. With introduction by Alice Meynell. With portrait, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 332. "Red Letter Library." H. M. Caldwell Co. Leather, $1.

ELFIN SONGS OF SUNLAND. By Charles Keeler. With decorations, 12mo, pp. 100. Berkeley, Calif.: Live Oak Guild. 75 cts. net.

ONE'S SELF I SING, and Other Poems. By Elizabeth Porter Gould. With portrait, 12mo, uncut, pp. 155. Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

SONGS OF SOUTHERN SCENES. By Louis M. Elshemus. Illus., 8vo, pp. 154. New York: Eastman Lewis.

FICTION.

A LADDER OF SWORDS: A Tale of Love, Laughter, and Tears. By Gilbert Parker. Illus., 12mo, pp. 291. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE LAST HOPE. By Henry Seton Merriman. Illus., 12mo, pp. 442. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN. By Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater, and Allan McAulay. Illus., 12mo, pp. 220. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

THE PRESIDENT. By Alfred Henry Lewis. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 514. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

THE SEEKER. By Harry Leon Wilson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 341. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

NEW SAMARIA, and The Summer of St. Martin. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. Illus., 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 168. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.

THE MASTER'S VIOLIN. By Myrtle Reed. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 315. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

ORRAIN: A Romance. By S. Levett-Yeats. 12mo, pp. 364. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

GREEN MANSIONS: A Romance of the Tropical Forest. By W. H. Hudson. 12mo, pp. 315. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND, MRS. LATHROP. By Anne Warner. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 227. Little, Brown & Co. $1.

THE NEVER-NEVER LAND. By Wilson Barrett. 12mo, pp. 392. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

THE GEORGIANS. By Will N. Harben. 12mo, pp. 338. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

LOVE IN CHIEF. By Rose K. Weekes. 12mo, pp. 289. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

JESS & CO. By J. J. Bell. 16mo, uncut, pp. 297. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

FERGY THE GUIDE, and his Moral and Instructive Lies about Beasts, Birds, and Fishes. By H. S. Canfield. Illus., 12mo, pp. 342. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE PAGAN'S PROGRESS. By Gouverneur Morris. Illus., 16mo, pp. 258. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

THE FLOWER OF YOUTH: A Romance. By Roy Rolfe Gilson. 12mo, pp. 264. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE PURSUIT OF PHYLLIS. By John Harwood Bacon. Illus., 12mo, pp. 230. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

GABRIEL PRAED'S CASTLE. By Alice Jones. 12mo, uncut, pp. 380. Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

BALTHAZAR THE MAGUS. By A. Vander Naillen. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 286. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

THE RED WINDOW. By Fergus Hume. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 318. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

"SEQUIL"; or, Things Whitch Aint in the First. By Henry A. Shute. 16mo, uncut, pp. 189. Boston: Everett Press. $1.

A PIONEER DOCTOR: A Story of the Seventies. By Elizabeth Porter Gould. 12mo, uncut, pp. 270. Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

THE ENTERING WEDGE: A Romance of the Heroic Days of Kansas. By William Kennedy Marshall. 12mo, pp. 274. Jennings & Graham. $1.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

SEEKING LIFE, and Other Sermons. By Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 374. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.20 net.

THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE: Sermons Preached in the Dartmouth College Church. By Samuel Penniman Leeds. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 303. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

WORDS OF KOHELETH, Son of David, King in Jerusalem. Trans. anew, with a study and running commentary, by John Franklin Genung. 12mo, pp. 361. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF MORMONISM; or, Religion in Terms of Life. By Nels L. Nelson. 8vo, pp. 347. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

EARLY HEBREW STORY: Its Historical Background. By John P. Peters, D.D. 12mo, pp. 308. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

STUDIES IN THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MARK. By Ernest De Witt Burton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 248. University of Chicago Press. $1.

THE COLLECTS. 24mo, red edges, pp. 124. E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cts. net.

ST. PAUL, the Apostle of the Gentiles. By Rev. J. Gamble, M.A. With frontispiece, 24mo, pp. 120. J. B. Lippincott Co. 30 cts. net.

THE SILENCE OF THE MASTER. By John Walker Powell, Jr. 16mo, pp. 62. Jennings & Graham. 25 cts. net.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

MONEY: A Study of the Theory of the Medium of Exchange. By David Kinley, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 415. "Citizen's Library." Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

WALL STREET AND THE COUNTRY: A Study of Recent Financial Tendencies. By Charles A. Conant. 12mo, pp. 247. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

MACHIAVELLI AND THE MODERN STATE. By Louis Dyer, M.A. 12mo, pp. 163. Ginn & Co. $1. net.

PHILOSOPHY.

ELEMENTS OF METAPHYSICS. By A. E. Taylor. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 419. Macmillan Co. $2.60 net.

PRACTICAL MORALS: A Treatise on Universal Education. By John K. Ingram, LL.D. 8vo, uncut, pp. 167. Macmillan Co.

SCIENCE.

EARTHQUAKES in the Light of the New Seismology. By Clarence Edward Dutton, Major U. S. A. Illus., 8vo, pp. 314. "Science Series." G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. net.

WEATHER INFLUENCES: An Empirical Study of the Mental and Physiological Effects of Definite Meteorological Conditions. By Edwin Grant Dexter, Ph.D.; with introduction by Cleveland Abbe, LL.D. 8vo, pp. 286. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

A PRIMER OF PHYSIOLOGY. By E. H. Starling, F.R.S. Illus., 24mo, pp. 128. E. P. Dutton & Co. 30 cts. net.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

AN INDEX TO POETRY AND RECITATIONS: Being a Practical Reference Manual for the Librarian, Teacher, Bookseller, Elocutionist, etc. Edited by Edith Granger, A.B. 4to, pp. 970. A. C. McClurg & Co. $5. net.

A DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE. Dealing with its language, literature, and contents, including the Biblical theology. Edited by James Hastings, M.A., with the assistance of John A. Selbie, M.A. Extra volume containing articles, indexes, and maps. 4to, pp. 936. Charles Scribner's Sons. $6. net.

BRYAN'S DICTIONARY OF PAINTERS AND ENGRAVERS. New edition revised and enlarged under the supervisoin of George C. Williamson, Litt. D. Vol. IV., N-R. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 4to, gilt top, uncut, pp. 309. Macmillan Co. $6. net.

ITALY, from the Alps to Naples: A Handbook for Travelers. By Karl Baedeker. With maps and plans, 18mo, pp. 424. Charles Scribners' Sons. $2.40 net.

MANUAL OF GERMANY ETYMOLOGY, in Its Relation to English. By Max Straube. Abridged edition. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Albright Publishing Co.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, 1904-5. Edited by Cyrus Adler and Henrietta Szold. 12mo, pp. 502. Jewish Publication Society.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS.

NARRAGANSETT BAY: Its Historic and Romantic Associations and Picturesque Setting. By Edgar Mayhew Bacon. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 377. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

THE CASTLE COMEDY. By Thompson Buchanan. Illus. in color and decorated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 236. Harper & Brothers. $2. net.

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE, and Over the Hill from the Poor-House. By Will Carleton; illus. by W. E. Mears, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 100. Harper & Brothers. $2. net.

A DOG'S TALE. By Mark Twain. Illus. in color by W. T. Smedley. 8vo, pp. 36. Harper & Brothers. $1.

MISREPRESENTATIVE MEN. By Harry Graham ('Col. D. Streamer'). Illus., 12mo, pp. 88. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

THE BOY COURIER OF NAPOLEON: A Story of the Louisiana Purchase. By William C. Sprague. Illus., 8vo, pp. 331. Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

LONG BRIDGE BOYS: A Story of 1861. By W. O. Stoddard. Illus., 12mo, pp. 344. Lothrop Publishing Co. $1.25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BLUE GRASS COOK BOOK. Compiled by Minnie C. Fox; with introduction by John Fox, Jr. Illus., 12mo, pp. 350. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

EAR TRAINING for Teacher and Pupil. By C. A. Alchin. 12mo, pp. 136. Oliver Ditson Co. $1.

A DEFENCE OF BRIDGE. By "Badsworth." 12mo, pp. 16. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper, 10 cts. net.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting; collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

LIBRARY RESEARCH

TOPICS of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries for scholars, writers, and others, who have not at hand the books needed in preparing theses, lectures, addresses, club papers, books or articles for publication, or in any piece of investigation. Highest university and library references.
Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 96 Chestnut Street, BOSTON, MASS.

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS
"FIRST FOLIO EDITION"
To be completed in 40 handy vols., size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net, 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)
Send for descriptive booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
426-428 WEST BROADWAY :: :: NEW YORK

C. J. PRICE,
1004 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
IMPORTER OF CHOICE and RARE BOOKS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
Invites the attention of Book-Lovers and those forming Fine Libraries, to his collection of First and Choice Editions of Standard Authors, Americana, Books illus. by Cruikshank, Leech, and "Phiz," first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Leigh Hunt, etc. Devoting his attention exclusively to the choicer class of books, and with experienced agents abroad, he is able to guarantee the prompt and efficient execution of all orders.
Frequent catalogues of Select Importations are issued and sent gratis on demand.

DAY DREAM AND EVEN SONG
By FREDERIC FAIRCHILD SHERMAN
Verses in various measures and in many keys; poems of youth and of love, songs of nature and of life, and hymns of praise and of thanksgiving. $1.10 net. Postage 4 cts.
JAMES POTT & CO., New York

AMERICAN HISTORY. Catalogue of Books published and for sale, mailed on request.
GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Rochester, N. Y.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free.
BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS
Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi. *Send for Descriptive Booklet.*
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?
Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition
Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes. List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.
Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?
Covers to Order | Price List Free
YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS
Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes. List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN **BOOKS**
Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK
NO BRANCH STORES
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

Readers of The Dial are no doubt interested in **Rare** and **Scarce Books.** A most excellent list of this character (No. 49) has just been issued by the Burrows Brothers Co., of Cleveland, and will be sent to any address, absolutely **free** of **charge**

The STUDEBAKER
Fine Arts Building
Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets, Chicago.

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS
The Musical Fantasy
WOODLAND
The Latest Comic Opera by
PIXLEY AND LUDERS
Direct from Four Months' Run in Boston.

Special Library Catalogues
and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers
are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees
receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT
A. C. McCLURG & CO.
CHICAGO

NOW READY
AN
INDEX TO POETRY AND RECITATIONS
Being a Practical Reference Manual for the Librarian, Teacher, Bookseller, Elocutionist, etc.
Edited by EDITH GRANGER, A.B.

THIS important work, so long delayed by the necessary enlarging of the plan, is now ready for delivery. It is a volume of incalculable value, and the advance interest in its publication is an indication of the practical necessity for a book of such scope and comprehension. As a labor and time saving reference work it has never been equaled, and those for whom it is particularly intended should lose no time in placing it on their shelves.

The work indexes very nearly four hundred standard and popular collections of poetry and recitation books, including dialogues, orations, drills, etc., comprising about thirty thousand titles, arranged alphabetically under three heads — titles, authors, and first lines. An appendix contains lists of titles suitable for special occasions, such as Arbor Day, Washington's Birthday, etc., also lists of drills, tableaux, pantomimes, etc. These additional helps will be of great assistance to those for whom the index is intended.

Price $5.00 *net*
SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers

DIRECTORS OF OLD SOUTH WORK
Old South Meeting House,
WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
HEROES OF PEACE

Eight new leaflets just added to the Old South series. Among them are Mary Lyon's report on Mt. Holyoke Seminary; Elihu Burritt's Congress of Nations; Dorothea Dix's Memorial to the Massachusetts Legislature on behalf of the insane, and others of equal interest.

5 cents a copy. $4.00 a hundred.

SEND FOR COMPLETE LISTS.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Library Department.

We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.
We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.

Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

OXFORD MODERN FRENCH SERIES

The Delegates of the Oxford University Press have for some time believed that, among the many series of annotated French texts now being issued, there was still room for a series to be chosen from the best modern French writers who have already attained to the rank of classics: writers such as Balzac, Gautier, de Tocqueville, Taine. This series which the Delegates are beginning to publish consists not only of romances and short stories, but embraces also narratives of travel, biographies, and essays.

The series is intended primarily for students who have advanced some little way in their knowledge of the French language, and do not need an explanation of every idiom or phrase somewhat out of the common; the notes therefore deal mainly with points of literary or historical interest. They have been supplied for each volume by teachers and persons of wide experience in education.

The texts have all been very carefully selected with the hope that this series may commend itself not only to schoolmasters, but also to parents and others who wish those under their charge to read good modern French books, and have hitherto not known what books could be put into their hands with absolute safety.

The series is under the general editorship of Mr. Leon Delbos, M.A., Instructor in French in H. M. S. Britannia.

The following five volumes have already been issued, and others will be ready very shortly:

La Vendetta and Pierre Grassou. By Balzac. Edited by Marie Péchinet, B.A., Lecturer in French in the Royal Holloway College. 50 cts.

Bug-Jargal. By Victor Hugo. Edited by Louis Sers, Assistant Master in Wellington College. 50 cts.

Mademoiselle de la Seiglière. By Sandeau. Edited by A. L. Dupuis, French Master in King's College School. 60 cts.

Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe. By Chateaubriand. Edited by Louis Sers, Assistant Master in Wellington College. 60 cts.

Voyage autour de mon Jardin. By Karr. Edited by Stuart G. Hallam, M.A., Assistant Master in Beechmont Preparatory School, Sevenoaks. 50 cts.

For Sale by all Booksellers. Send for Catalogue.

91-93 Fifth Ave. **OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, American Branch** NEW YORK

"The Best of our Serious Reviews."—Evening Post, New York.

The International Quarterly

Published in January, April, July, December

Subscription $4.00 a year Single issues $1.00

This journal, founded four years ago at Burlington, Vt., publishes in every issue masterly articles as complete as little books. In making up your list of periodicals, remember that whatever else you read you must read the Quarterly, because it gives you articles for which no digest or summary is any kind of substitute.

The current issue contains:

An essay on **Russian Autocracy** by Professor Simkovitch of Columbia University—on account of which the Czar's censors have forbidden the circulation of this number of the Quarterly in Russia.

A searching article on the recent **Decline of Socialism in Germany** by Wolf von Schierbrand.

A paper on **Religion in America** by the veteran Edward Everett Hale.

An account of **What Japan is Fighting For** by Baron Kentaro Kaneko.

A **Study of the Drama** by Brander Matthews.

A History of **English Miracle Plays** by Professor C. M. Gayley of the University of California.

The **Protectionist Movement in England** by Hillaire Belloc

AND MANY OTHER STRIKING PAPERS.

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS.

FOX, DUFFIELD & COMPANY, 36 East 21st Street, New York

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

LAWRENCE Public Library, LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII. No. 440.* | CHICAGO, OCT. 16, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

Scribner's New Books

History of Andrew Jackson

By AUGUSTUS C. BUELL, author of "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy." In two 8vo volumes, with portraits, plan, etc. **$4.00 net. Postage extra.**

In his personality and career Jackson made the same strong appeal to the biographer that Paul Jones had made a dozen years earlier. He ransacked old records, old books, diaries, letter-files, and what not in the search for material, throwing new light upon Jackson's life and, as in the case of the "Paul Jones," arranged this material and wrote the work *con amore*. Mr. Buell has made a striking full-length portrait of one of the greatest leaders of men who ever lived — a figure which for rugged, native strength and winning, popular qualities is perhaps unmatched in American history.

The Temper of the 17th Century in English Literature

(Clark Lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1902–1903)

By BARRETT WENDELL, Professor of English at Harvard University. **12mo. $2.00 net. Postage extra.**

Elizabethan Literature — The Disintegration of the Drama — The Decline of Poetry — The Divergent Masters of Lyric Poetry — The Disintegration of English Poetry — The Development of Prose — Puritanism — Milton — The Age of Dryden.

Music and Other Poems

By HENRY VAN DYKE, author of "The Toiling Felix," "The Builders," etc. **$1.00 net. Postage 10 cents.**

This volume (opening with what perhaps is the finest and most elevated of his sustained poems, "The Ode to Music") collects the lyrical and other verse which, for some years past, has been establishing Dr. Henry van Dyke's high place among American poets.

Monarch,

The Big Bear of Tallac

By ERNEST THOMPSON SETON. Nearly a hundred illustrations printed in two colors. **$1.25 net. Postage 12 cents.**

This story is one of the most intimate animal studies, as well as one of the most thrilling stories, Mr. Seton has ever written. It is a return, in kind, to his earlier manner, that of the tales in his "Wild Animals I Have Known." It is his longest animal story, and is illustrated with nearly a hundred of his marginal line drawings, besides many full pages in half-tone.

Our Big Game

By DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON. With 16 full-page illustrations of Wild Animals. 8vo. **$2. net. Postage 16 cents.**

The cordial reception which the public gave to Mr. Huntington's "Our Feathered Game" has led to the preparation of a complementary volume, carried out on the same lines and dealing with "Our Big Game" from the point of view of the sportsman who is also a lover of nature. The work is divided into four books treating, respectively, of the individual members of the Deer Family, the Ox Family, the Bear Family, and the Cat Family.

Fetichism in West Africa

Forty Years' Observation of Native Customs and Superstitions

By ROBERT HAMILL NASSAU, M.D., S.T.D. With 12 full-page illustrations. **$2.50 net. Postage extra.**

In the routine of mission life, in canoe by day, and in camp and hut by night, the author has penetrated to the innermost depth of native thought and has gathered hitherto unknown information about the most secret practices of Fetichdom. The result of his observations here brought together constitutes an invaluable addition to ethnological literature and is a most entertaining narrative.

Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, New York City

HARPERS' NEW PUBLICATIONS

A LADDER OF SWORDS — GILBERT PARKER

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE RIGHT OF WAY"

The story recounts the love of two Huguenot refugees and their fugitive life on the island of Jersey and later at Queen Elizabeth's court. The scenes are of idyllic freshness and beauty, and in the Seigneur of Rogel the author has produced a character of delightful humor and braggadocio. It is a thoroughly rounded, satisfying story, written with brilliancy and charm of style. Illustrated. Post 8vo, $1.50.

VERGILIUS — BY THE AUTHOR OF "EBEN HOLDEN" — IRVING BACHELLER

After two years work along new lines Irving Bacheller has produced in "Vergilius" a story of new atmosphere and unusual power. The scenes are those of Ancient Rome and of Palestine under the dark rule of Herod on the eve of the Nativity. The story is one of tender affection and strong situations and the final scene is a crowning touch of rare beauty. Post 8vo, $1.35.

THE SON OF ROYAL LANGBRITH — WILLIAM D. HOWELLS

BY THE AUTHOR OF "LETTERS HOME"

If not the most interesting novel Mr. Howells ever wrote, this story stands very near that eminence. It is unique in that it contains an elderly love story of intense appeal as well as a youthful romance. The plot is startling and the study of the strange situation most interesting. Crown 8vo, special binding, $2.00.

THE TRUANTS — BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE FOUR FEATHERS" — A. E. W. MASON

An exhilarating story of London life which follows the fortunes of a young married couple living with the rich, overbearing father of the husband. Paternal tyranny drives the young man to seek independent success, and in his absence the young wife falls under the influence of an adventurer. The story develops startlingly, and contains many exciting incidents. Illustrated. Post 8vo, $1.50.

THE LADY OF LOYALTY HOUSE — JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY

BY THE AUTHOR OF "IF I WERE KING"

A sparkling romance of Puritan and Cavalier days at the outbreak of the great Civil War in England, 1642. Love makes its way through all barriers of faction and strife, as the story reveals. The incidental characters are novel and amusing, and give telling effect to a series of cleverly contrived and brilliant episodes. Post 8vo, $1.50.

THE GEORGIANS — BY THE AUTHOR OF "ABNER DANIEL" — WILL N. HARBEN

The scene of Mr. Harben's new novel is that of "Abner Daniel," and the author's idea has been to utilize the popularity of Abner by making him the chief character in this new book. There are several subsidiary characters, who provide a great deal of mirthful entertainment. Abner himself, with his shrewd humor, pervades the whole story. Post 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

THE FLOWER OF YOUTH — ROY ROLFE GILSON

BY THE AUTHOR OF "IN THE MORNING GLOW"

Mr. Gilson's new book is by far his most important work, and is written along the same delightful lines of his former successes. It is a story that can be compared only with "Prue and I." The book is full of quaint humor and sentiment, and there are many parts dealing with child-life, handled with the same simplicity and truth found in Mr. Gilson's earlier stories. Post 8vo, cloth, $1.25.

LOVE IN CHIEF — ROSE K. WEEKES

A pretty English girl is the heroine. She is an aristocrat by birth, but has been reared in the country and knows nothing about society. Her piquant love affairs with men more experienced than she furnish the material of the story, which suggests the lively romances of "The Duchess." Post 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

THE CYCLE OF LIFE — C. W. SALEEBY

These essays deal chiefly with the greater problems of the universe, the future fate of the sun, the moon, the earth, the laws of gravity and the ether. Mr. Saleeby presents his material in a fascinating manner. His breadth of view, his clear language, his open-mindedness towards the yet undiscovered make his volume one of the most readable and inspiring books of the day. Crown 8vo, $2.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

HARPERS' NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE CASTLE COMEDY — THOMAS BUCHANAN

An engaging story, written along comedy lines, of the time of Napoleon. The sprightly way in which the story is told, the dashing impudence of the hero, and the charm of the heroine, combine with the beauty of the volume to make this book unusually attractive as a Christmas gift. With illustrations in color and marginal decorations by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Uncut edges, gilt top, in box, net, $2.00.

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE — WILL CARLETON

BY THE AUTHOR OF "FARM BALLADS"

This is the poem that first made Will Carleton famous. Its appeal to the best in human nature is of enduring quality. The author has written a preface especially for this edition, in which he tell some interesting things about the early vogue and criticism of this poem, and its authenticity as to facts. Illustrated. Marginal decorations in color. Square 8vo, in box, net, $2.00.

JESS & CO. BY THE AUTHOR OF "WEE MACGREEGOR," ETC. — J. J. BELL

A new story in Scotch dialect that will rank with the popular "Wee Macgreegor" stories in originality, humor, and charm. The gossip of the village characters, who are all highly amusing types, abounds in the same dry humor and keen repartee which marked the author's success in "Wee Macgreegor." "Jess & Co." is in every respect as bright and entertaining as its predecessors. 16mo, cloth, $1.25.

A DOG'S TALE — MARK TWAIN

This famous dog story is now published in a beautiful holiday edition, in response to the numerous demands for it in book form. It is a powerful piece of fiction, being told entirely from the dog's standpoint. With illustrations in color by W. T. Smedley. Cloth, $1.00.

IMPERATOR ET REX BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE MARTYRDOM OF AN EMPRESS."

This charming biographer of the Emperor and Empress of Austria has here devoted her facile pen and unrivalled knowledge of the subject to the portraiture of the German Emperor as he really is, of his charming home life, and of his sympathetic character — presenting him as the warm-hearted and impulsive man rather than as a keen-minded, astute ruler bent on fostering the grandeur of his empire. Illustrated, crown 8vo, deckel edges, gilt top, $2.25.

MAY IVERSON—HER BOOK — ELIZABETH JORDAN

BY THE AUTHOR OF "TALES OF THE CLOISTER."

A story of school-girl life in a great convent, told in the words of the little heroine, a girl of fourteen. The story she tells deals with almost every crisis in school-girl life — rivalry, friendship, scholarship, love for the teacher. Illustrated by Charlotte Harding. Post 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

THE STORY OF THE CANDLESTICKS — VICTOR HUGO

This is the famous story of Jean Valjean and the bishop's silver candlesticks, from Victor Hugo's masterpiece, "Les Miserables." "Wayside Series." Square 16mo, bound in gray-and-white cartridge paper boards, $1.00.

RIVER-LAND — ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

This is the latest volume of the series of nature books, each chapter dealing with the experiences of Peter and Geraldine and with some tree, animal, or fish growing beside or living in the streams. This has proved a capital plan for instilling natural history into children's minds. Uniform with "Orchard-Land" and "Outdoorland." With eight illustrations in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Cloth, net, $1.50.

JOSEPHINE — ELLEN DOUGLAS DELAND

This is the story of two little girls named Jo and Georgie, who, coming to live with their cousins, create consternation in the family because they are girls and not boys, as their names would indicate. But they bravely win their way into the hearts of their relatives. Illustrated. Post 8vo, $1.25.

LITTLE PRECIOUS — GERTRUDE SMITH

This is a companion volume to "The Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Jo," and recounts the further adventures of these charming little people. With sixteen full-page colored illustrations and pictorial cover design in colors. Square 8vo, net, $1.30.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

In a recent review entitled "The Heart of a Boy," the *New York Times* says of

CLARENCE DARROW'S

FARMINGTON

"The book is very charming, and in much very true. Not a man who has been a real country boy, or who has been cheated by his elders (always with the best motives) of being all the boy he might have been, but, if he has grow up to be ripe enough, will seem to find himself again in many of Mr. Darrow's pages.

"He 'spoils the attitude' of the orthodox writers about childhood, insisting (in all love and tenderness) on the tragedy of the attempt of parents to mold the life of their offspring, to instill virtue into them by precept, to make them pore over their books when all the bounding life of youth calls for out-of-doors and play. In the manner of the telling, and in the spirit behind the telling, is a reminiscence of Heine, in those autobiographical scraps of his, something of the same feeling of the tragedy of the joys of youth missed and gone, something of the same serio-comic attitude toward other people's meddlings.

"Our impression is that Mr. Darrow has shown real art in the handling of one of the most difficult forms of literature."

$1.50

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

An Index to Poetry and Recitations

Being a Practical Reference Manual for the Librarian, Teacher, Bookseller, Elocutionist, etc.

Edited by EDITH GRANGER, A.B.

"The librarian, bookseller, teacher, will recognize the utility of the INDEX OF POETRY AND RECITATIONS at a glance, and will give it a place beside Poole's. It is presumably the most copious index of first lines in existence. The editor has set a high example of originality, intelligence, laboriousness, and accuracy." —*From a column review in The Nation, Sept. 22.*

The work indexes very nearly four hundred standard and popular collections of poetry and recitation books, including dialogues, orations, drills, etc., comprising about thirty thousand titles, arranged alphabetically under three heads — titles, authors, and first lines. An appendix contains lists of titles suitable for special occasions, such as Arbor Day, Washington's Birthday, etc., also lists of drills, tableaux, pantomimes, etc. These additional helps will be of great assistance to those for whom the INDEX is intended.

Price, $5.00 net

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 440. OCTOBER 16, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE—II. 225

FILIPINO SONGS AND MUSIC. *Arthur Stanley Riggs* 227

THE CONWAY AUTOBIOGRAPHY. *Percy F. Bicknell* 229

A NOTABLE SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION. *Charles Atwood Kofoid* 231

THE HERO OF A LOST CAUSE. *Wallace Rice* 233

PARTISAN HISTORY. *John J. Halsey* 235

THROUGH THE EYES OF A BOY. *Sara Andrew Shafer* 237

SOCIAL THEORY AND PRACTICE. *Charles R. Henderson* 238

Tarde's The Laws of Imitation. — Wallis's An Examination of Society. — Franklin's The Socialization of Humanity. — Coleman's Social Ethics. — Mrs. Gilman's Human Work. — Loch's Methods of Social Advance. — Roberts's Anthracite Coal Communities.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 240

Newman as writer and ecclesiastic. — The pains and pleasures of office-seeking. — A parson friend of the Duke of Wellington. — Recollections of Rossetti, by a Friend. — Bits from the Memoirs of a Marquise. — Personalia and politics of the Third Republic.

NOTES 243

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 243

A YEAR OF CONTINENTAL LITERATURE.

II.

Continuing from our last issue the summaries of the 'Athenæum' annual reports upon the literature of the past year in the chief countries of the Continent, we now present our readers with condensations of the articles written from Holland by Mr. H. S. M. Crommelin, from Hungary by Miss Rosika Schwimmer, from Italy by Dr. Guido Biagi, from Poland by Dr. Belcikowski, from Russia by Mr. Briusov, and from Spain by Don Rafael Altamira. We regret to note that Greece, Norway, and Sweden are missing from the reports of the present series.

Mr. van Wickevoort Crommelin finds a marked socialistic tendency in recent Dutch literature. Mr. Gorter, the poet-leader in this movement, 'has produced a new volume of verses which are all but a glorification of socialism.' In prose fiction, this tendency finds many illustrations. Mr. Quérido's 'Human Woe' is a 'tale of the sufferings of poor labourers and gardeners who live in filth and misery;' Mr. Heyerman's 'Diamantstad' deals with a strike of diamond-workers; Mr. J. Steynen, in his 'Proletariërs,' depicts the lives of people 'eating just enough not to starve;' Mr. J. Everts, in 'Klein Leven,' dwells on 'the life of the unemployed, of peasants, and on low life generally;' and Mr. van Hulsen has begun a series of novels 'in which he is going to depict the lives of the outcasts of society.' This seems a rather depressing programme for a year's literary output, but it is relieved by mention of a few works that belong to other categories. Among these may be named 'Jacoba van Beieren,' a poem by Mr. Albert Verwey, which takes us back to the middle ages; Mr. L. H. A. Drabbe's 'Ernst Gronins,' the story of a high-school boy, and one of the best novels of the year; the weird 'God en Goden' of Mr. Louis Couperus, in which the 'author seems to have soared too near the sun,' with the traditional consequences; and Dr. Frederik van Eeden's 'The Happy World,' in which 'we find Tolstoy's self-denial and William Morris's skill combined with the far-sightedness of a psychologist of great experience and of a man who himself puts his prescriptions into practice.' A number of works reported in this paper have already been spoken of as included in Professor Frédericq's account of Belgian literature.

Miss Rosika Schwimmer writes from Hungary and compares the literature of the past year to 'a pretty piece of mosaic composed of tiny stones, more or less brightly coloured.' The place of honor is given to Jokai's last romance, 'Where Money Is Not Everything,' which is described as 'a fantastic story, displaying many of the brilliant qualities of our prince of romancers, who has died at a ripe old age indeed, and yet all too prematurely, for he has taken with him to the grave the plans for many a book that he might have written.' Other fiction includes 'Cloudy Problems,' a novel of the woman question by the political writer, Mr. Gustav Beksics; 'Tarján Dènes,' a story of the Fàubourg St. Leopold in Budapest, by Mr. Dezsö Balázs; 'Fruitless Struggles,' by Mr. Paul Wolfner; and 'The Outcasts,' by Mr. Jenö Heltai, which 'describes in a very modern fashion how one may be redeemed from the moral degradation of cheating at play.' In poetry, Miss Renée Erdös has produced 'Woman and Her Companion,' which 'has almost nothing to commend it save the sonorous beauty of its language,' and the lyric romance, 'Cleopatra,' which is 'a gem of its kind.' The greatest dramatic triumph of the year has been achieved by the 'Darkness' of Mr. Max Rothauser, a play aimed at the absurdities of dueling. Mr. Zoltan Bosnyák's 'Sursum Corda' is an event, 'not only because a high State official has here brought upon the conservative stage of the National Theatre the 'Marseillaise' and the 'Kol-Nidré'— a synagogal chant of the Jews — side by side, but also because it expresses a distinctly socialistic idea.' 'The King's Bride,' by Mr. Imre Földes, is the work of a boy of twenty, who has won four academic prizes within the last three years. Mr. Franz Herczeg's 'Byzantium,' 'a tragedy of decadence, is a magnificent composition, vigorously drawn and richly coloured, and will retain a permanent place on our stage.' The most important work in general literature appears to be Mr. Karl Eötvös's history of the superstition regarding ritual murders by the Jews. It is a three-volume work, entitled 'The Great Lawsuit That Has Lasted a Thousand Years, and Is Not Finished Yet.'

Dr. Biagi's Italian contribution is almost impossible to summarize, for the reason that it is little more than a swollen catalogue of names and titles. 'I have chosen,' he says, 'to investigate and analyze the whole bibliographical production of this year, compiling long notes of names and titles, for fear that there might escape my view some volume worthy of notice.' He has done this so relentlessly as almost to forbid selection on our part. Signor d'Annunzio's drama, 'La Figlia di Jorio,' is the one unquestioned masterpiece of the year, and its great success makes comment unnecessary. The poet has also produced another volume of his 'Laudi,' 'in which are displayed the highest qualities of his genius, which ever aspires after new creations, and moulds them in verse.' The remaining poetry of the year includes Signora Negri's 'Maternita,' and Signor Luigi Orsini's 'Dall' Alba al Tramonto' and 'Il Carme di Romagna.' A certain 'Giulio Orsini' has also come forward with 'Fra Terra ed Astri,' a volume of verses 'acclaimed by all as a revelation.' It turned out, after the excitement was well under way, that the new poet was no youthful singer, but the veteran Signor Domenico Gnoli, 'a white-bearded bard of sixty-five summers.' The theatrical productions of the year count as the most noteworthy Signor Oriani's tragedy, 'L'Invincible,' Signor Butti's 'Giganti e Pigmei,' and Signor Bracco's 'Maternità,' in which 'a woman, in order to free herself from her husband, accuses herself of having a lover.' Nothing of particular significance in fiction seems to have appeared: a few random titles are 'Gli Ammonitori,' a romance *á la* Gorki, by Signor Cena; 'Nella Vita,' by Signor Salvatore di Giacomo; 'Una Passione,' by Signor Neera; and 'Il Cavallo di Troja,' by Signor Ugo Ojetti. Apart from these belletristic categories, we find few books deserving to be singled out; among these few may be mentioned Signor Pompeo Molmenti's work on 'Venetian Art,' Signor Achille Loria's 'Verso la Giustizia Sociale,' Signor Giovanni Venosta's 'Ricordi di Gioventù,' and Senator Pier Desiderio's 'Gli Anni Secolari,' in which the author,

> 'As in an historical vision, has attempted to pass in review the bygone centuries, and has done it with a profound knowledge of the character of each age, and in a critical spirit, caustic and highly original, that give to these pages a peculiar attractiveness.'

The recently published 'Epistolario' of Giuseppe Giusti presents the poet in a new and more life-like light than heretofore. The Petrarch celebration has called forth much interesting matter relating to the first of the great humanists.

Three works in Polish literature are singled out from the mass by Dr. Belcikowski, and these alone we will mention. One of them is Mr. J. Zulawski's play, 'Eros and Psyche,' 'a kind of epic in dialogue . . . distinguished by excellent versification.' The two others are novels: 'Ashes,' by Mr. S. Zeromski, and 'The Peasants,' by Mr. W. Raymont. The action of 'Ashes' passes 'in the period which begins with the last partition of Poland and closes with the fall of Napoleon — the so-called Epoch of the

Legions.' In 'The Peasants' the 'descriptions of natural scenery are of extraordinary beauty, the manners and customs of the village folk are picturesquely and charmingly sketched, and from this background emerge the figures of lifelike men and women, who undoubtedly reflect the character of the Polish peasant more truthfully than any of our former romances of this class have succeeded in doing.'

In Russia, according to Mr. Briusov, the most important publication of the year is 'The Life of Vasilii Febéicki,' a tale by Mr. Leonide Andréev. 'This is the history of a poor village priest, who sees around him only misery, and who is himself destined to experience all forms of human unhappiness.' Mr. Merezhkovski has begun the publication of 'Peter and Alexis,' which is the third division of his great trilogy, 'Christ and Antichrist,' already widely known to English readers. Two small tales by Count Tolstoy are chronicled, as also unimportant stories by Mr. Chekhov, Mr. Boborykine, Mr. Korolenko, and 'Gorki.' Professor K. Balmont, who is called 'the most conspicuous of contemporary Russian poets,' has published two collections of verse, 'Let Us Be Like the Sun,' and 'Only Love.' Mr. Chekhov's 'The Cherry Garden' is the only noteworthy play of the year. It gives 'a series of pictures of the life of the Russian squirearchy painted in a masterly way and of types drawn straight from nature.' A great many other books are mentioned, but it would be invidious to select from them. The death of Chekhov this summer has been the greatest of literary losses. The war has naturally retarded literary activities, and, strange to say, has produced little or no valuable special literature of its own.

Don Rafael Altamerà writes, as usual, a lengthy review of Spanish literature, but it is little more than a catalogue, and presents but few items which seem to us deserving of reproduction. The new play of Señor Echegaray, 'La Desequilibrada,' was not a success, but the two new plays of Señor Galdós, 'Mariucha' and 'El Abuelo', were enthusiastically applauded by the public. The former deals with 'the value of the will to work in life, while it censures the thirst for luxury and for ostentatious display'; the latter 'presents firmly the psychological problem of family honour and the rigid conception of legitimate birth.' Señor Galdós has also achieved success with his romance of 'The Revolution of July,' a new volume in his 'Episodios Nacionales.' These are the works of chief interest in Spanish *belles lettres*, and space is lacking for us to enumerate the important works in other departments of literature.

FILIPINO SONGS AND MUSIC.

'No,' said the old Filipina sadly, 'the Americano ladies do not care for music. They are not like the Spanish or Filipino ladies.' And she shook her head again, still more dolefully, and walked off to another part of the little music-store on Calle Carriedo.

It was something to think about, this strange announcement from a woman of what is popularly supposed to be one of the most musical races in the world to-day; and on investigation the answer proved to be as simple as the old native woman's belief in her statement. The truth of the matter is that the Filipinos, whether they be cultured Visayan or savage Bagobo, Tinguian or Igorrote dog-eater, have a keenly developed sense of metre and rhythm, a quick ear, and small regard for such a minor thing as harmony. Beyond that, the Filipino does not amount to much in a musical way, though he has a traditive music that is worthy of passing notice.

Away back in the latter part of the sixteenth century, when the valiant knights and priests of old Spain came to the newly acquired archipelago, they found a sort of lyric drama which interested their scholars greatly, and many a portly and comfortable Spanish tome, now yellow and full of the traces of the Philippine bookworm, lies at peace on monastery shelves in Manila, ready to tell the inquirer, in its quaint ancient speech, of what musical conditions were at that early stage in the history of the now famous islands. Parchment after parchment is to be found among the priceless archives of the Augustinian and other religious monastic orders, giving details of poem and song and chant. Full of interest are these old stories, some of them with over three hundred years of dust and mildew upon them, others written in comparatively recent years, and still full of fire. All of them agree upon one point only,—that among the natives of that day there were many who made excellent choristers and wrote very acceptable music and songs under the direction and supervision of the Spanish friars who had the advantage of a musical training. Beyond that, most of the manuscripts differ widely in their estimates of the work of the natives; and while most of them declare pointedly that there was no written music of any kind whatsoever, others are silent on this point, and still others are so expressed as to leave the matter suppositional, with perhaps a hint of something that has not been found.

When Delgado, the old historian, wrote his famous Philippine history, he made a strong argument in favor of the destruction of the old native books by the priests, because the people needed to be evangelized, and the best way to do it was to eradicate any of their old heathen practices that might still exist, by burning up their books. Accordingly, the priests throughout the islands gathered together all the old books they

could lay their hands on and piled them up in the great square in the centre of each pueblo or town, and burned them to ashes. These books, it may be said incidentally, were made in a most curious manner. The material was a sort of dried palm-leaf, prepared so as to be solid and enduring without being brittle, and to a great extent resembling the Egyptian papyrus. The writing was done while the leaves were still soft and flexible, with a sharp stylus, and the leaves were pasted together, furnished with wooden or bark covers, and the whole put away to dry. As the friars have left no very clear accounts of these early manuscripts (for such they were), we are at a loss to know just how much of them was religious, how much musical, legal, or historical; but the best authorities on Philippine matters of ancient times agree that the zeal of the priests was a mistake of the greatest importance to the musical and literary world, as those quaint volumes,—which opened like a fan, the right edge of one leaf being attached to the left of its fellow,—may have contained data, or notes at least, which would have been of the utmost use in solving several of the problems which beset the ethnographer in his work to-day.

Some of the old accounts are amusing in their religious fervor and seriousness; and one old friar, the celebrated Padre Colín, a Jesuit scholar, wrote: 'All that they have is founded on tradition, handed down from father to son, conserved by its use, and in certain songs, which they hold only in memory, and repeat in their navigation, to the sweep of the oar, and in their merry-makings, fiestas, mortuary services, and even in their labors, when they come much together. In these songs they recount the fabulous genealogies and vain deeds of their gods.' One of the songs most liked by the natives is the famous Lam-ang, which has survived to the present. Another very curious song, whose shortness is puzzling, considering the characteristics of the natives, is to be found up in the northern part of Luzon, in the Ilocos provinces, particularly in North Ilocos. This old song is addressed to the 'mangmangkik' or 'anitos' of the trees. An 'anito' is a sort of reincarnate spirit of some dead ancestor, and his habitat is fixed according to whatever the need may be in the spirit world at the time he becomes a spirit. Some 'mangmangkik' are declared to be in charge of the forests, and must be propitiated by the woodsmen before cutting any timber, so the custom is to chant or intone the following. I give both the Ilocano dialect, and its practical equivalent in English:

Barí, barí!
Díka agufiget parí
Ta pumukan kamí
Iti pabakirda kadakamí.

In English there is no possible translation for Barí, Barí, which is an Ilocano interjection in common use in such compositions. The rest of the stanza goes:

Barí, barí!
Annoy us not, godfather (friend),
For we cut only that which
They command us.

This address to the guardian spirit of the tree had to be made before the cutting was done, as, according to the vulgar Ilocano belief, says Reyes, the 'anitos' or 'mangmangkik' are easily offended, have the power of vengeance to a great degree, and can afflict their human enemies with very grave infirmities if the latter transgress. Based on this song and superstition is a story, written for the last Filipino exposition in Madrid, in which there appears to the hero of the tale a 'mangmangkik' in human shape, when the former was attempting to cut down a tree without having first appeased the demigod.

Other songs are sung to this day among the natives of Leyte, Samar, Mindoro, and others of the islands in the Visayan section of the archipelago, and relate, to a certain extent, as in the days of Colin, the 'vain deeds' of the old gods, mixed with curious references to semi-European lords and chiefs, and the whole twisted into a fantastic sort of appeal to the particular god whose domain the singer is traversing at the time. In Mindanao, the Moros, Bagobos, and others, have a sort of war-chant which they use to screw their courage up to the sticking-point; while in the farther islands priests of the various orders have discovered some other curious and interesting relics of the age of rhythm, which has not yet entirely disappeared.

In their modern music, the Filipinos are not particularly happy in conception or execution. Their music is either a hodge-podge of stealings, jerky or uncertain in time, without solid motive, and lacking in originality, or else it is a simply rhythmic production, a series of semi-harmonic and almost distinct musical stanzas, connected, like the parts of a medley, by excuses. As for their execution of what is good, the writer has seen time after time in the best theatre in Manila, conversation going on steadily between various members of the orchestra during a piece; some of the players would work with their eyes shut, and dreamily scrape away, a cigarette tucked behind a convenient ear ready for instant use, and a generally bored expression indicating lassitude and a desire to get out,—though that same band will parade all over town and play eighteen hours at a stretch the night before Christmas or New Year's, passing the begging hat steadily to sleepy, angry citizens in bed.

ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS.

The 'Histoire de la Littérature Grecque' of the MM. Croiset has been for many years a work of favorable repute, and the abridgement of the complete work, published in 1890, has also won much deserved praise for trustworthy scholarship and agreeable manner of presentation. This abridgment is now translated by Professor George F. Heffelbower, and published by the Macmillan Co. 'An Abridged History of Greek Literature,' as now at hand, is a large volume of between five and six hundred pages, and makes an important addition to our resources for the popular study of its subject. The translator has taken certain liberties with his text (a course which he defends in his preface), and has recast the system of foot-notes with reference to the needs of English readers.

The New Books.

The Conway Autobiography.*

Dr. Holmes once said to a friend, 'You and I have spent many of the best years of our lives merely clearing theological rubbish out of our paths.' That friend's autobiography, which is about to be published, is the record of this clearing-away of theological and other rubbish,—a labor that every earnest soul is bound to undertake in the effort to find itself. That the record in the present instance is well worth the reading, no one at all familiar with Mr. Moncure D. Conway's life and writings will for a moment doubt. Belonging to a Methodist slave-holding family of Virginia, he had to encounter bitter opposition from those nearest and dearest to him before he succeeded in shaking off the trammels that fettered his freedom of growth.

After graduating at a very early age from Dickinson College, he essayed journalism with considerable success, and then rode the circuit two years as a Methodist preacher. Then, not yet twenty-one years old and still groping for light, the versatile youth severed his church and family ties and made his way to Cambridge, where he entered the Harvard Divinity School. It was Emerson's writings that had opened his eyes to the spiritual realities, and to him he had written confessing his doubtings and questionings. An answer came, sage and sympathetic, admirable for its wise restraint and careful handling of delicate matters. The closing paragraph is as follows:

'I am interested by your kind interest in my writings, but you have not let me sufficiently into your own habit of thought, to enable me to speak to it with much precision. But I believe what interests both you and me most of all things, and whether we know it or not, is the morals of intellect; in other words, that no man is worth his room in the world who is not commanded by a legitimate object of thought. The earth is full of frivolous people, who are bending their whole force and the force of nations on trifles, and these are baptized with every grand and holy name, remaining, of course, totally inadequate to occupy any mind; and so sceptics are made. A true soul will disdain to be moved except by what natively commands it, though it should go sad and solitary in search of its master a thousand years. The few superior persons in each community are so by their steadiness to reality and their neglect of appearances. This is the euphrasy and rue that purge the intellect and ensure insight. Its full rewards are slow but sure; and yet I think it has its reward on the instant, inasmuch as simplicity and grandeur are always better than dapperness. But I will not spin out these saws farther, but hasten to thank you for your frank and friendly letter, and to wish you the best deliverance in that contest to which every soul must go alone.'

* Autobiography, Memories, and Experiences of Moncure Daniel Conway. In two volumes. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

At Emerson's house and among Emerson's Concord friends the young divinity student spent many delightful hours, the record of which will be to not a few readers the best part of the 'Autobiography.' From the fresh glimpses it gives of the New England immortals must be taken this delightful bit of conversation between Agassiz and Alcott:

'There was at Concord a course of lectures every year, one of which was given by Agassiz. His coming was an important event. He was always a guest of the Emersons, where the literary people of the village were able to meet him. On one such occasion I remember listening to a curious conversation between Agassiz and A. Bronson Alcott,—who lived and moved in a waking dream. After delighting Agassiz by repudiating the theory of the development of man from animals, he filled the professor with dismay by equally decrying the idea that God could ever have created ferocious and poisonous beasts. When Agassiz asked who could have created them, Alcott said they were the various forms of human sin. Man was the first being created. And the horrible creatures were originated by his lusts and animalisms. When Agassiz, bewildered, urged that geology proved that the animals existed before man, Alcott suggested that man might have originated them before his appearance in his present form. Agassiz having given a signal of distress, Emerson came to the rescue with some reconciling discourse on the development of life and thought, with which the professor had to be content.'

Mr. Conway's father, a well-to-do manufacturer, could not conscientiously give his son either moral or pecuniary support in a course that seemed to him so full of error, and the young man was consequently straitened for means and somewhat dependent on northern friends and sympathizers. A letter from the father to his son when the latter was called in 1854 to his first parish, the Unitarian church in Washington, will convey an idea of the opposition the young clergyman had to withstand from those whose unsympathetic attitude must have caused him the deepest anguish.

'You say in your last it is strange that you "meet with intolerance nowhere but at home." If you had but a small amount of that best of all sense—common sense—it would not seem at all strange that such should be the fact. I should treat all young men similarly situated just as you are treated by others—but *their* parents and best friends would probably do towards them just as your parents and friends do towards you. A single moment's reflection would teach any common-sense person the reasonable propriety of our course. But having exhausted all our rational effort, we hand you over to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and pray most earnestly that the ever-blessed Spirit may guide you aright. If you make shipwreck in this life and the next, you must not only wade through the precious blood of Christ and do despite to the Spirit of His grace—but your father's prayers, so long as his life lasts, will be thrown in the way also.'

The Washington pastorate was a short one. To the young minister, a recent convert from pro-slavery sentiments, the wrongs of the negro

seemed to be the cause most urgently demanding his championship; and because he refused to exclude the subject from his sermons he was dismissed from his pulpit after a two-years' occupancy. But a call to Cincinnati very soon followed, and there he enjoyed greater freedom of speech. Not on slavery alone did he pronounce himself with emphasis, but on all subjects that seemed to him profitable for discussion. Thus it was that he became the defender of the stage at a time when, and in a community where, all ministers of religion were expected to use their influence against the theatre.

'Regarding that institution as one of the most important for the culture of the community, I gave a discourse on this subject (June 7, 1857), comparing the clerical enemies of the theatre to Jonah demanding the destruction of Nineveh. The subject of my discourse having been as usual announced in the papers, a large audience came; it was said that every actor and manager was present. The discourse was published in pamphlet form and widely circulated. I became thenceforth a sort of chaplain to the actors, conducting their marriages and funerals, and whenever I attended any theatre I was invited into a private box. . . . . But the most important response received was a letter from my mother stating that the pamphlet on the theatre had been read aloud in the family by my father, who on closing it said, "I am not prepared to object to one word in it." '

Even as early as 1860 Mr. Conway's interest in Thomas Paine, whose biography he was to write and whose works he was to edit many years later, was an absorbing one. In a small society of so-called infidels in Cincinnati he heard enthusiastic eulogies of Paine and listened to the exposure of the traditional calumnies that had long made him an object of abhorrence to the devout; and in these flagrant misrepresentations the young free-thinker believed he discovered a recrudescence of the old folklore about the Wandering Jew and about Faust. He was reminded of the saying that 'towers may be measured by the shadows they cast.' Surely, he said to himself, this man must have been a very Leviathan of free-thought; and he began to study his life and works. The immediate result of these researches was an announcement

'That on Paine's birthday, Jan. 29, 1860, the subject of my sermon would be Thomas Paine. The church was crowded. I had feared that my pleading for Paine might excite some opposition in my congregation, or at least some remonstrance on my imprudence; but instead of that I received next day a request to publish my discourse. It was signed by many eminent and wealthy citizens, some of whom did not belong to my congregation; their letter and names were printed as the preface of the sermon, which bore the title: "Thomas Paine. A Celebration." From that time the freethinkers frequented my church, and I arranged that there should be each week an evening of discussion with them. I had gained their goodwill, and Moreau, a leading writer of their faith,—for it was a fervent faith,—dedicated a volume to me as the first who had ever uttered from a pulpit any word favorable to Paine.'

Another interesting episode of the Cincinnati pastorate has to do with the brief but honorable life-history of the 'Dial,' a monthly magazine of the highest class, which lived just one year, the twelve months of 1860. The founder and editor thus tells the story of its origin:

'My theological and philosophical heresies reported in the Ohio journals excited discussion far and near. The papers teemed with controversial letters, and a magazine became inevitable. Its first number appeared in January, 1860, bearing the title: "The Dial: a monthly magazine for literature, philosophy and religion. M. D. Conway, Editor. *Horas non numero nisi serenas.* Cincinnati: Office, No. 76 West 3rd Street. 1860." At the end of my prefatory word it was said: "The Dial stands before you, the reader, a legitimation of the Spirit of the Age, which aspires to be free: free in thought, doubt, utterance, love and knowledge. It is, in our minds, symbolized not so much by the sun-clock in the yard, as by the floral dial of Linnaeus, which recorded the advancing day by the opening of some flowers and the closing of others: it would report the Day of God as recorded in the unfolding of higher life and thought, and the closing up of old superstitions and evils: it would be a Dial measuring time by growth." '

The magazine was well received, had a large subscription list, and numbered among its contributors Emerson, O. B. Frothingham, Mr. Howells, and other writers of note. A cordial greeting to the new paper was extended, anonymously, by Mr. Howells in the 'Ohio State Journal' of Columbus; and this led to a literary and personal friendship between the two young men of letters, the details of which furnish some very pleasant reading. But the temper of the times—the stormy days of 1860-61—proved unfavorable to the continuation of the paper, and thus ended the brief course of the second of the three 'Dials' that figure in our literary annals.

In the summer of 1862 Mr. Conway accepted the offered editorship of the 'Commonwealth,' a paper about to be started in Boston in the interest of immediate emancipation of the negro. He made his home in Concord, largely influenced, one cannot but surmise, by the prospect of being near Emerson, after whom he had named a son. Of the appearance of this antislavery paper he says:

'The "Commonwealth" began with September, 1862. Frank B. Sanborn was associated with me in editing it. We were friends at Harvard, and he was the only student there who held Emerson in a reverence equal to my own. After graduation he had settled at Concord and we were in constant communication. We had a vigorous antislavery governor of Massachusetts, John A. Andrew, who had protested against the use of soldiers from his State to return fugitive slaves. The "Commonwealth" was recognized as a sort of organ of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in its relation to the national crisis. There was no rivalry nor friction between our paper and the "Liberator." That

paper was edited by Mr. Garrison with great vigour, but he recognized clearly the advantage of starting the new journal. Sanborn and I were often in consultation with him and Wendell Phillips.'

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Conway went to England, his mission being to enlist English sympathy on the side of the North in our war, and to lecture and write with that end in view. Two letters a week were also to be sent home to the 'Commonwealth.' Of his English experiences, the many eminent persons he met, and the memorable things they said, lack of space forbids even the briefest account here. The English mission opened the way to his settlement, in 1864, as minister of South Place Chapel, a post which he retained for twenty years; and even after that he still clung to his adopted home, so that now he is probably more often thought of as an Englishman than as an American.

Of Martineau the author has things of interest to say, and a comparison is drawn between him and Emerson, two men whom one feels more inclined to contrast than to compare. Carlyle also figures frequently in his pages, and many facts are related that help to explain the lamentable performance of the great man's literary executor. Froude, we are told, never really knew Carlyle, and he rushed his biography and reminiscences into print in feverish alarm lest another's pen, possibly Mr. Conway's, should anticipate him, whereas the vast and perplexing mass of material on his hands should have occupied his best energies for many months in the sifting. Noteworthy evidence is given by our author of the domestic harmony enjoyed by Carlyle and his wife. Mrs. Alexander Carlyle once said to Mr. Conway, 'If uncle and aunt lived unhappily I never discovered it, none of their relatives knew it, and I am sure they did not know it themselves. Mr. Froude alone knows it.'

One pleasing glimpse of our lamented Artemus Ward clamors for insertion here.

'"Artemus the delicious," as Charles Reade called him, came to London in June, 1866, and gave his "piece" in Egyptian Hall. The refined, delicate, intellectual countenance, the sweet, grave mouth from which one might have expected philosophical lectures, retained their seriousness while listeners were convulsed with laughter. There was something magical about it. Every sentence was a surprise. He played on his audience as Liszt did on a piano — most easily when most effectively. Who can ever forget his attempt to stop his Italian pianist — "a count in his own country, but not much account in this" — who went on playing loudly while he was trying to tell us an "affecting incident" that occurred near a small clump of trees shown on his panorama of the far west. The music stormed on; we could see only lips and arms pathetically moving, till the piano suddenly ceased, and we heard — it was all we heard — "and she fainted in Reginald's arms." His tricks have been attempted in many theatres, but Artemus Ward was inimitable. And all the time the man was dying. Never was American in London so beloved. . . . . When it was learned that the most delightful of men was wasting away under rapid consumption even while he was charming us, the grief was inexpressible.'

It is worth noting that of all the London clubs that have solicited Mr. Conway's membership, the one in which he has taken the liveliest interest is the Omar Khayyám Club. He is a true Omarite and, of course, an admirer of Edward FitzGerald, in the rose-planting pilgrimage to whose grave he took part. 'Then we went over to Edward Clodd's country homestead at Aldeburgh, "Strafford House," and remained from that Saturday till Monday. Fill in from your imagination, O my reader, the charm and beauty of this function and of our symposia at Strafford.'

The latter half of the 'Autobiography,' dealing chiefly with affairs in England and with English persons of note, contains hardly a dull page or paragraph; but it is the first part, the American part, depicting the author's early struggles and growth, that will most interest him who seeks a better acquaintance with Mr. Conway. Among the good causes he has been ever active to promote, there stands out as perhaps the one in which he has most earnestly exerted himself, the cause of peace, his horror of war having long ago prompted him to zealous advocacy of the abolition of slavery by purchase. A larger, richer, truer life, chronicled with more wealth of detail and greater charm of simple, direct narration, embellished with timely anecdote, it would be hard to find. The writer's memory appears to be an inexhaustible storehouse of reminiscences that cannot fail to please.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

A NOTABLE SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.*

Readers of THE DIAL may recall the fact that in the Summer of 1899 a company of twenty-five representative scientific and literary men of this country visited our 'land of the midnight sun' in the steamship 'Elder,' as guests of Mr. E. H. Harriman. While the immediate purpose of the expedition was at first the full realization of the pleasures of travel and the quest of big game, the outcome was a many-sided scientific exploring expedition of surprising proportions. The large hospitality

*HARRIMAN ALASKA EXPEDITION. Volume III., Glaciers and Glaciation; by Grove Karl Gilbert. Volume IV., Geology and Palæontology; by B. K. Emerson, Charles Palache, William H. Dall, E. O. Ulrich, and F. H. Knowlton. Volume V., Cryptogamic Botany; by J. Cardot, Clara E. Cummings, Alexander W. Evans, De Alton Saunders, I. Thériot, and William Trelease. Each illustrated in color, photogravure, etc. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

manifested in the organization of the 'Harriman Alaska Expedition' has been continued with a generosity that has spared no expense in the illustration and publication of the narrative of the voyage and of its scientific results in the best attainable form. The start was made in the publication, in 1901, of the first two volumes devoted to the narrative of the expedition, and to papers of a literary nature and those treating of the less technical scientific subjects. These volumes were models of the printer's art, and touched high-water mark in the field of illustration. The continuation of the work appears in the three handsome volumes on 'Glaciers,' 'Geology,' and 'Cryptogamic Botany.' Others devoted to biological subjects will follow, and the finish is not yet in sight.

These volumes are under the skilful editorship of Dr. C. Hart Merriam, of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Of necessity they are composites, the work of many expert hands; and some of the papers here combined in book form have previously appeared in the Proceedings of the Washington Academy of Sciences, which collaborated with the Harriman Alaska Expedition in the publication of its scientific results. For bibliographical purposes in citation, the original pagination is given, as well as that of the volume in which the reprinted papers are here published. Simplicity and directness stamp the editorial make-up of this series, in marked contrast with the cumbersome, confusing, and elaborate method of subdivision and designation adopted in some German Reports of scientific expeditions. In paper, typography, illustrations, and binding, these volumes leave nothing to be desired by the most fastidious lover of fine books; while at the same time there is nothing in their make-up to offend the sense of fitness. The work of our best American engravers and scientific artists appears here; and the work is well done.

The third volume of the series is fittingly devoted to the unique element in the landscape of Alaska, the phenomena of prime interest not only to the visiting scientist but also to the passing traveller, to the principal product of the territory,— the glaciers. This volume is entirely from the pen of Dr. G. K. Gilbert of the U. S. Geological Survey, who accompanied the expedition. It is based on his observations in the Summer of 1899, supplemented by information from various sources, and illustrated by over a hundred text figures and eighteen plates. The drawings from which these illustrations are made were the work of Mrs. Louise M. Keeler and Mr. W. E. Spader. Students and teachers of physical geography desiring illustrations of the phenomena of glaciation will find in this work a list of photographs used in illustration, and information as to where duplicates may be obtained. Alaska presents unsurpassed opportunities to the student of glaciers, and its great ice-fields may be easily reached by comfortable steamers. Dr. Gilbert says:

'The glacier-bearing belt includes about three-tenths of the vast territory of Alaska. Its exploration has but just begun, yet enough is known to give it rank as the third great glacier district of the world, only the Antarctic continent and Greenland surpass it. Its ice may be roughly estimated to occupy a tenth of the surface, or an absolute area of between 15,000 and 20,000 square miles, and its expanse is so divided and scattered as to offer to the student the utmost variety of local conditions and detail. Of alpine glaciers, such as would receive individual names if near the homes of men, there are many hundreds, possibly more than a thousand; of broad composite fields, like the Muir and Malaspina, there are about half a dozen; and more than thirty are known to reach the coast and cast bergs into the sea.'

Naturally, the observations of the Harriman party were limited largely to the tidal glaciers which empty into the sea, and are easily accessible by steamer. We find, therefore, that most of the report deals with the glaciers about Glacier and Yakutat Bays. Near the latter, in College Fiord, several new glaciers were found, and were named in honor of leading universities and colleges in New England. The most striking discovery was that of a new fiord of large proportions, in a secluded pocket among the mountains, into which empties a large number of fine glaciers. Both the fiord and the magnificent terminal glacier were named in honor of the host of the expedition.

Dr. Gilbert's treatment of his subject is exhaustive; and though couched in technical terms, and presented with scientific precision and compactness, it is nevertheless very readable because of his logical method of presentation and clearness of statement. It forms an indispensable guide for every student and traveller who visits the shores of Alaska and desires an intelligent appreciation of these magnificent rivers of ice.

The fourth volume of the series is devoted to Geology and Palæontology, and is both more varied and more technical than the preceding volume on Glaciers. The opportunities for geological work were conditioned by the mode of travel, the route, the location, and the length of stops; so that this report is largely in the nature of a brief reconnaisance of some of the more accessible features. Professor Gilbert writes the introductory chapter; Professor Emerson discusses the General Geology; Professor Palache describes the geological features of the famous Treadwell Mine at Juneau, the geology about Chicagof Cove, and writes the chapter on Minerals; Dr. W. H. Dall treats of the Mesozoic Invertebrate Fossils; Dr. Ulrich describes the fossils from, and discusses the age

of, the Yakutat formation; and Dr. Knowlton furnishes an abundantly illustrated chapter on Fossil Plants. Fragmentary as the data obtained by this expedition were, they nevertheless suffice to indicate the geological age of some points on the coast of Alaska, and afford some important evidence bearing on the correlation of the age of different localities. Palæontological collections included thirty-eight new species and seven new genera belonging to the Jurassic and Eocene.

The fifth volume of the series is devoted to the Cryptogamic Botany of the expedition,— to the fungi, lichens, algæ, mosses, hepatics, and ferns of Alaska. The volume has had the immediate editorial supervision of Professor William Trelease, Director of the Shaw Botanical Gardens of St. Louis; and his hand has prepared the very readable Introduction, as well as the chapter on the ferns. The cosmopolitan character of modern science is well illustrated by the fact that Italian, French, and German, as well as American, specialists have contributed signed articles to this volume, in some instances in joint authorship. The narrow lines within which the specialist of to-day must work is further suggested by the fact that about forty botanists contribute to this volume, either directly as authors, or indirectly as consulted experts. The net result of these botanical explorations is a compact and succinct survey of the cryptogamic flora of Alaska, showing a total of 1616 species, of which a number are new to science.

The high standard of excellence maintained throughout the volumes of this series,— the thick linen paper of the best grade, the lavish illustrations in line, half-tone, and color, the triple covers to the simple and elegant binding,— all suggest that no expense has been spared to make this publication noteworthy among the reports of scientific expeditions here or elsewhere. The question might be, and indeed has been raised, as to whether the money thus spent might not have been better used. To be sure, it might have published many more scientific papers than will appear in these fourteen volumes! But after all is said, there remains this superb ensample of what can be done; and though all subsequent scientific publications may not attain to a like sumptuous apparel, there are few which will not be stimulated by this model to strive for the best in form, materials, and illustration. Many, though not all, of our American scientific publications have been in the past, and some are even yet, distinctly cheap and shabby in comparison with most continental publications of equal rank. May the Harriman Alaska Expedition be an omen of better days!

It is perhaps typical of the spirit of our time that what was originally planned as a family pleasure-trip, with generous hospitality, should turn out to be a scientific expedition of unexpected proportions. It was inevitable that such a group of men of thought and action as composed the Harriman Alaska Expedition should have produced this permanent contribution to the sum of the world's knowledge.

CHARLES ATWOOD KOFOID.

THE HERO OF A LOST CAUSE.*

It is unlikely that history affords another instance where the leader of a losing cause succeeded in retaining the love, admiration, and respect of his followers, and even of his enemies, to the extent noted in the case of General Robert E. Lee. Friends and foes alike pay tribute to his worth as a man, his ability as a soldier, and his heroism under crushing defeat. Now that the acerbities growing out of civil strife have been softened by time, it is safe to say that there is no American, North or South, who does not gladly enroll him among the most eminent of his fellow-countrymen. And the book of 'Recollections and Letters' prepared by his son and namesake will deepen this impression, at the same time that it proves the son to have no small share of the candor, veracity, and magnanimity of his highly distinguished father.

The common experience of mankind attests that 'blood will tell'; and certainly there is no family boasting prouder achievements among the various branches of its stock than the Lees of Virginia. This book notes that at the conclusion of the Civil War, Englishmen of means offered General Lee an estate and income in their own country commensurate with 'the dignity of an historic family.' It was declined, needless to say; for if the traditions of the Lees were aristocratic in the finest sense of a much abused word, they were none the less democratic in the good American sense,—constituting what Jefferson calls those of the '*aristoi*,' the class to which he looked for government of this great land of ours. And since the peculiar civilization of the South served to develop this class to an extent probably seen nowhere else in the world, it is small wonder that the South dominated the country until the very verge of the war between the States, and came perilously near winning in that unequal contest.

It is generally known that General Lee was the son of 'Light-Horse Harry' Lee, one of the most daring and most lovable of the heroes of

* RECOLLECTIONS AND LETTERS OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. By his son, Captain Robert E. Lee. With portraits. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

the Revolution. It is not so generally known that General Henry Lee was buried at Dungeness, on Cumberland Island, Georgia, where he died at the house of General Nathanael Greene on his return from the West Indies in 1818. His more distinguished son first visited the spot, as his letter records, in January, 1862, when the war was at its height. Nor is it generally known that General Lee married, in Mary Custis, the great-granddaughter of the widow Custis who is endeared to Americans as Martha Washington. General Lee's letters to his dearly beloved wife form the foundation of this pleasant volume, appropriately bound in Confederate grey and illustrated with four photogravure portraits of the great leader. These letters to the wife are supplemented chiefly by the reminiscences of the son who, being of the same name, is distinguished as Captain Lee. Numerous other authentic sources are drawn upon, but it is from these two that the most distinct impressions are received. They disclose at once that fineness of nature which ensures respect and that profound sympathy with humankind which begets affection. No figure could be more manly than that presented by General Lee to his immediate family.

Captain Lee's reminiscences begin with the return of his father from the war with Mexico, in which no small share of military glory came to him. His residence at West Point, while Superintendent of the Military Academy there, is quite clear in his mind. The breaking out of the war between the States is even more clearly recalled, and some vivid impressions thereof are here set down. Concerning General Lee's attitude at the time, a letter from him to Reverdy Johnson establishes beyond question the fact that Lee was unofficially tendered the command of the armies of the United States before his resignation as Colonel of the First Cavalry. No doubt Captain Lee reflects his father's attitude in holding to the constitutionality of secession, and the consequent lack of justification in the armed invasion of Virginia which induced General Lee to take up arms in defense of his State, finally succeeding to the chief command of the Confederate forces.

Possibly no episode in the book seems more characteristic of everyone concerned than Captain Lee's account of his own enlistment in the Southern army. The youth, then a student in the University of Virginia, was fretting because he had not been allowed to don a uniform at the beginning of hostilities; but his father restrained him until the Spring of 1862, when he gave his consent that he should enter the artillery as a private soldier, sending for him and superintending his equipment himself. This interesting episode receives the following comment:

'It was characteristic of his consideration for others, and the unselfishness of his nature, that at this time, when weighed down, harrassed, and burdened by the cares incident to bringing the untrained forces of the Confederacy into the field, and preparing them for a struggle the seriousness of which he knew better than anyone, he should give his time and attention to the minute details of fitting out his youngest son as a private soldier. I think it worthy of note that the son of the commanding general enlisting as a private in his army was not thought to be anything remarkable or unusual. Neither my mother, my family, my friends, nor myself, expected any other course; and I do not suppose it ever occurred to my father to think of giving me an office, which he could easily have done. I know it never occurred to me, nor did I ever hear, at that time or afterwards, from anyone, that I might have been entitled to better rank than that of a private because of my father's prominence in Virginia and in the Confederacy. With the good advice to be obedient to all authority, to do my duty in everything, great or small, he bade me good-bye, and sent me off to the Valley of Virginia, where the command in which I was about to enlist were serving under "Stonewall Jackson."'

Nor did the young man obtain his commission until after he had repeatedly demonstrated his fitness for it by good conduct under fire. Three times he came under his father's personal attention as a private soldier, and the last of the three is certainly worth setting down as illustrative of several things in the bringing up of the Lee family in the two generations involved. Captain Lee recounts the incident as follows:

'On that occasion [the battle of Sharpsburg] our battery had been severely handled, losing many men and horses. Having three guns disabled, we were ordered to withdraw; and while moving back we passed General Lee and several of his staff, grouped on a little knoll near the road. Having no definite orders where to go, our captain, seeing the commanding general, halted us and rode over to get some instructions. Some others and myself went along to see and hear. General Lee was dismounted, with some of his staff around him, a courier holding his horse. Captain Poague, commanding our battery, the Rockbridge Artillery, saluted, reported our condition, and asked for instructions. The General, listening patiently, looked at us, — his eyes passing over me without any sign of recognition, — and then ordered Captain Poague to take the most serviceable horses and men, man the uninjured gun, send the disabled part of his command back to refit, and report to the front for duty. As Poague turned to go, I went up to speak to my father. When he found out who I was, he congratulated me on being well and unhurt. I then said:

'"General, are you going to send us in again?"

'"Yes, my son," he replied, with a smile; "you all must do what you can to help drive these people back."'

This incident, which certainly borders on the heroic, is noted in a letter from General Lee to Mrs. Lee soon after, in which he says, 'I have not laid eyes on Rob since I saw him in the battle of Sharpsburg,—going in with a single gun of his for the second time, after his company had been withdrawn in consequence of three of its guns having been disabled.'

By one of the familiar paradoxes of history, General Lee's very prominence kept him from a free expression of opinion, certainly from public expressions of opinion on important questions. It is the great value of this book that it contains many of his private opinions on such topics, and many interesting estimates of men and events. Expressions by him regarding three of the men with whom he was most intimately connected are reproduced as follows:

'The joy of our victory at Chancellorsville was saddened by the death of "Stonewall" Jackson. His loss was the heaviest blow the Army of Northern Virginia ever sustained. To Jackson's note telling him that he was wounded, my father replied: "I cannot express my regret at the occurrence. Could I have directed events, I should have chosen for the good of the country to have been disabled in your stead. I congratulate you on the victory, which is due to your skill and energy." Jackson said, when this was read to him, "Better that ten Jacksons should fall than one Lee." Afterward, when it was reported that Jackson was doing well, General Lee playfully sent him word, "You are better off than I am, for while you have only lost your left, I have lost my right arm." Then, hearing he was worse, he said, "Tell him that I am praying for him as I believe I have never prayed for myself."'

'"I was sitting on my horse very near to General Lee," writes Captain W. Gordon McCabe to Captain Lee, "when a courier galloped up with the despatch announcing that General J. E. B. Stuart had been mortally wounded and was dying. General Lee was evidently greatly affected, and said slowly, as he folded up the despatch, "General Stuart has been mortally wounded: a most valuable and able officer." Then, after a moment, he added in a voice of deep feeling, "He never brought me a piece of false information,"—turned and looked away. What praise dearer to a soldier's heart could fall from the lips of the commanding general touching his Chief of Cavalry!'

'General Lee was asked after the war, by a lady, his opinion of the position and part Mr. [Jefferson] Davis had taken and acted during the war. He replied: "If my opinion is worth anything, you can always say that few people could have done better than Mr. Davis. I knew of none that could have done as well."'

Regarding the most momentous of all General Lee's combats, he himself wrote to an inquiring historian as follows:

'As to the battle of Gettysburg, I must again refer you to the official accounts. Its loss was occasioned by a combination of circumstances. It was commenced in the absence of correct intelligence. It was continued in the effort to overcome the difficulties by which we were surrounded, and it would have been gained could one determined and united blow have been delivered by our whole line. As it was, victory trembled in the balance for three days, and the battle resulted in the infliction of as great an amount of injury as was received, and in frustrating the Federal campaign for the season.'

A pleasant anecdote relating to the meeting of the two Gettysburg commanders is recorded, Lee and Meade having been friends and comrades in the 'old' army, before the war. The Confederate said, 'Meade, years are telling on you; your hair is getting quite grey.' 'Ah, General Lee,' replied Meade promptly, 'it is not the work of years; *you* are responsible for my grey hairs.' Through Mr. Cazenove Lee, Captain Lee is able to record a conversation between Cassius Lee and his cousin-german, General Lee, in July, 1870. A portion, at least, of this weighty exchange of opinion must be set down, for all of it has historic value. In the words of Mr. Cazenove Lee, General Lee thought that

'If Jackson had been at Gettysburg they would have gained a victory; "for," said he, "Jackson would have held the heights which Ewell took the first day." He said that Ewell was a fine officer, but would never take the responsibility of exceeding his orders, and having been ordered to Gettysburg, he would not go farther and hold the heights beyond the town. I asked him which of the Federal generals he considered the greatest, and he answered, most emphatically, "McClellan by all odds." He was asked why he did not come to Washington after the second Manassas. "Because," he replied, "my men had nothing to eat."'

It is worthy of note that less than half the volume is devoted to General Lee in war-time, the greater part of it describing his conduct after Appomattox, especially in relation to his position as President of Washington College. Whether in peace or war, defeat or victory, the well-drawn portrait in this book shows a man truly great, one of the first of all Americans.

WALLACE RICE.

PARTISAN HISTORY.*

The history of a party, if it is to be of any permanent value, should be written by one who has the clear vision of a historian and the calm judgment of a philosopher, rather than the enthusiasm of an advocate. While he who writes it should set down naught in malice, he should likewise naught extenuate. He should, above all things, grasp the principle or principles differentiating the subject of his study from all opposing parties. Back of this, he should understand in its fulness the fact that the party, like the Sabbath, was made for man, and not man for the party. The origin of the party should be carefully sought in the antecedent history of the earlier parties which it displaced or absorbed. Its career should be traced with some recognition of the truth that the opinions and principles of a party are by no means the same when in power as when in opposition; that success inevitably breeds insolence, and that affliction is good for the soul of parties

* THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. A History of its Fifty Years' Existence and a Record of its Measures and Leaders, 1854-1904. By Francis Curtis. With a Foreword by President Roosevelt, and Introductions by William P. Frye and J. G. Cannon. In two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

as well as of individuals. The fact that, in the main, half the nation supports some other party than the one in power should bring to mind the sanity of the people, which the greatest of Republicans so thoroughly respected, and should suggest the thought that where there are two great parties both may stand for some great principle, and that in the balance and poise of continuous readjustment the promise of safety lies.

The writer of the book now under consideration does not meet these conditions; indeed, this is perhaps not to be expected in a work introduced by the three highest in rank and influence of the exponents of Republican policy. The work might better have been entitled, 'History of the United States during the Supremacy of the Republican Party.' It is an interesting narration of superficial events: connection is rarely suggested. One looks in vain for an explanation of the genetic connection of the Republican party with the older Whigs or Federalists. He would however hardly expect to be correctly informed by one who writes: 'The name National Republican was retained until the campaign of 1832, when the party became known as the Anti-Mason party, afterwards the Whigs,' or who makes of the 'personal rule' of Andrew Jackson a secession from the Republican party of Jefferson, giving rise to the Democratic party. The fundamental distinction between the two great parties of our national history does not appear in the present narrative. Our attention is so restricted to the heralding of nominating conventions and platforms, that we learn nothing of the growth and change of public opinion. We are so occupied with the machinery of party that we almost forget to ask for the motive-power back of the machinery. The critical spirit of the author is indicated by one of the sub-titles to the concluding chapter, 'The Same Grand Old Party,' and by the following sentence from that chapter: 'The Republican party, in its policies, its legislation, and its administration of the laws made by its chosen legislators, has from the beginning never faltered, never thought of retreat, and has never left a work till it was finished properly.' After reading this, one is prepared for a complete justification of the deeds of Republican administrations and Congress from 1861 to the present day; and the only partial exception to such a justification is found when the tariff of 1883 is reached. The author then says: 'There is no criticism to be made upon the attempt of the Republican party to revise the Tariff laws in 1882 and 1883. It is only charitable to say that they were not equal to the occasion.' The prosperity which has come to the country since the passage of the Dingley tariff act is most naively accredited to that legislation as a sufficient and adequate cause, with never a suspicion that the question of a stable standard was what the country went to the polls for with a unanimity that almost submerged the Republican party under a rush of independent voters.

One would look to see some adequate discussion of the principles involved in the Reconstruction of the South after the war,—such a discussion as Mr. McCall gives in his admirable biography of Thaddeus Stevens,—in a two-volume history of the party of Reconstruction. Instead, we find the subject dismissed in a few pages, with the final word, 'It is the generally accepted opinion, thirty years later, that they not only did the best they could, but did their work well and with the purest of motives.' In spite of this *ipse dixit,* many are still claiming that not only purity of motive, but practical wisdom is necessary to statesmanship, and are ready to argue with that expert authority on this subject, Ex-Governor Chamberlain, that Reconstruction was a dismal failure. That interesting chapter in Reconstruction history—the conflicting views of Mr. Lincoln and Congress—is barely indicated. The financing of the war period, with its heritage of woe to the next generation in fiat money, is covered by the statement, 'It is enough to say that in the very darkest hour the finances of the country, its methods of taxation, the coins and credits and payments, were as near perfect as human wisdom could devise.' Curiously enough, Secretary Chase did not think so! The evil conditions that confronted Mr. Cleveland in 1893, and led to the disastrous industrial period that followed, conditions largely due to the silver legislation of a Republican Congress summed up in the Sherman Act, to the extravagance of a Republican administration, and to the incompetency of a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, are all laid to the charge of the administration that inherited them. When a reluctant Congress, impelled at length by public distress and Mr. Cleveland's importunity, passed the repeal act of 1893, which paved the way for the good times that came in with Mr. McKinley, the candid chronicler can only concede: 'Mr. Cleveland and his advisers were astute enough to see that some attempt must be made to allay the apprehension of the business community; consequently an extra session was called, resulting in the repeal.' It is ludicrous to find President Cleveland condemned for one of the best things he consistently and persistently did—the vetoing of vicious pension legislation. It is amusing also to read the diatribe concerning the 'Mugwump,' which fills so many pages of the last chapter. Not even the discovery that Mr. McKinley was chosen President in 1896 by the vote of the independent can abate the

contempt which this dyed-in-the-wool Republican visits upon the man who has convictions and dares to give practical expression to them.

The author states that the last Whig convention was held in 1852, although he records the proceedings of a later one. He does not know why President Jackson allowed Troup and Georgia nullifiers to defy the decree of his special enemy John Marshall, while enforcing the law against Calhoun and South Carolina, in which case Jackson was defied. He disparages Mr. Seward's 'higher law' statement, in which every true Republican should glory, by finding a precedent for it in Amos Kendall's setting the local community above the higher law, and so finding a sanction for his violation of the mails; citing also a still earlier precedent in the utterance of a Missouri judge, placing mob action above the law of the land.

In closing this well-written and plausible campaign document, the historian recurs to the words of the great classical writer Bentley on perusing a copy of Pope's Iliad: 'A very pretty poem, Mr. Pope, but not Homer.' Those who love the Republican party for what it has done of righteousness, despite its sins and its sinners, will look still to see its history portrayed in true colors.

JOHN J. HALSEY.

THROUGH THE EYES OF A BOY.*

Since Mr. Howells's delightful idyll of boyhood, 'A Boy's Town,' there has perhaps been no worthier companion volume than Mr. Darrow's 'Farmington.' If one were born a boy, and has lived long enough to be able to look back and understand what it was to be young, and what his youth has meant to him ever since, he will find his real self again in these limpid pages. And if he be lucky enough to have begun life in the country, or in a village which was so small as to be almost the same thing, tucked in beside a millstream that divided two high hills, he will see with his waking eyes the places and the people that come to him in dreams,— dreams that are perhaps the best part of his life.

In Farmington there was a church, a district school, a square, a burying-ground, and a mill. In the church, long hours of torture were spent by restless urchins, who were in great awe of the minister, and were surprised when they discovered later that he was a real man like others whom they knew. In the school-house, the little ruffians made life wretched for the teacher, and had as much fun and wasted as little time over their studies as was possible for them to do. They read the highly moral tales of the old readers, they declaimed the threadbare old orations, and they governed themselves and each other according to the primal code of morals known to boys for many generations. In the village square they played the games suggested by the changing year; and along the stream, in the woods, fields, and over the hills, they had the endless varieties of fun and learned the thousand things which go to form the mind and character of country-bred children. Through the burying-ground they went only when they could prove the safety that lies in numbers, and when the sun shone on the tombstones which figured in their plan of life like sentient things. It is, however, when speaking of the village mill, which was the boy's home as well, that Mr. Darrow is at his best. He has touched the simple life that flowed through and around it with a touch so wistful and so tender that the reader can only guess if there was a smile on his lips as he wrote, or if they were pressed together to keep back the tears.

Not much character-drawing is attempted in this little book; and in this reserve Mr. Darrow shows much wisdom. People are not often clearly differentiated by the minds of children, who accept their social surroundings with as little question as they do their physical environment. A few figures stand out with boldness, however, and if they are drawn with simple lines, the lines have a vigor and directness that give them quite enough of both light and shade. The well-known ne'er-do-weel who lives in every village in every land has rarely been better drawn than in the light sketch of 'Ferman Henry,' whose counterpart may be found in 'Sam Lawson' in Mrs. Stowe's memorable 'Old Town Folks.' 'Aunt Mary' is another auld acquaintance whom one is not likely to forget,— the woman who lived in bondage to a heartless idol called Neatness, whose cult she ever preached to an unheeding generation. 'Squire Allen,' the 'great man of the village,' was so very great that it was quite inconceivable how so small a place could hold him; and the loungers and scandal-mongers of the blacksmith's and shoemaker's shops,— we have seen them all before.

The crowning glory of the book is the portrait of the boy's father,— the gentle, honest, unworldly old miller, who put aside the fervid longings of his own spirit in order that he might feed and clothe the children who thronged about his hearth; who, loving honor, loving integrity, loving justice, above all else loved learning, in the beautiful old sense of the word. One rarely hears it so used in these hurried times, and perhaps it is the mission of the little book to open the eyes of a restless later day to the old and deep well-spring of contentment

* FARMINGTON. Memories of a Boyhood in a Pennsylvania Village. By Clarence S. Darrow. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

that lies behind it. Here is a bit of this filial and tender portrait:

'Above the little porch that shelters the front door is my father's study window. I look in and see him sitting at his desk with his shaded lamp; before him is his everlasting book, and his pale face and long white hair bend over the infatuating pages with all the confidence and trust of a little child. For a simple child he always was, from the time when he first saw the light until his friends and comrades lowered him into the sandy loam of the old churchyard. I see him through the little panes of glass, as he bends above the book. The chapter is finished and he wakens from his reverie into the world in which he lives and works; he takes off his iron-framed spectacles, lays down his book, comes downstairs and calls me away from my companions with the old story that it is time to come into the house and get my lessons. For the hundredth time I protest that I want to play,—to finish my unending game; and again he tells me no, that John Stuart Mill began studying Greek when he was only three years old. And with heavy heart and muttered imprecations on John Stuart Mill, I am taken away from my companions and my play, and set down beside my father with my book. I can feel even now my sorrow and despair, as I leave my playmates and turn the stupid leaves. But I would give all that I possess to-day to hear my father say again, as in that far-off time, "John Stuart Mill began studying Greek when he was only three years old."'

'Farmington' is not a book to be taken from the public library, or even to be borrowed from an obliging friend. It is not a book for the limited express, or the smoking-room of an inn. It is a book to own,—to read by the winter's fire, and re-read under a summer tree; a book to be kept on the shelf where the oldest favorites live. It is a book for boys, for women, —but above all, it is a book for men who have once been boys.

SARA ANDREW SHAFER.

SOCIAL THEORY AND PRACTICE.*

The eminent French publicist and sociologist, Gabriel Tarde, in his work on 'The Laws of Imitation' has described, with wealth of learning, the mechanism by which beliefs and desires are transmitted, conveyed, and improved. Unquestionably, imitation is a universal phenomenon of human life. But the theory leaves unexplained the real contents of belief and desires, and it places no valuation upon them, lends no standards to test them. Imitation is even made the source of invention. Is this final and adequate? Strictly speaking, imitation is likeness, repetition; while invention signifies a novelty. Imitation is a fact which explains many facts, but it is itself a phenomenon to be explained. Professors Baldwin, Cooley, and other psychologists, have seen the defect and contributed further considerations; but the problem is not yet solved. Simply to give abundant illustrations of the copying process does not diminish our need of further insight into the exact reasons why the child frowns when its mother frowns, or why a savage prince struts in the silk hat of a European, with little else in the way of clothing.

In reading Tarde's argument, one may be persuaded to think imitation will explain everything; but the author himself is not under this illusion, and gives abundant facts to correct it. Imitation implies a common psychical nature, and must not be pressed too far. 'Every new fashion endeavors to become rooted in custom; but only a few are successful for the same reason that many germs are abortive . . . The rule of fashion is tied to that of reason.' For example, the Esquimaux may wonder at and admire the dress of men and women from Italy, but they will not copy them. Imitation is influential, but it must not require the Arctic nations to give up blubber and live on rice. French wine was added to beer in England, but most Englishmen prefer beer.

Glimpses of H. de Vries' mutation theory may be seen in this work, especially in connection with the rise of invention. Novelties do not arise by slow gradations alone, but lasting institutions spring up suddenly. Thus (p. 267): 'In India, where in the depths of Hindooism the birth of some very low form of religion is actually an everyday occurrence, Lyell informs us that their starting-point lies in the preaching of some exalted reformer, of some ascetic or celibate.'

Tarde evidently wrote about America in a friendly spirit, so that the following bit of misinformation must illustrate the danger of second-hand reports of travellers:

'From one end to the other of the United States, from top to bottom, throughout all classes, even among good-looking women (and there is certainly no more striking example of the power of imitation than this), we find the repugnant habit of tobacco-chewing,—a fact that explains the universal presence of the spittoon, the most indispensable piece of furniture in America. Is this a habit that is made necessary by the exigencies of race and climate? Not at all; it is another case of fashion and custom.'

If all M. Tarde's illustrations were of this kind his book would not carry conviction very far.

* THE LAWS OF IMITATION. By Gabriel Tarde. Translated from the second French edition, by Elsie Clews Parsons. With an Introduction by Professor F. H. Giddings. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

AN EXAMINATION OF SOCIETY FROM THE STANDPOINT OF EVOLUTION. By Louis Wallis. Columbus: The Argus Press.

THE SOCIALIZATION OF HUMANITY. By Charles Kendall Franklin. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

SOCIAL ETHICS. By James M. Coleman. New York: Baker & Taylor Co.

HUMAN WORK. By Charlotte Perkins Gilman. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

METHODS OF SOCIAL ADVANCE. By C. S. Loch. New York: The Macmillan Co.

ANTHRACITE COAL COMMUNITIES. By Peter Roberts. New York: The Macmillan Co.

The translation here noticed is quite well done, from the second edition (1895), the first French edition having appeared in 1890. The biographical introduction by Professor Giddings gives a brief and clear survey of the literary career of the author, who has died since this translation appeared.

One must be a bold spirit to venture with Mr. Wallis on the vast scheme of 'An Examination of Society.' If we follow the author, we shall traverse the entire course of human history from primitive savagery to the most recent and highest achievements of science and art. The range of topics and the list of authorities cited are enough to awe the most universal and versatile of scholars. Hebrew, Greek, Roman, mediæval and modern civilizations, are passed under review to illustrate a theory of 'social cleavage.' Where the whole argument comes to the practical issue, in the last chapter, we find that we have left in our critical crucible the author's own panacea of heavy taxation — some would say confiscation — of land values; and there is an ingenious line of evidence to prove that the inventor of this theory has not plagiarized from Henry George or the socialists.

The author of 'The Socialization of Humanity' is serious, if we can judge by style and content of the book. He is possessed by the philosophical craving for unification of experience. He hopes to reach a 'complete orientation of the race and the establishment of the principles which will lead to the democratization and socialization of humanity.' Religion is the supreme interest of humanity, and that because the object of religion is humanity itself. Sin is ignorance. The salvation of the race is science,— organized and diffused knowledge of the conditions of universal well-being. There are many quotations from Comte, and even the allusions to Spencer do not show that his protest against the Positivist deposition of religion has been heeded. 'Instead of God read humanity. The all-seeing eye is conscience; the all-feeling heart is sympathy, duty.' We have a misleading reference to Kant (p. 90); his destructive criticism of theology is mentioned, but nothing is said of his constructive argument. This is the author's idea of a university: 'Every teacher in a university struggles with every other teacher to see which one can worry the student most with dry, hard tasks, exasperating examinations, brain-racking quizzes; that teacher being deemed the best who can produce the most dismay, despair, and disaster' (p. 183). One must feel relieved after expelling that kind of matter from his consciousness! There is much that is true and nobly said, albeit with wearisome repetition, in this volume. Those who have not felt the rational difficulties of this form of crude monism may regard it as final. But those who have studied Kant, Hegel, Green, Pfleiderer, and Tiel, as well as Comte and Spencer, will be likely to conclude that there are some problems still left in philosophy of which this writer has not even had a glimpse. But this brief paragraph is not the place for a counter-argument or for a plea for the detested idealism.

Mr. Coleman's book on 'Social Ethics' has for its sub-title 'An Introduction to the Nature and Ethics of the State.' It is, in fact, a plea for some sort of a theocracy. The book is written to prove that our government ought to confess the creed of Christianity. The author evidently does not recall the New England trial of his method, and the resulting hypocrisy, persecution, and oppression of dissenters. He seems never to have read or duly considered the analysis of Roger Williams, or the reasons which led the religious founders of our republic and authors of our Constitution to avoid precisely the mischief which this writer's scheme would bring upon us.

Socialism has many shrewd methods of securing a hearing, and one of these is omitting the label and signature. In Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman's 'Human Work,' as in Mr. Veblen's keen and caustic 'Theory of the Leisure Classes,' we have a recommendation of the medicine in the guise of a story; only here we have a highly passionate and at times dramatic plea, whereas in Veblen we have only the frosty starlight of pure science. The feminine advocate has a theory of work which urges that if society wants production it must first feed its members, provide them all abundantly with comfort and education, and then they will enjoy their tasks and sing even at ditch-digging. As for members of the parasitic group called 'Society,' our author has little praise.

> 'Such women play the game we call "Society," whose trivial performances are celebrated so respectfully in our newspapers in their record of dinners and dresses and dances, as if what these people ate, or what they wore, or how they hopped about, was of any earthly importance. . . . They even designate their pitiful amusements as "social functions," a misnomer as consummately absurd as "Christian Science." . . . For a lot of richly caparisoned human animals to get together and eat, or embrace one another and caper about to the sound of music, has no more relation to a social function than St. Vitus' dance has to chopping wood. A disease is not a function.'

Yet Mrs. Gilman's book is a serious one, and contains, along with much crude expression of raw materials of systematic thinking, many powerful and valid arguments for the socialization of production. The modern world is going that way much more rapidly than some people like to believe; and those who detest the visions of Socialism most of all, the 'captains of indus-

try,' are those who seem to do more to push and pull society in the direction of unified production and social control than all the inspired prophets of the 'proletariate.'

Mr. C. S. Loch has brought together a number of valuable papers relating to charity work of the modern type, which represent the more recent tendencies in this sphere. The motto on the title-page is significant: 'If citizens be friends, they have no need of justice; but, though they be just, they need friendship or love also; indeed, the completest realization of justice seems to be the realization of friendship or love also.' Social science may be compared to the work of the 'assembler' in a watch factory. His function is to arrange the various parts so that they will finally mark the time,—the duty of a watch. All kinds of data, while isolated, minister little if at all to human welfare; but marshalled in subordination to supreme social ends, they ameliorate man's estate. Thus, in this book the physicians advise wise action in respect to dispensaries and the rearing of children, the work of a hospital almoner, charitable action in phthisical cases; while other persons, with experience in administration, give the results of experiments with agricultural colonies, labor bureaus, industrial partnerships, and poor-laws. The essays furnish valuable contributions to the science of charity.

Mr. Peter Roberts, the author of 'Anthracite Coal Communities,' has already described the more strictly economic aspects of the life of miners in 'The Anthracite Coal Industry' (1901); and in the present volume he sets before us the facts relative to the social and moral life of the anthracite mine employers. This study of the demography and culture of this interesting people is sane, earnest, idealistic. The writer has lived near the people he describes; and while he lays bare the tragic phenomena of their narrow and animalistic existence, he also reveals the promises of a better to-morrow manifested in occasional expressions of æsthetic, ethical, and religious aspiration. The student of educational method will here confront many neglected factors in the social conditions of workingmen which demand improvements in the curriculum of public schools. A local study, intensive rather than wide, and dealing with a fairly homogeneous population all dependent on a single industry, has far more value than one which rests on statistics whose averages are meaningless or misleading because they cover too large an area and have too many conflicting facts which cancel each other. Yet the universal elements of human nature and need are not obscure, for the writer 'sees all great things in the small.' In dealing with this people, we wish to know the nature of the territory in which they live, the nationalities represented, the facts about births and deaths, the furniture of the homes, the food and amusements, the treatment of children by parents, the schoolhouses, teachers, and pupils, school attendance, the activity of the churches, the saloon, the savings banks, the criminals, pauperism and charity, and politics. The author does not rest with description; he has a remedy for the evils and a working method of amelioration; and he arranges his argument in a way which should make an impression on all patriotic citizens who have not lost faith in the regenerating power of justice, reason, and education.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

Newman as writer and ecclesiastic.

The casual reader of Newman, whose attention is usually confined to the 'Apologia' and the 'Idea of a University,' is almost certain to be repelled. He made, from the point of view of rational men, 'the great refusal'; he said to the tides of intellect, 'No farther.' He is a signal example of the mind of the ecclesiastic, that sternly limited, severe, often delicate instrument which deals with idealities as if they were facts, and for that reason, despite its humanitarian ends, frequently seems wanting in genuine humanity, in a warm-blooded relation to men as they are. He was, moreover, with his Hebrew and Huguenot blood, pre-committed to Roman legalism and sacramentalism, to an institution rather than to a philosophy, to mechanism rather than to life. This, we think, does not overstate the grounds of the casual reader's repulsion from Newman. Such a repulsion, Dr. Barry's book on Newman, published in the 'Literary Lives' series (Scribners), should do somewhat to remove. Newman was perfectly aware — no rationalist more so — that dogma is the merest adumbration of theological truth; so perfectly aware of this that he has been charged with essential skepticism. On the other hand, being a practical man and not a metaphysician, he made the fundamental act of faith in the validity of his own mental processes that we are all obliged to make. His 'illative sense' convinced him of spiritual truth,— gave him, in other words, 'certitude.' 'Proof' was not an exclusively logical process, but 'the limit of converging probabilities.' Could moderation go further? The method was sound; that it should have led him to Rome is no miracle. Even Huxley thought it led either to Rome or to Agnosticism. There is no more disputing about the judgments of the 'illative sense' than about those of taste. He had exclaimed, in his illness of 1833, 'I shall not die, for I have not sinned against light.' To the end, this was true. Newman's aloofness from the concerns of ordinary men is harder to defend. He was, no doubt, what Dr. Barry calls him, the 'perfect friend.' His personal charm was well-nigh irresistible. He

knew the heart of man as the great novelist knows it. Yet there are many passages in the sermons, for example, whose sternness is unrelieved by any touch of human pity. 'Fierceness' he thinks a not undesirable quality of religion as compared with the lukewarmness he deprecated. Such a tone is strange and unwelcome in the ears even of good men who know and love their kind. It sounds strangely from a son of the Church which, after all, faces the moral facts of human nature as Protestantism has never done. 'Fierceness,' it seems to us, is a quality appropriate to no human institution and to no human interpretation of a divine one. Dr. Barry properly lays much stress upon Newman's sense of historic continuity, upon his application of the theory of Evolution in his doctrine of development, and upon the philosophical bearings of his 'implicit reason.' That 'his conclusions, as a whole, are akin to Schopenhauer's' is a statement that will prove illuminating to the casual reader. The fact is that while the volume is professedly devoted to Newman as an English prose classic, the chapters on 'The Logic of Belief' and 'Newman's Place in History' are far and away the most interesting. So true is it that Newman, even as the supreme master of English prose, yields in interest to Newman the man. Dr. Barry's book is agreeably written. At times it is perhaps a shade fanciful or florid in style, but in tone it is eminently moderate and reasonable. But why should the author of a 'literary life' misquote Milton (p. 140)?

The pains and pleasures of office-seeking.

The humor and pathos, the sweet gratifications and the bitter disappointments of political life, are agreeably portrayed with pen and pencil and camera in Mr. Joseph Bucklin Bishop's 'Our Political Drama,' published by the Scott-Thaw Co. Three magazine articles on national conventions, presidential inaugurations, and early political caricature in America, form the basis of this attractive volume, which, without containing anything of great novelty or importance, brings together from such sources as Greeley's and Weed's and Colonel McClure's political reminiscences many readable items concerning public men and public events. The parallelism in the careers of Clay, Webster, and Blaine, each of whom had the presidential bee persistently buzzing in his bonnet, is well brought out. Clay, whose immortal declaration that he would rather be right than be president is more familiar than its authorship, made at least one other pithy utterance, when, disappointed a third time in the hope of his life, he declared his inability to support the successful candidate (Taylor) who had refused him his support four years previously. 'Magnanimity is a noble virtue,' said Clay, 'and I have always endeavored to practice it; but it has its limits, and the line of demarcation between it and meanness is not always discernible.' The popular myth about Jefferson's democratic simplicity in riding on horseback and unattended to his inauguration, hitching his animal to the palings and walking alone into the Senate chamber to take the oath of office, is pretty effectually exploded by the author, who has collected a number of interesting incidents relating to that and other presidential inaugurations. In dealing with the subject of caricature, he assigns 1832 as the date when this engine of political warfare was first employed in America. It seems very unsafe to assert that grotesque or offensive drawings had never before been used in the heat of a pre-election campaign, even though these interesting objects of art may be no longer extant. Lincolniana naturally take a prominent place in Mr. Bishop's book; but it is somewhat surprising that he should choose to relate in full, from Greeley's 'Recollections,' the old Fox River anecdote. The caricatures of Lincoln, reproduced with other similar cartoons, are startling in their hideous coarseness, and make strikingly evident how greatly our cartoonists have improved, both in taste and skill, since the early sixties. That the work under review is especially timely at this political season is of course apparent.

A parson friend of the Duke of Wellington.

Like his great adversary Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington is being made the subject of many essays, sketches, and biographies. The latest in this kind is a volume entitled 'Reminiscences of the Duke of Wellington' (imported by Scribner), written by the late Rev. G. R. Gleig, and published by his daughter sixteen years after his death. Mr. Gleig's long life of ninety-two years (1796-1888) was a busy and honorable one. As a youth of sixteen he volunteered in a regiment on its way to take part in the Peninsular campaign, where he learned to know the Duke (then Marquis) of Wellington. He had a taste of American service in the war of 1812, and wrote an account of the unhappy campaigns at Washington and New Orleans. A novel which he published in 1825, called 'The Subaltern,' based on the Peninsular war and dedicated to the Duke, brought him into favorable notice. At this time Mr. Gleig was rector of Ash in Kent, and a near neighbor to Walmer Castle, one of the Duke's residences. He was on friendly and even intimate terms with the great man, whose confidence he shared, whose views, with some modifications, he followed, and to whose political fortunes he was steadily loyal. In 1862 he published a 'Life of Wellington,' to which the present volume of 'Reminiscences' must be regarded as an appendix. Leisurely put together in a serene old age, it is discursive and good-tempered; and we can smile indulgently at the complacency with which the veteran Tory parson-politician records the good advice which he gave his illustrious patron, and which at times the latter would have done well to follow. The Duke's three residences, Walmer Castle, Strathfieldsaye, and Apsley House, are pleasantly described; and there are sketches of various celebrities who at different times were the Duke's guests, — among them Talleyrand, the Duke of Cumberland, Sir Robert Peel, Charles Arbuthnot and his charming wife (who played the role of Egeria very successfully) the second Marquis of

Salisbury, and so on, down to such occasional guests as 'Billy' Holmes and 'Chin' Grant. It cannot be said that these 'Reminiscences' add very much to what was previously known of Wellington, whose singularly simple character, like his 'good gray head,' was known of all men; but they form an agreeable addendum to the more formal biographies.

Recollections of Rossetti, by a Friend.

A reminiscence of Rossetti too fragmentary to interest many outside the cult is to be found in 'Recollections of Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his Circle' by the late Henry Treffry Dunn. The recollections are edited and annotated — rather too liberally, we think — by Mr. Gale Pedrick. Mr. W. M. Rossetti furnishes a brief preface sanctioning the book, and the publishers, Messrs. James Pott & Co., have provided several unique illustrations in photogravure. Readers of Mr. William Rossetti's memoir of his brother will remember that Mr. Dunn lived with Rossetti for many years in the capacity of companion, assistant, and disciple; so this little book represents a genuine and intimate contribution to Rossetti's biography. A large part of it is occupied with an account of Mr. Dunn's first visit to Rossetti. The painter, who was then a little under forty and at the height of his mental power, received the visitor cordially and showed him over the picturesque old Cheyne Row house — many rooms of which are described in detail in the 'Recollections'— and its ample grounds, where Rossetti kept his queer collection of pets. They should hardly be called pets, Mr. Dunn thinks. Rossetti was not fond of animals, nor did he know much about them. 'It was simply a passion he had for collecting, just as he had for books, pictures, and china, which impelled him to convert his house into a sort of miniature South Kensington Museum and Zoo combined.' In his search for old blue Nankin, Rossetti had friendly rivals in Howell and 'Jimmy' Whistler, who had set the fashion. Mr. Dunn tells an amusing story of a dinner-party that Howell gave to celebrate a particularly glorious find, and of a return dinner at which Rossetti expected to be able to celebrate his possession of the same beautiful dish. Another interesting chapter deals with the experiments of the Rossetti circle in table-turning, spirit-rapping, and mesmerism. Rossetti's latest biographer, Mr. Arthur Benson, has suggested that the poet's personality has been shown to the world in too detailed a fashion and with too morbid a coloring; this little volume, slight yet impressive, and dealing only with the best years of Rossetti's life, will help to swing the balance toward a saner and more inspiring estimate of his complex character.

Bits from the Memoirs of a Marquise.

Among the recent importations of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. is 'The French Noblesse of the Eighteenth Century,' translated by Mrs. Colquhoun Grant from the Memoirs of the Marquise de Créquy. The translation is a spirited one, and Mrs. Grant has shown considerable skill in selecting, from the seven volumes of the original, passages which have a present interest and at the same time can be fitted one to another so as to present the aspect of a continuous narrative. There is no doubt that the result is good reading. The Marquise (in the Memoirs at least) had a ready wit, oftenest barbed, and her reminiscences are full of quaint stories, clever bits of description, and graphic accounts of the brilliant court circle in which she moved. She was a woman of strong opinions, as witness her intense dislike of Voltaire, Talleyrand, and the House of Orleans, her serene contempt for the plebeian Benjamin Franklin, and her undying devotion to her church and her king. Naturally, the Memoirs abound in color and variety. For their absolute veracity there is not so much to be said. The Marquise did not write them herself, except possibly a little of the first volume, and since the person who completed the work — as he alleged, with her coöperation — was so careless as to mis-state and mis-date events in the life of the supposed author, it is not likely that he was over-scrupulous in other matters. The Memoirs represent, then, a mass of almost contemporary gossip and tradition, vivified by being put into the mouth of a witty and charming woman, who wishes her grandson to profit by her wide experience of the world. The matter of authorship did not trouble the book's first public, who, when the Memoirs appeared in 1834, seized upon it with avidity, finding verisimilitude if not truth in its contents. So, if the author was a fabulist he was a clever one, with an exhaustive knowledge of his subject and an entertaining method, more trustworthy at least than the historical novelist's, of impressing upon his readers the atmosphere of pre-revolutionary France.

Personalia and politics of the Third Republic.

'Men and Manners of the Third Republic,' from the pen of Mr. Albert D. Vandam, and published by Messrs. James Pott & Co., is the last volume we shall have from the popular author of 'An Englishman in Paris'; for death overtook him before the book was quite ready for the press, and it was necessary for another hand to put the finishing touches to his manuscript. Long residence in Paris, with abundant leisure and ample means during at least a part of that period, appears to have given the author pre-eminent qualifications for detailing the gossip of the boulevards; and those interested in what he has to offer will find his chapters highly entertaining. Yet we must not convey a false impression: Mr. Vandam also conducts us into the labyrinth of French politics with a confidence in his own powers of guidance that is very wonderful. We learn some new things which, if true, are noteworthy,— for example, how very easily the sons of Louis Philippe could have saved their father's throne in 1848 had they cared more for glory and less for money; and by what a mere accident the Third Republic came into existence in 1870, when Jules Favre, at one o'clock in the morning of the memorable fourth of September, was permitted by a compliant chairman to move the deposition of the

Emperor. To Mr. Vandam, Napoleon III. was 'every inch a king,' and Thiers, Gambetta, Grévy and company are more or less objects of contempt. As throwing an occasional side-light on an important epoch in French history, the book has its value; but one may question whether the revival of memories intimately associated with party quarrels and international hatreds tends to promote the concord of nations, or even, when the memoirs rise at times hardly above the level of gossip, to contribute to the edification of the individual reader.

Notes.

Two Autumn publications of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. not previously announced are 'Mine and Thine,' a book of verse by Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, and 'Cain,' a poetic drama by Mr. George Cabot Lodge.

The first book by an American war correspondent dealing with the present Eastern hostilities will appear in Mr. Frederick Palmer's 'First Year's Campaign,' to be issued immediately by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

'In the Days of Chaucer,' by Mr. Tudor Jenks, will form the first volume in a projected series dealing with the lives of great writers, introduced by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie and published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co.

A second volume of recollections by Madame Adam (Juliet Lamber) will be published at once by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. This will cover 'My Literary Life,' and will include personal reminiscences of George Sand, Alfred de Musset, and Sainte-Beuve.

The 1905 edition of Messrs. Laird & Lee's handy little 'Diary and Time-saver' makes its appearance in good season. Besides the diary proper there are a number of good maps and much useful statistical matter, the whole presented in a neat leather-bound booklet for the vest pocket.

The long-awaited edition of Swinburne's complete poetical works will be published this month by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The edition is in six volumes, and will include the contents of the poet's latest book, 'A Channel Passage,' now in press. A long introductory letter to Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton is contained in the first volume.

Lafcadio Hearn, well known for his books on Japanese subjects, died in Tokyo late last month. He was born in June, 1850, at Leucadia, Santa Maura, Ionian Islands. His childhood and boyhood were passed in Wales, Ireland, England, and France, and he was educated by a private tutor and at various Roman Catholic schools and colleges. His guardian, a grand-aunt, losing her property, young Hearn was sent to America at the age of nineteen to make his way. He learned the printer's trade in Cincinnati, and afterwards became a journalist there. He then went to New Orleans, where he remained ten years as an editorial writer. In 1887 he went to the West Indies, two years later to New York, and from there to Japan, where he found employment as a teacher. He married a Japanese wife, and became a subject of the empire, taking the name of Y. Koizumi. In 1896 he was appointed a lecturer on English literature in the Imperial University of Tokyo, but he resigned this position in 1903. His books, dealing mainly with the spiritual life of Japan, number over fifteen.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 150 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee. By his son, Captain Robert E. Lee. With photogravure portraits, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 461. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

An Irishman's Story. By Justin McCarthy. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 436. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Autobiography of Alexander Bain, LL.D., Professor of Logic and English, University of Aberdeen. With supplementary chapter. With photogravure portraits, large 8vo, pp. 449. Longmans, Green & Co. $5. net.

Aubrey De Vere: A Memoir, based on his Unpublished Diaries and Correspondence. By Wilfrid Ward. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, pp. 420. Longmans, Green & Co. $4.60 net.

The Life of Michelagnolo Buonarotti. Collected by Ascanio Condivi; trans. from the original Italian by Herbert P. Horne. 8vo, uncut, pp. 86. Boston: The Merrymount Press. $7.50 net.

A Life of William Shakespeare. By William J. Rolfe, Litt. D. Illus. with etchings, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 551. Dana Estes & Co. $3.

The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton: The Story of her Life. Told in part by herself and in part by W. H. Wilkins. New edition, in one volume. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 778. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

HISTORY.

The United States: A History of Three Centuries; Population, Politics, War, Industry, Civilization. By William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes. To be complete in 10 parts. Part I., 1607-1697. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 533. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. By Sergeant Patrick Gass. New edition, edited by James Kendall Hosmer, LL.D. Illus., 8vo, gilt top uncut, pp. 298. A. C. McClurg & Co. $3.50 net.

The History of Negro Servitude in Illinois, and of the Slavery Agitation in that State, 1719-1864. By N. Dwight Harris, Ph.D. Illus., 8vo, pp. 276. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50 net.

The Courtship of Queen Elizabeth: A History of the Various Negotiations for her Marriage. By Martin Hume. Revised edition, with new chapters. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, pp. 404. McClure, Phillips & Co. $3.50 net.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. XVIII., 1617-1620. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 346. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. VII., Ross's Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, 1810-1813. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 332. Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

History of Maryland. By James McShery; edited and continued by Bartlett B. James, Ph.D. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 437. Baltimore Book Co.

Penn's Greene Country Towne: Pen and Pencil Sketches of Early Philadelphia and Its Prominent Characters. By Rev. S. F. Hotchkiss. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 216. Ferris & Leach.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

A Later Pepys: The Correspondence of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., Master in Chancery, 1758-1829. Edited by Alice C. C. Gaussen. In 2 vols., illus., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. John Lane. $7.50 net.

Compromises. By Agnes Repplier, Litt. D. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 277. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

Recreations of an Anthologist. By Brander Matthews. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 228. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1. net.

Studies of a Booklover. By Thomas Marc Parrot. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 301. James Pott & Co. $1.25 net.

American Short Stories. Selected and edited, with Introductory Essay on the Short Story, by Charles Sears Baldwin, A. M. 12mo, pp. 333. "Wampum Library" Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40 net.

Freedom: A Play in Four Acts. By Alice Groff. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 58. R. G. Badger. $1.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

CERTAINE SONETS WRITTEN BY SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. 16mo, uncut, pp. 48. The Riverside Press. $4. net.

THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. Illustrated edition; illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 466. Little, Brown & Co. $1.75.

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA. By Sir Arthur Helps; edited by M. Oppenheim. Vol. IV., completing the work. With maps, 12mo, pp. 374. John Lane. $1.50 net.

FROM THE GARDEN OF HELLAS: Translations into Verse from the Greek Anthology. By Lilla Cabot Perry. New edition; 12mo, gilt top, pp. 142. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

FICTION.

THE FOOD OF THE GODS, and How It Came to Earth. By H. G. Wells. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 329. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES. By Rudyard Kipling. "Outward Bound" edition. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 438. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

BLACK FRIDAY. By Frederick S. Isham. Illus., 12mo, pp. 409. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

SABRINA WARHAM: The Story of her Youth. By Laurence Housman. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 439. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK. By George Barr McCutcheon. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 357. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE SOLDIER OF THE VALLEY. By Nelson Lloyd. Illus., 12mo, pp. 335. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE BETRAYAL. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Illus., 12mo, pp. 333. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE LOVES OF MISS ANNE. By S. R. Crockett. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, pp. 421. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE PRIVATE TUTOR. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. 12mo, pp. 322. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE HAPPY AVERAGE. By Brand Whitlock. 12mo, pp. 347. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

TOMMY & Co. By Jerome K. Jerome. Illus., 12mo, pp. 337. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE MASTERY. By Mark Lee Luther. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 402. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

BLAZED TRAIL STORIES, and Stories of the Wild Life. By Stewart Edward White. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 260. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

GOD'S GOOD MAN: A Simple Love Story. By Marie Corelli. 12mo, pp. 523. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE APOLOGY OF AYLIFFE. By Ellen Olney Kirk. 12mo, pp. 323. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE HOUSE OF FULFILMENT. By George Madden Martin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 379. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

MANASSAS: A Novel of the War. By Upton Sinclair. 12mo, pp. 412. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

HELEN ALLISTON. By the author of "Elizabeth's Children." 12mo, pp. 339. John Lane. $1.50.

THE FLIGHT OF A MOTH. By Emily Post. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 254. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

ROLAND OF ALTENBURG. By Edward Mott Woolley. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 350. Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

THE REVELATION OF HERSELF. By Mary Farley Sanborn. 12mo, pp. 258. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

SECRET HISTORY OF TODAY: Being Revelations of a Diplomatic Spy. By Allen Upward. Illus., 12mo, pp. 310. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

DEACON LYSANDER. By Sarah Pratt McLean Greene. Illus., 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 223. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.25.

THE DESPOILERS: Being the Story of a Missing Will and of the Search for It. By Edmund Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 327. Cassell & Co. $1.25.

DEBONNAIRE. By William Farquhar Payson. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 228. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

MORE CHEERFUL AMERICANS. By Charles Battell Loomis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 284. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

THE CREST OF THE LITTLE WOLF: A Tale of "The Young Lovell" and the Wars of the Roses. By T. D. Rhodes. Illus., 12mo, pp. 181. Robert Clarke Co. $1.

THE GOOD OF THE WICKED, and The Party Sketches. By Owen Kildare. 18mo, uncut, pp. 148. Baker & Taylor Co. 75 cts.

DAN BLACK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. By Seymour Eaton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 54. Philadelphia: Library Publishing Co. 25 cts.

THE SORCERESS. By George Morehead. Illus., 12mo, pp. 190. Ogilvie Publishing Co. Paper, 25 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

OUR WEST INDIAN NEIGHBORS: The Islands of the Caribbean Sea, "America's Mediterranean." By Frederick A. Ober. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 433. James Pott & Co. $2.50 net.

INDIAN LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By Herbert Compton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 281. "Our Asiatic Neighbors." G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

WHERE DOES THE SKY BEGIN? By Washington Gladden. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 335. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

IDEALS OF SCIENCE AND FAITH: Essays by Various Authors. Edited by Rev. J. E. Hand. 12mo, pp. 333. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY. By William Osler, M.D. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 54. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 85 cts. net.

THE GOSPEL AND THE CHURCH. By Alfred Loisy; trans. by Christopher Howe. 12mo, pp. 277. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. net.

THE ETHICAL TEACHING OF JESUS. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D. 8vo, pp. 293. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

FROM EPICURUS TO CHRIST: A Study in the Principles of Personality. By William De Witt Hyde. 12mo, uncut, pp. 285. Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

THE MIND OF WHITTIER: A Study of Whittier's Fundamental Religious Ideas. By Chauncey J. Hawkins. 12mo, pp. 114. Thomas Whittaker. 80 cts. net.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. By T. B. Edgington, A.M. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, pp. 344. Little Brown & Co. $3. net.

THE TRUTH ABOUT MOROCCO: An Indictment of the Policy of the British Foreign Office with Regard to the Anglo-French Agreement. By M. Afialo; with preface by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 283. John Lane. $1.50 net.

FIRST CONDITIONS OF HUMAN PROSPERITY. By Hon. R. Russell. 12mo, pp. 156. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

THE CYCLE OF LIFE, according to Modern Science: A Series of Essays Designed to Bring Science Home to Men's Business and Bosoms. By C. W. Saleeby, M. D. With diagrams, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 343. Harper & Brothers. $2. net.

NATURE'S INVITATION: Notes of a Bird-Gazer, North and South. By Bradford Torrey. 12mo, pp. 300. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

OUR BIG GAME: A Book for Sportsmen and Nature Lovers. By Dwight W. Huntington. Illus., 12mo, pp. 347. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. net.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

A GUIDE TO THE BEST HISTORICAL NOVELS AND TALES. By Jonathan Nield. Third edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. 235. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

PITMAN'S COMMERCIAL SPELLER: A Book of Reference for Stenographers and Schools. 32mo, pp. 176. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons. 35 cts.

LAIRD & LEE'S DIARY AND TIME-SAVER for 1905. With maps, 32mo, Laird & Lee. Leather, 25 cts.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS.

PICTURES BY GEORGE FREDERICK WATTS. Introduction and selections by Julia Ellsworth Ford and Thomas W. Lamont. Folio. Fox, Duffield & Co. $5.

THE CANTERBURY TALES OF CHAUCER: A Modern Rendering into Prose of the Prologue and Ten Tales. By Percy Mackay; illus. in color by Walter Appleton Clark. 4to, gilt top, pp. 235. Fox, Duffield & Co. $2.50 net.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY. Painted by John Fulleylove, R. I.; described by Mrs. A. Murray Smith. Illus. in color, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 147. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

OUR CHRISTMAS TIDES. By Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D.D. With portrait and decorations, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 101. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50 net.

CATS BY THE WAY. By Sarah E. Trueblood. Illus., 8vo, pp. 115. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25 net.

OUR FRIEND THE DOG. By Maurice Maeterlinck; illus. by Paul J. Meylan; decorations by Charles B. Falls. 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1. net.

NAUTICAL LAYS OF A LANDSMAN. By Wallace Irwin. Illus. by Peter Newell. 12mo, pp. 134. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1. net.

AROUND THE YEAR WITH ELLA WHEELER WILCOX. Compiled by Ella Giles Ruddy. Illus., 12mo, pp. 283. W. B. Conkey Co. $1.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

EIGHT COUSINS; or, The Aunt Hill. By Louisa M. Alcott. New edition; illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 292. Little, Brown & Co. $2.

ROSE IN BLOOM: A Sequel to "Eight Cousins." By Louisa M. Alcott. New edition; illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 344. Little, Brown & Co. $2.

MR. WIND AND MADAM RAIN. By Paul De Musset; trans. by Emily Makepeace. Illus., 8vo, gilt edges, pp. 150. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

RED CAP TALES: Stolen from the Treasure Chest of the Wizard of the North. Which theft is humbly acknowledged by S. R. Crockett. Illus. in color, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 413. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

RIVER-LAND: A Story for Children. By Robert W. Chambers. Illus. in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green, 4to, pp. 92. Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

BABES IN TOYLAND. By Glen McDonough and Anna Alice Chapin; illus. in color by Ethel F. Betts. Large 8vo, pp. 180. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

IN SEARCH OF THE OKAPI: A Story of Adventure in Central Africa. By Ernest Glanville. Illus., 12mo, pp. 381. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

RHYMES AND JINGLES. By Mary Mapes Dodge; illus. by Sarah S. Stilwell. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 222. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

GRANNY'S WONDERFUL CHAIR. By Frances Browne; with introduction by Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 214. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

PRINCE HENRY'S SAILOR BOY. Freely adapted from the German of Otto von Bruneck by Mary J. Safford. Illus., 12mo, pp. 293. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

HIS MAJESTY'S SLOOP DIAMOND ROCK. By H. S. Huntington. Illus., 12mo, pp. 431. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

NATHALIE'S SISTERS: The Last of the McAlister Records. By Anna Chapin Ray. Illus., 12mo, pp. 290. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE RIDER OF THE BLACK HORSE: A Story of the American Revolution. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 387. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE MYSTERIOUS BEACON LIGHT: The Adventures of Four Boys in Labrador. Illus., 12mo, pp. 354. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE LIGHT BRIGADE IN SPAIN; or, The Last Fight of Sir John Moore. By Herbert Strang; with preface by Lieut.-Col. Willoughby Verner. Illus., 8vo, pp. 416. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

MINNOWS AND TRITONS. By B. A. Clarke. Illus., 12mo, pp. 328. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

LITTLE PRECIOUS. By Gertrude Smith. Illus. in color, large 8vo, pp. 147. Harper & Brothers. $1.30 net.

BOYS OF ST. TIMOTHY'S. By Arthur Stanwood Pier. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 284. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

SEA-WOLVES OF SEVEN SHORES. By Jessie Peabody Frothingham. Illus., 12mo, pp. 334. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

BY CONDUCT AND COURAGE: A Story of Nelson's Days. By G. A. Henty. Illus., 12mo, pp. 381. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

A MIDSHIPMAN IN THE PACIFIC: His Adventures on Whaler, Trader, and Frigate. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illus., 12mo, pp. 341. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.20 net.

THE WANDERING TWINS: A Story of Labrador. By Mary Bourchier Sanford. Illus., 12mo, pp. 300. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

JOSEPHINE. By Ellen Douglas Deland. Illus., 12mo, pp. 273. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE BOOK OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES. With suggestions for entertainments. By Mrs. Burton Kingsland. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 610. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

THE MARVELOUS LAND OF OZ. By L. Frank Baum. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, pp. 287. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. $1.25.

AMERICAN BOY'S LIFE OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illus., 12mo, pp. 311. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE WELL IN THE WOOD. By Bert Leston Taylor. Illus., 12mo, pp. 191. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.

THE BOY CAPTIVE OF OLD DEERFIELD. By Mary P. Wells Smith. Illus., 12mo, pp. 304. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

FANTASMA LAND. By Charles Raymond Macauley. Illus. by the author, 12mo, pp. 204. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.

THE LITTLE GREY HOUSE. By Marion Ames Taggart. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, pp. 267. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

THE HAPPY HEART FAMILY. By Virginia Gerson. Illus. in color, 4to, pp. 32. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1. net.

A BOOK OF LITTLE BOYS. By Helen Dawes Brown. Illus., 12mo, pp. 158. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

TALES OF A POULTRY FARM. By Clara Dillingham Pierson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 195. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1. net.

THE FLOWER PRINCESS. By Abbie Farwell Brown. Illus., 12mo, pp. 126. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

SANTA CLAUS' WONDERFUL CANDY CIRCUS. By Olive Aye. Illus. in color, 4to. Laird & Lee. 50 cts.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION in the United States. By Edwin Grant Dexter, Ph.D. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 656. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

UP THROUGH CHILDHOOD: A Book for Parents and Teachers. By George Allen Hubbell, Ph. D. 12mo, pp. 303. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

ARGUMENTATION AND DEBATE. By Craven Laycock and Robert Leighton Scales. 12mo, pp. 361. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

HOW THE UNITED STATES BECAME A NATION. By John Fiske. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 254. Ginn & Co. $1.25.

THE ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND SOLID ANALYTIC GEOMETRY. By Albert L. Candy, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 248. D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50.

ELEMENTS OF MECHANICAL DRAWING. By Gardner C. Anthony, A.M. Revised and enlarged edition. Illus., oblong 12mo, pp. 152. D. C. Heath & Co. $1.50.

A SOURCE BOOK OF ROMAN HISTORY. By Dana Carleton Munro, A.M. Illus., 12mo, pp. 258. D. C. Heath & Co. $1.

BACON'S ADVANCEMENT OF LEARNING, Book I. Edited by Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 145. Ginn & Co. 75 cts.

COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND POSTAL INFORMATION. By Carl Lewis Altmaier. 12mo, pp. 204. Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.

THE WESTERN UNITED STATES: A Geographical Reader. By Harold Wellman Fairbanks, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 302. D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cts.

A SPANISH GRAMMAR. By E. C. Hills and J. D. M. Ford. 12mo, pp. 292. D. C. Heath & Co.

THE ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. By W. F. Webster; assisted by Alice Woodworth Cooley. 12mo, pp. 223. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cts. net.

SOME SUCCESSFUL AMERICANS. By Sherman Williams. Illus., 12mo, pp. 194. Ginn & Co. 50 cts.

ELEMENTARY WOODWORKING. By Edwin W. Foster. Illus., 12mo, pp. 133. Ginn & Co.

EDMOND ABOUT'S LA MERE DE LA MARQUISE, et La Fille du Chanoine. Edited by O. B. Super, Ph.D. With portrait, 18mo, pp. 227. Ginn & Co. 50 cts.

OTTO ERNST'S FLACHSMANN ALS ERZIEHER: A Comedy. Edited by Elizabeth Kingsbury, A.M. With portrait. 18mo, pp. 190. Ginn & Co. 40 cts.

ZSCHOKKE'S DER ZERBROCHENE KRUG. Edited by Herbert Charles Sanborn, A.M. With frontispiece, 18mo, pp. 76. Ginn & Co. 25 cts.

SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY IV., first part. Edited by Frederic W. Moorman, B.A. 18mo, pp. 178. "Arden Shakespeare." D. C. Heath & Co. 25 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND TACKLE. By Captain A. W. Money, Horace Kephart, W. E. Carlin, A. L. A. Himmelwright, and John Harrington Keene. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 440. "American Sportsman's Library." Macmillan Co. $2. net.

JIU-JITSU COMBAT TRICKS: Japanese Feats of Attack and Defence in Personal Encounter. By H. Irving Hancock. Illus., 12mo, pp. 151. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

MODERN FRENCH MASTERS. By Marie Van Vorst; with preface by Alexander Harrison. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 194. Paris: Brentano's.

BEAUTY THROUGH HYGIENE: Common Sense Ways to Health for Girls. By Emma E. Walker, M. D. Illus., 16mo, pp. 306. "Woman's Home Library." A. S. Barnes & Co. $1 net.

A THIRD CENTURY OF CHARADES. By William Bellamy. 18mo, pp. 105. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 85 cts. net.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS

Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi. ***Send for Descriptive Booklet.***

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

AMERICAN HISTORY. Catalogue of Books published and for sale, mailed on request.
GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Rochester, N. Y.

LIBRARY RESEARCH
TOPICS of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries for scholars, writers, and others, who have not at hand the books needed in preparing theses, lectures, addresses, club papers, books or articles for publication, or in any piece of investigation. Highest university and library references.
Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 96 Chestnut Street, BOSTON, MASS.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.
Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition
Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes.
List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE **KLIP?**
Covers to Order | Price List Free
YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

C. J. PRICE,
1004 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
IMPORTER OF CHOICE and RARE BOOKS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Invites the attention of Book-Lovers and those forming Fine Libraries, to his collection of First and Choice Editions of Standard Authors, Americana, Books illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, and "Phiz," first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Leigh Hunt, etc. Devoting his attention exclusively to the choicer class of books, and with experienced agents abroad, he is able to guarantee the prompt and efficient execution of all orders.
Frequent catalogues of Select Importations are issued and sent gratis on demand.

Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry
Or THE ELEVEN DAYS' CAMPAIGN
By HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN, Brig.-General
12mo. Cloth. 560 pages.
Portraits, maps, and numerous illustrations.
Price, $1.50 net; postage, 12c. extra.
A concise and true account of the closing days of the great Civil War, together with a record of the surrender of General Lee and the grand review in Washington.
BONNELL, SILVER & BOWERS
NEW YORK

Authors' Agency
THIRTEENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive **Criticism,** literary and technical **Revision, Advice, Disposal.**
REFERENCES: Hezekiah Butterworth, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.
Send stamp for Booklet *to*
WM. A. DRESSER,
Mention The Dial. R. 7, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write? Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting; collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts
L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary: most carefully graded. *Part III.* ($1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.
Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. *Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.*

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN **BOOKS**
Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK
NO BRANCH STORES
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS
"FIRST FOLIO EDITION"
To be completed in 40 handy vols., size 4¼x6¼. Sold separately. Cloth, net, 50 cents; limp leather, net, 75 cents. (Postage 5 cents.)
Send for descriptive booklet.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & COMPANY
426-428 WEST BROADWAY :: :: NEW YORK

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
Library Department.
We have sold books to librarians for fifty years.
We have the largest stock in the largest book market in the country.
We fill orders promptly, completely, and intelligently.
Wholesale Booksellers and Publishers,
33-37 East 17th Street, Union Square, North, NEW YORK.

Woodward & Lothrop

BOOKSELLERS : : WASHINGTON, D. C.

The careful attention of book buyers throughout the United States and Canada is called to our fine collection of rare and choice books, including those printed by the **Kelmscott, Essex House, Vale, Mosher, Elzevir, Aldine, Roycroft, Astolat**, and other well-known presses, whose name is a guarantee of excellence in workmanship.

We call special attention to a set of **William Morris's Works**, (supplemental to the Kelmscott issues) in 8 vols., printed by the trustees of his estate, and completing his works; a rare edition of the famous **Golden Legend**, by Archbishop Voraigne, printed in Black Letter at Nuremburg in 1472; the Vale Press **Shakespeare**, 38 vols.; large paper editions of **Charles Lamb; John Fiske's Histories**; and **Noctes Ambrosiana.**

Also the **Satires of Juvenal**, printed by Aldus Manutius in 1501; **The Essex House Psalter; Shelley's Letter to T. Peacock** (45 copies printed); **Life of William Morris**, printed at the Doves Press; and many others.

A descriptive catalogue with prices will be sent to any address in the world.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

Book Dept. Washington, D. C.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH Mainly for Teachers desirous of qualifying as Instructors in Elementary French Conversation. **Price, $1.00.** Livrét of thirty-two pages mailed free.

E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS

Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes.
List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO

GET THE LATEST AND BEST

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

English Biography, Geography, Fiction, Etc.

25,000 NEW WORDS, Etc.

New Gazetteer of the World

with over 25,000 entries based on the latest census.

New Biographical Dictionary

with over 10,000 names of noted persons, birth, death, etc.

Edited by W. T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D.,
United States Commissioner of Education.

2380 Quarto Pages.

New Plates. Rich Bindings. 5000 Illustrations

NEEDED IN EVERY HOME

Also **Webster's Collegiate Dictionary** with 1116 pages. 1400 Illustrations. Size: 7 x 10 x 2⅝ in.

A SPECIAL THIN PAPER EDITION
just issued, is printed from the same plates as the regular edition. It has limp covers and round corners. Size: 5¾ x 8⅝ x 1½ in.

FREE, "A Test in Pronunciation"—instructive and entertaining. Also illustrated pamphlets.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO.,
Publishers, Springfield, Massachusetts.

New Volume Commencing. First Number Now Ready.

The Hibbert Journal

A Quarterly Review of Religion, Theology, and Philosophy.

Annual subscriptions, which may commence with any number, **$2.50**, post free. Single numbers, **75 cents**, post free.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

SIN. By Sir OLIVER LODGE, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Principal of the University of Birmingham.

THE DISCUSSION BETWEEN SIR OLIVER LODGE AND THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER. By J. H. MUIRHEAD, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy in the University of Birmingham.

A CATHOLIC COMMENT ON "THE RE-INTERPRETATION OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE." By "A CATHOLIC PRIEST."

DANTE. By EDMUND G. GARDNER, M.A., London.

THE TRIUMPH OF ERASMUS IN MODERN PROTESTANTISM. By Prof. H. GOODWIN SMITH, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DREAMS AND IDEALISM. By F. C. S. SCHILLER, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS: A Study in Practical Ethics. By CHARLES BICKERSTETH WHEELER, M.A., London.

THE DEGRADING OF THE PRIESTHOOD IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. By the Rev. W. MANNING, M.A., Vicar of St. Andrews, Leytonstone.

M. ALFRED LOISY'S TYPE OF CATHOLICISM. By Prof. PERCY GARDNER, M.A., Litt.D., Oxford.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO THE HEBREWS. By the Rev. WALTER F. ADENEY, M.A., D.D., Principal of Lancashire College, Manchester.

Discussions, Signed Reviews, and Bibliography of Recent Literature.

Subscriptions are booked and single numbers sold by
G. E. Stechert, 9 East Sixteenth Street, New York;
The International News Co., 83 and 85 Duane Street, New York;
The American Unitarian Association, 25 Beacon Street, Boston;
and any other good bookseller, or from the publishers direct.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE

14 Henrietta Street, Convent Garden, London, W. C.

NEW BOOKS FROM JOHN LANE'S LIST

ÉMILE ZOLA NOVELIST AND REFORMER

An Account of his Life and Work. By ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, ETC. 8vo. $3.50 *net.*

"Speaks with undoubted authority."—*The Dial.*

With the Pilgrims to Mecca

BEING THE ADVENTURES OF HAJI RAZ ON THE OCCASION OF HIS PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY CITY IN 1320 OF THE HEGIRA (1902 A. D.) AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES OF THE HAJI AND THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE FAITH.

As composed from his notes by

WILFRID SPARROY

8vo. $3.50 *net.*

A LATER PEPYS

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, BART., MASTER IN CHANCERY, 1758-1825, WITH MRS. CHAPONE, MRS. HARTLEY, MRS. MONTAGUE, HANNAH MORE, WILLIAM FRANKS, SIR JAMES MACDONALD, MAJOR RENNELL, SIR NATHANIEL WRAXALL, AND OTHERS.

Edited, with an Introduction and Notes,

By ALICE C. C. GAUSSEN

With numerous illustrations

8vo. 2 volumes. $7.50 *net.*

"The editor has done her work admirably." —*London Daily Mail.*

Daumier and Gavarni

The Greatest of French Humorous Draughtsmen

Special Autumn Number of the STUDIO

WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF PHOTOGRAVURES, COLOR PLATES, FULL PAGE BLACK-AND-WHITE REPRODUCTIONS, ETC.

With an Essay on Daumier by HENRI FRANTZ, *and an Essay on Gavarni by* OCTAVE UZANNE.

Large 4to. $3.00 *net.*

William Shakespeare

PEDAGOGUE AND POACHER

A Drama by RICHARD GARNETT

12mo. $1.25 *net.*

Helen Alliston

A Novel by the author of "Elizabeth's Children."

12mo. $1.50

JOHN LANE *WRITE FOR NEW FALL LISTS TO* 67 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

A NEW VOLUME IN

The VARIORUM EDITION *of* SHAKESPEARE

Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST

The thirteen volumes which have already appeared are

MACBETH Revised Edition by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, JR.
ROMEO AND JULIET
OTHELLO
THE TEMPEST
HAMLET (two volumes)
KING LEAR
AS YOU LIKE IT
THE WINTER'S TALE
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
TWELFTH NIGHT

Royal octavo, gilt top, uncut edges. $4.00 net, per volume. Half morocco, gilt top, $5.00 net, per volume. Postage, 30 cents extra, on Love's Labour's Lost.

"These monumental volumes are the admiration of every true student of Shakespeare," says DR. WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT.

The *London Athenæum* states, "This, the most exhaustive work on Shakespeare's plays, comes from America."

Dr. W. J. ROLFE declares of a recent volume, "This, too, like its predecessors, is . . . the entire literature of the subject compressed into a single volume, and the more valuable for the editor's personal contributions thereto."

Publishers J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY Philadelphia

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Public Library, LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII. No. 441.* | CHICAGO, NOV. 1, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy. $2. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

WHAT HAS BEEN SAID OF THE NEW PUBLICATIONS OF

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY

MONCURE D. CONWAY'S REMINISCENCES

"A larger, richer, truer life, chronicled with more worth of detail and greater charm of simple and direct narration, embellished with timely anecdote, it would be hard to find."—*The Dial.* 2 vols., with portraits and facsimile letters. $6.00 *net.* Postage, 43 cts.

THE REAPER

By EDITH RICKERT

"A touching story with a poetic and mystical atmosphere, while it is at the same time warmly human."—*New York Tribune.* $1.50.

TRIXY

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

"One of the most striking books, and is likely to become as much of a classic as 'Black Beauty.'"—*Brooklyn Eagle.* $1.50.

LETTERS OF JOHN RUSKIN TO CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

"The only other work likely to vie in personal interest with Mr. Conway's 'Reminisences' will be the collection of letters written by John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton."—*The Dial.*

COMPROMISES

By AGNES REPPLIER

"These essays are all graceful, light of touch, full of humor and of wisdom; and they are, in the better sense, literature."—*N. Y. Times.* $1.10 *net.* Postage, 9 cts.

THE AMATEUR SPIRIT

By BLISS PERRY

A plea for the union, in the various activities of life, of professional skill with the enthusiasm of the amateur. $1.25 *net.* Postage, 9 cts.

NATURE'S INVITATION

By BRADFORD TORREY

"Here Mr. Torrey is the clear medium of communication between nature and his fellows who have duller ears."—*The Outlook.* $1.10 *net.* Postage, 11 cts.

JOURNALISM AND LITERATURE

By H. W. BOYNTON

"Mr. Boynton discusses the tendencies of American literature with definite convictions, with a crisp mastery of style and a superior consciousness of quality."—*New York Times.* $1.25 *net.* Postage, 11 cts.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN and Others

"It may be commended to anyone who wishes entertainment, for it is as bright and clever as the best comedy on the stage. Mrs. Wiggin's part is the best. She fairly riots in witty terms and allusions, reminding one of Thomas Bailey Aldrich at his best."—*San Francisco Chronicle.* Illustrated in tint. $1.25.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT—READY NOVEMBER 23

RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

By K. ASAKAWA

A brilliant account of the causes and issues of the present war, showing in clear and vigorous language the diplomatic and economic factors which have brought Japan and Russia into conflict. Dr. Asakawa is well-known to economists and historians in his own and this country, and is undoubtedly the most accomplished Japanese student of Eastern Asiatic politics and history now writing in English. With map. $2.00 *net.* Postage extra.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, BOSTON AND NEW YORK

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Fata Morgana

By Andre Castaigne.

A novel of American art students and others in Paris. Illustrated by the Author.

A striking and unhackneyed narrative, romantic, picturesque, dealing with a fascinating phase of Parisian life and also with a certain charming and heroic myth of one of the little countries bordering on the Adriatic. Mr. Castaigne's illustrations, of course, are of notable interest.

(12mo, 450 pages. Price, $1.50.)

The Staying Guest

By Carolyn Wells.

Illustrated by W. Granville Smith.

A charming tale, this, of a quaint and startling but loving and lovable child, easily one of the cleverest child characters in fiction. It is a book for young and old.

(12mo, 300 pages. Price, $1.50.)

Ellen and Mr. Man

By Gouverneur Morris.

With frontispiece by Leon Guipon.

This is a delicious tale of a sweet girl and her two lovers, one a fine young Frenchman, the other a little lad who speedily holds the centre of the stage and wins the largest share of the reader's affections. *(12mo, 200 pages. Price, $1.25.)*

The Gray World

By Evelyn Underhill.

This is an unusual story, the remarkable narrative of a London slum child's reincarnation. How the memory of the "gray world" influenced all this existence is well told.

(12mo, 350 pages. Price, $1.50.)

The River's Children

By Ruth McEnery Stuart, Author of "Sonny," "Napoleon Jackson," "Holly and Pizen," etc.

Illustrated by Harry C. Edwards.

This is a story of the men and women who live along the Mississippi and who love and fear the Great River as a mysterious, insatiable, relentless, merciless power. It is an idyl of the Great River, of delicate and delicious humor, of rare sweetness and tenderness. *(16mo, 175 pages. Price, $1.00.)*

Sonny: A Christmas Guest

By Ruth McEnery Stuart.

With fourteen illustrations by Fanny Y. Cory, and an initial for each chapter.

The atmosphere is the same that has always enveloped Mrs. Stuart's work, and there is the same pervading sweetness of spirit and the same delicate humor, always wavering on the narrow border between laughter and tears.—*Bookman.*

(12mo, 135 pages. Price, $1.25.)

The Youth of Washington: Told in the Form of an Autobiography

By S. Weir Mitchell, Author of "Hugh Wynne," etc.

"The Youth of Washington" is neither bald history nor pure fiction; the larger historic facts are true, the fiction a daring form of commentary.

(12mo, 300 pages. Price, $1.50.)

The Madigans

By Miriam Michelson, Author of "In the Bishop's Carriage."

Illustrated by Orson Lowell.

The Madigans are six of the most active, daring, original, and clever youngsters that ever stirred up a household. A few chapters from this story of their doings are enough to enliven the dullest day.

(12mo, 300 pages. Price, $1.50.)

Paths of Judgment

By Anne Douglas Sedgwick, Author of "The Rescue," "The Confounding of Camelia," etc.

This is a dramatic character study; and the four chief characters are unusual and fascinating men and women.

(12mo, 346 pages. Price, $1.50.)

ART

Italian Villas and Their Gardens

By Edith Wharton, Author of "The Valley of Decision," etc.

With fifty illustrations in color and in black and white, by Maxfield Parrish, and from photographs.

This is a sumptuous and almost an ideal book, containing full and vivid descriptions of all the more notable Italian villas, the illustrations being of rare beauty and interest. It is the art-book of the year.

(Printed in two colors on special plate paper. Royal octavo, 275 pages. Price, $6.00 net; postage, 27 cents.)

VERSE

Poems and Verses

By Mary Mapes Dodge.

This collection is representative of the choicest and ripest work of this favorite author.

(12mo, 250 pages. Price, $1.20 net; postage, 8 cents.)

NEW ISSUES IN

THE THUMB-NAIL SERIES

Exquisite little volumes in embossed leather bindings designed by Blanche McManus Mansfield.

As You Like It

Following the Cambridge text, and with an interesting frontispiece portrait of Shakespeare.

Romeo and Juliet

Following the Cambridge text, and with an interesting frontispiece portrait of Shakespeare.

An Old English Christmas

With frontispiece portrait of Washington Irving.

(Size 2¾ by 5⅛ inches. Price, each, $1.00, in box.)

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, NEW YORK

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS

ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHY, ETC.

Thackeray's Letters
To an American Family

With an Introduction by LUCY W. BAXTER.

Perhaps the most charming of all Thackeray's letters are these, making a volume, with its facsimiles of manuscripts and drawings by the author, which every Thackeray lover will treasure.

(*Octavo, 193 pages. Price, $1.50 net; postage, 10 cents.*)

Presidential Problems

By Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States.

Just what the title and the author's name would promise—a clear, vigorous discussion of some of the vital questions which pressed upon Mr. Cleveland for settlement during his years in the White House.

(*Octavo, 300 pages. Price, $1.80 net; postage, 16 cents.*)

Modern Methods of Book Composition

By Theodore L. De Vinne.

This book, the work of the head of living printers, is invaluable for every writer, printer, and editor.

(*12mo, 488 pages. Price, $2.00 net; postage 15 cents.*)

The Art Crafts for Beginners

By Frank G. Sanford, Director of the Chautauqua Arts and Crafts Department.

Illustrated by the Author.

This book should prove invaluable as a suggestive little manual for all interested in art crafts.

(*Square 12mo, 250 pages. Price, $1.20 net. Postage, 9 cents.*)

A Transplanted Nursery

By Martha Kean.

Illustrated with over sixty photographs.

The story of a most unusual and rather audacious experiment which proved to be a complete success: how an American mother decided to take her three little lads for a summer sojourn in Brittany, instead of making the usual pilgrimage to the Maine coast. Snap-shots and pen-pictures have recorded this delightful summer abroad.

(*12mo, 275 pages. Price, $1.20 net; postage, 11 cents.*)

The American Constitutional System

By W. W. Willoughby, Associate Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University.

With chapters on "The Nature of the Federal State," "The Power of the United States to Acquire Territory," "Citizenship," etc. A book of great value to every citizen.

(*12mo, 320 pages. Price, $1.25 net.*)

City Government in the United States

By Frank J. Goodnow, Eaton Professor of Administrative Law and Municipal Science, Columbia University.

A practical book for Americans interested in the improvement of the government of cities. Chapters on "The City as a Social Fact," "State Control of Cities," etc.

(*12mo, 320 pages. Price, $1.25 net.*)

The Principles of Economics

By Frank A. Fetter, Ph.D., Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Cornell University.

This survey of the field of economics is intended primarily to serve as a text for the use of college and university students, but it presents also to the citizen and general reader a summary in one volume of the latest contributions to economic study.

(*Octavo, 300 pages. Price, $2.00 net.*)

The Awakening of Japan

By Okakura-Kakuzo, Author of "Ideals of the East."

The remarkable story of how Japan has awakened from her mediæval slumbers. All readers of this entertaining volume will echo the author's epigrammatic utterance that "'the Yellow Peril' is a white lie." The distinguished author is at present connected with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

(*16mo. Price, $1.40 net; postage, 10 cents.*)

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Brownies in the Philippines

Verse and pictures by Palmer Cox.

Perhaps the best and funniest of all these jolly Brownie books.

(*Square, 144 pages. Price, $1.50.*)

Baby Elton, Quarter-Back

By Leslie W. Quirk.

A rattling good book for boys. (*Illustrated. 12mo. Price, $1.25.*)

Lucy and Their Majesties

By B. L. Farjeon.

Just the prettiest, jolliest book for healthy youngsters written in many a day. (*12mo, 350 pages. Price, $1.50.*)

Mary's Garden and How It Grew

By Frances Duncan.

A practical treatise on making a flower-garden, interestingly told in the form of a story. (*Square 12mo. Price, $1.25.*)

Elinor Arden, Royalist

By Mary Constance du Bois.

A charming tale founded upon an actual incident in the life of the Princess Henrietta Anne. (*12mo, 283 pages. Price, $1.50.*)

Kibun Daizin; or, From Shark-Boy to Merchant Prince

By Gensai Murai.

The stirring story of a popular Japanese hero. (*12mo, 175 pages. Price, $1.25.*)

Captain John Smith

By Tudor Jenks.

A book which should become the standard history of Captain John Smith for young Americans. (*12mo, 259 pages. Price, $1.20 net; postage, 11 cents.*)

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, NEW YORK

SELECTIONS FROM

A. S. BARNES & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

"The first complete contemporary account of De Soto's famous expedition."

THE JOURNEY OF DE SOTO. **From Florida to the Mississippi River.**
Told by the Gentleman of Elvas, by Biedma, and in the newly-translated account of Ranjel, De Soto's private secretary. Edited and introduced by **Professor EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE,** of Yale University. In The Trail Makers Series, under the consulting editorship of Professor John Bach McMaster. 12mo. Cloth. With illustrations and maps. In two volumes. $2.00.
(*Circulars of The Trail Makers, a library of History and Exploration, on application.*)

LIVES OF GREAT WRITERS

IN THE DAYS OF CHAUCER **The Story of His Life and Times.**
By **TUDOR JENKS.** 12mo. Cloth. $1.00 net.

Dr. HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE in his Introduction says: "Mr. Jenks has made us see Chaucer's England, understand its habits, overhear its speech, and comprehend its spirit. The fresh interest with which he has invested his subject and the fulness of knowledge with which he has made the merry-hearted coarse England of Chaucer's time live before our imaginations shows how intelligently he has read and how deeply he loves the poet of 'The Canterbury Tales.'"

THE CITIZEN **A Study of the Individual and the Government.**
By **NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER,** Professor of Geology in Harvard University, Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School. 12mo. Cloth. $1.40 net. (*Second Edition.*)

Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, says: "I think it is the best book on the interests and duties of a citizen I have seen."

NAPOLEON **A Short Biography.**
By **R. M. JOHNSTON,** Lecturer in Italian History at Harvard University. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.00 net. *Used at Harvard, Yale, the University of California, and elsewhere.*

Professor O. H. Richardson, of Yale University, says: "The book is written with great lucidity as well as conciseness, is accurate and free from partisanship. I am pleased with it and shall recommend it."

NEW VOLUMES IN THE WOMAN'S HOME LIBRARY

Edited by Mrs. MARGARET E. SANGSTER

"The young woman who reads the books Mrs. Sangster is editing ought to become healthy and good looking, polite and skilful, a good housekeeper, an able parent, a good speaker, and a fluent, lucid correspondent."—*N. Y. Times.*

BEAUTY THROUGH HYGIENE By **Dr. EMMA E. WALKER**
Or, Common Sense Ways to Beauty and Health. Member of N. Y. Academy of Medicine.

HOUSE AND HOME A Practical Book on Home Management. By **Miss M. E. CARTER**

THE COURTESIES A Handbook of Etiquette. By **Miss ELEANOR B. CLAPP**

CORRECT WRITING AND SPEAKING By **Miss MARY A. JORDAN**
Professor of English in Smith College.

Uniform with WOMEN'S WAYS OF EARNING MONEY, by Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, and THE MOTHER'S MANUAL, by Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge.

Each, small 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.00 net.

SEND FOR OUR AUTUMN BULLETIN OF NEW BOOKS

A. S. BARNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, 156 5TH AVE., NEW YORK

A NEW BOOK BY RUDYARD KIPLING

TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES

The first volume of collected Kipling stories since "The Day's Work." It ranges from the mystically beautiful "They" to soldier stories like "The Captive" and "Private Copper,"—with one long tale, "The Army of a Dream," not previously published. $1.50.

RECOLLECTIONS AND LETTERS OF ROBERT E. LEE

By CAPTAIN ROBERT E. LEE

The hero of the Confederacy is here shown intimately through his family letters and his son's recollections. To read this book gives one a fresh thrill of pride in being an American. Four portraits in photogravure. Net, $2.50. Postage, 25 cents extra.

A BELLE OF THE FIFTIES

MEMOIRS OF MRS. CLAY OF ALABAMA. Gathered and Edited by ADA STERLING

This book is full of the most entertaining anecdotes of such people as Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln; Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the Confederacy; Marcy, Cushing, Crittenden; Patti, Jenny Lind, Thackeray; in fact, most of the notabilities of that quarter-century—social, political, musical, literary, theatrical. Twenty-two portraits, two in color. Net, $2.75. Postage, 28 cents extra.

INDIAN BASKETRY By OTIS T. MASON

The first comprehensive work on Indian basketry, written by an authority and covering every branch of the subject. Nobody interested in primitive handicrafts can afford to be without it. The pictures are sumptuous, comprising 46 heliotypes in full color, more than 200 beautiful half-tones, and 300 line cuts. Two volumes. Net, $15.00. Postage, 40 cents extra.

LETTERS FROM THE HOLY LAND

By ERNEST RENAN

An intensely interesting volume translated by Lorenzo O'Rourke. It consists of long and intimate letters written by the great Frenchman to his friend Berthelot, from Italy and the East, while gathering the material for his classic "Life of Jesus Christ." Photogravure frontispiece. Net, $2.00. Postage, 20 cents extra.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133-137 E. 16TH ST., NEW YORK

THE CLARENDON PRESS

Elizabethan Critical Essays. Edited, with an Introduction, by G. Gregory Smith. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. $4.00.

Oxford Modern French Series. A new series designed for use in the higher classes of schools. Under the General Editorship of Leon Delbos. Crown 8vo. The following volumes are now ready.

1. **Deux Héroïnes de la Révolution Française,** by Lamartine. Edited by Mary Bentinck-Smith. 60 cts.
2. **La Vendetta and Pierre Grassou,** by Balzac. Edited by Marie Péchinet. 50 cts.
3. **Bug-Jargal,** by Victor Hugo. Edited by Louis Sers. 50 cts.
4. **Mademoiselle de la Seiglière,** by Sandeau. Edited by A. L. Dupuis. 60 cts.
5. **Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe,** by Chateaubriand. Edited by Louis Sers. 60 cts.
6. **Voyage autour de mon Jardin,** by Karr. Edited by Stuart G. Hallam. 50 cts.
7. **Le Château de Vaux,** by Gozlan. Edited by A. H. Smith. 40 cts.
8. **Extraits des Voyages d'Alexis de Tocqueville.** Edited by J. Mansion. 50 cts.

Other volumes are in preparation.

De Tocqueville's L'Ancien Régime. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. W. Headlam. Crown 8vo. $1.50.

Latin Prose Composition. By G. G. Ramsay. Extra fcap. 8vo.
New issue in three volumes: Vol. I. Lower Grade. 40 cts. Vol. II. Higher Grade. 40 cts. Vol. III. Syntax and Appendix. 60 cts.

Oxford Classical Texts. Latest additions to the series:
Catullus. By R. Ellis. Cloth, 60 cts.; paper covers, 50 cts.
Cornelius Nepos. By E. O. Winstedt. Cloth, 50 cts.; paper covers, 40 cts.
Xenophon, Vol. III. (Expeditio Cyri). By E. C. Marchant. Cloth, 75 cts.; paper covers, 60 cts.

The Quatrains of Háli. Edited (by permission of the author) in the Roman character with a translation into English, by G. E. Ward, M. A. 8vo. Paper boards. 85 cts.

Montesquieu. By Sir Courtenay Ilbert. (Romanes Lecture, 1904.) 8vo. 75 cts.

English Medicine in the Anglo-Saxon Times. Being the Fitz-Patrick Lectures for 1903. By J. F. Payne. 8vo. With twenty-three illustrations. $2.90.

Cases Illustrating the Principles of the Law of Torts. By F. R. Y. Radcliffe and J. C. Miles. 8vo. $4.15.

The Preparation of the Child for Science. By M. E. Boole. (Uniform with the same author's Logic of Arithmetic.) Crown 8vo. 50 cts.

Industrial Organization in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By G. Unwin. 8vo. $2.50.

Illustrated Catalogue of a Loan Collection of Portraits of English Historical Personages who died prior to the year 1625, exhibited in the Examination Schools, Oxford, 1903. 4to. With reproductions of fifty portraits. $2.00.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS :: AMERICAN BRANCH

91-93 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Illustrated Gift Books for 1904

THE LOVE OF AZALEA

By ONOTO WATANNA

Author of "A Japanese Nightingale," "The Heart of Hyacinth," etc. Illustrated with beautiful colored plates by a Japanese artist.

8vo. Illustrated. Net $2.00.

NATURE AND CULTURE

By HAMILTON W. MABIE

Author of "My Study Fire," "In the Forest of Arden," etc. With page decorations. Illustrated with 24 full-page reproductions of nature studies.

8vo. Illustrated. Net $2.00.

LI'L' GAL

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

Author of "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "Cabin and Field," etc.

With illustrations by MR. MINER of the Hampton Institute Camera Club, and Marginal Decorations.

Containing Negro dialect poems, etc.

8vo. Illustrated.
Net $1.50.

LOVE FINDS THE WAY

By PAUL LEICESTER FORD

Author of "Janice Meredith," "Wanted: A Matchmaker," etc.

With full-page illustrations in photogravure by HARRISON FISHER, and elaborate decorations in many colors by MARGARET ARMSTRONG.

A Colonial story of the "Janice Meredith" type.

8vo. Illustrated.
$2.00.

THACKERAY IN THE UNITED STATES

By GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON

Author of "Life of General Grant," "Bryant and His Travels," etc. Nearly 100 illustrations. Letters, portraits, drawings, etc. 15 portraits of Thackeray.

2 vols., 8vo.

Regular Edition . . . . . Net $10.00
Japan Paper Edition, limited to 35 copies . . . . . Net $20.00

OUR FRIEND THE DOG

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK

This is the first work of Maeterlinck having illustrations, there being several full-page plates and marginal decorations.

16mo. Illustrated. Net $1.00.

SCROGGINS

By JOHN URI LLOYD

Author of "Stringtown on the Pike," etc. Numerous illustrations and decorations by REGINALD BIRCH.

8vo. Illustrated. $1.50.

THE NAUTICAL LAYS OF A LANDSMAN

By WALLACE IRWIN

Clever nonsense jingles with the amusing drawings of PETER NEWELL.

12mo. Illustrated. Net $1.00.

RAIDERLAND

By S. R. CROCKETT

Author of "The Lilac Sunbonnet," etc. With 100 illustrations by JOSEPH PENNELL.

12mo. Illustrated. Net $2.00.

OUTLINES OF THE HISTORY OF ART

By DR. WILLIAM LÜBKE

Edited, minutely revised, largely rewritten and brought up to the present time by RUSSELL STURGIS, A.M., Ph.D., F.A.I.A. Fully illustrated with 130 half-tone plates and 660 line cuts.

2 vols., 8vo. Net $10.00.

Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

NEW BOOKS

Religion and the Higher Life

By WILLIAM RAINEY HARPER, President of the University of Chicago.

A collection of addresses, more or less informal, delivered by the author to companies of young men and women. The topics are the practical questions of the religious life that the youth of both sexes are all compelled to consider whether they will or not. The author says in his preface, "I have in this way discharged, in a measure, a responsibility which has weighed upon me more heavily than any other connected with the office which I have been called to administer." Some of the more important topics are as follows:

Fellowship and Its Obligations — Service.
Our Intellectual Difficulties.
Religious Belief Among College Students.
Bible Study and the Religious Life.

12mo, cloth, $1.25; postpaid, $1.40.

For publication during the first days of November.

Studies in General Physiology

By JACQUES LOEB, Professor of Physiology in the University of California.

These volumes contain the results of Professor Loeb's researches in the general problems of life-phenomena, embracing the author's publications in journal articles and monographs, often now inaccessible, published during the last twenty years. The two volumes constitute the only complete and orderly account of the author's important researches in this field, with occasional notes and revisions. The leading topics which are treated are animal heliotropism and geotropism, instinct and will in animals, heteromorphosis, the limits of divisibility of living matter, regeneration, artificial parthenogenesis, the physiological effects of ions, the effect of salt solutions on the muscles, and the transformation and regeneration of organs. The experiments are presented in a way that is perfectly intelligible to laymen, although the researches appeal primarily to scientists.

In two Parts, bound separately.

Part I., 430 pp., Part II., 400 pp., royal 8vo, cloth, with numerous illustrations.

For publication in December. Send for descriptive circular.

OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS AND LIBRARIANS

A History of Matrimonial Institutions

By GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD, Professor of History in the University of Nebraska.

The Outlook has said of this work: "This is the most substantial work on its subject yet produced in our country. Scholarly, scientific, thorough, it is an inductive study of the first importance to every student of the primary social question — the question of the family."

The Quarterly Journal of Economics has said: "In the three volumes of this monumental work the learned author has provided the first adequate treatment of the history of human marriage. . . . The volumes bear on every page the mark of wide and painstaking scholarship."

3 vols., 8vo, art buckram, *net*, $10.00; postpaid, $10.72.

The Code of Hammurabi King of Babylon

(About 2250 B. C.)

Edited by ROBERT FRANCIS HARPER, Professor of the Semitic Languages and Literatures in the University of Chicago.

The World Today has said of this work: "From every point of view the Hammurabi code is the most interesting find which has been made in Western Asia in many years, and the excellent edition now available will be welcomed by the scholarly public."

The Outlook has said: "Students of Assyrian owe a great debt to Professor Harper for this learned and carefully edited text of this ancient and interesting code."

Large 8vo, gilt top, cloth, *net*, $4.00; postpaid, $4.28.

At all Booksellers, or from

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, AND 156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.'S LATEST BOOKS

A HANDSOME BOOK OF TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Maud Howe's Roma Beata

Letters from the Eternal City, in which the writer, a keen observer, records her impressions of Italy and its people in a most entertaining manner. With illustrations from drawings by JOHN ELLIOTT and from photographs. 8vo. Cloth, gilt top. In box, $2.50 net.

A SANE AND HELPFUL GUIDE TO OUR LATER POETS

The Younger American Poets

By JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE. A book of literary criticism pure and simple, without any attempt at personal gossip, but with needful biographical data and extracts from the writings of the poets. With 14 portraits. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50 net.

MR. LE GALLIENNE'S NEW BOOK OF FINELY IMAGINED STORIES

Painted Shadows

By RICHARD LE GALLIENNE. These stories, by the author of "The Love Letters of the King," etc., are the equal of the author's best work. 337 pages. 12mo. $1.50.

A SPIRITED ROMANCE OF EARLY MICHIGAN

The Wolverine

By ALBERT L. LAWRENCE. This strong story of love and politics has a young surveyor of Puritan ideas for the hero and a French Catholic girl for the heroine.
Illustrated. 341 pages. $1.50.

A NEW ANNOTATED AND ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

The Poems of Dante Gabriel Rossetti

Annotated by his brother, WILLIAM MICHAEL ROSSETTI. Printed from new type at the Astolat Press on hand-made paper, and illustrated with 20 full-page photogravure reproductions of paintings by Rossetti.
2 vols. Foolscap 4to. Cloth, extra. $12.00 net. *Limited edition.*

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., PUBLISHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

NEW BOOKS FROM JOHN LANE'S LIST

ÉMILE ZOLA NOVELIST AND REFORMER

An Account of his Life and Work. By ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, ETC. 8vo. $3.50 *net.*

"Indispensable to the student of literature."—GUY CARLETON LEE, *Baltimore Sun.*

THE TRUTH ABOUT
MOROCCO

An indictment of the British Foreign Office

By M. AFLALO

With an Introduction by
R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM

8vo. $1.50 *net.*

"Those who wish to form a reliable opinion about the country of the Moor and its inhabitants should give this clearly written volume their closest and most unprejudiced consideration."—ION PERDICARIS, in *New York Sun.*

A LATER PEPYS

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, BART., MASTER IN CHANCERY, 1758-1825, WITH MRS. CHAPONE, MRS. HARTLEY, MRS. MONTAGU, HANNAH MORE, WILLIAM FRANKS, SIR JAMES MACDONALD, MAJOR RENNELL, SIR NATHANIEL WRAXALL, AND OTHERS.

Edited, with an Introduction and Notes,

By ALICE C. C. GAUSSEN

With numerous illustrations

8vo. 2 volumes. Boxed $7.50 *net.*

"The daily life of a London gentleman of wealth and refinement is depicted quite as clearly as in the case of the Diary of Samuel."—*Washington Evening Star.*

AFRICA
FROM SOUTH TO NORTH THROUGH MAROTSELAND

By Major A. ST. H. GIBBONS

With numerous illustrations and maps.

2 vols. 8vo. Boxed, $7.50 *net.*

"The author's description of his travels through the whole length of the African continent is amongst the most valuable contributions to this class of literature published in recent years."—*Philadelphia Press.*

William Shakespeare
PEDAGOGUE AND POACHER

A Drama

By RICHARD GARNETT, author of "The Twilight of the Gods," etc.

12mo. $1.25 *net*

Sir Edward Elgar

Vol. II. in "Living Masters of Music."

By R. J. BUCKLEY

Illustrated. 12mo. $1.00 *net.*

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA

And Its Relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies.

By Sir ARTHUR HELPS

A new edition, with an introduction and maps by M. OPPENHEIM

In Four Volumes. 12mo. $6.00 per set.

NOW READY COMPLETE

MODERN COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE

A series of 50 plates from drawings by well-known architects, with plans and notes.

Edited, with an Introductory Essay on Cottage Building,

By MAURICE B. ADAMS

Large 8vo. $4.50 *net.*

The Specialist

A Novel

By A. M. IRVINE

12mo. $1.50.

A tale of keen psychologic insight which the reader will not halt over, showing how a forlorn hope brilliantly led may be a joy forever.

BEFORE THE CRISIS

A Novel

By F. B. MOTT

A picture of the stirring times on the Kansas border, after the National advance had crossed the Mississippi, when John Brown led in the preliminary duel of factions along the Osage and Ossawatomie.

12mo. $1.50.

"A genuine, straightforward romance of adventure."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Helen Alliston

A Novel

By the author of "Elizabeth's Children."

12mo. $1.50.

A mature romance on a delicious background of child life by a practised hand.

JOHN LANE *WRITE FOR COMPLETE FALL LISTS* *67 FIFTH AVENUE* *NEW YORK*

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 441. NOVEMBER 1, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

NOTES ON EUROPEAN LIBRARIES 259

A CRITIC ON CRITICISM. *Charles Leonard Moore* 261

COMMUNICATION . . . . . .
A New Species of University. *T. D. A. Cockerell* 264

A NEW PORTRAIT OF "OLD HICKORY." *Charles H. Cooper* 265

A BIOGRAPHY OF THE MIND. *Annie Russell Marble* 267

MODERN BIBLE STUDIES. *Ira M. Price* . . . 268
Kent's Narratives of the Beginnings of Hebrew History.—Todd's Politics and Religion in Ancient Israel. — Prothero's The Psalms in Human Life.

PATRICK GASS, AMERICAN EXPLORER. *Edwin Erle Sparks* 270

A MEDIAEVAL PRINCESS. *William Elliot Griffis* 271

SOME RECENT BOOKS OF TRAVEL. *H. E. Coblentz* 272
Gibbons's Africa from South to North through Marotseland. — Shoemaker's The Heart of the Orient. — Burdick's The Mystic Mid-Region. — Hanbury's Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada. — A Norwegian Ramble. — Ober's Our West Indian Neighbors. — Moore's A Year in Europe.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 275
The story of the courtships of Queen Elizabeth. — The weather as influencing human conduct. — Chapters on literary men and themes. — An analysis and study of Herbert Spencer. — Histories of the South American Republics. — The mind and religion of Whittier. — Indian life in town and country.—An introduction to psychology.

BRIEFER MENTION 277

NOTES 278

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS 278

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 279

NOTES ON EUROPEAN LIBRARIES.

In connection with the annual meeting of the American Library Association, held this Fall at St. Louis, and given something of an international character by the presence of numerous visitors from abroad, the monthly periodical, 'Public Libraries,' has devoted the greater part of its October issue to a series of special articles upon library conditions in other countries than our own. These papers include, besides reports from England, the British Colonies, and Japan, an account, partly historical, partly descriptive, of public library work in Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Finland, Switzerland, and France. The matter provided is extremely interesting, and we have thought it desirable to make a summary of its principal features, accompanied by such comment as they seem to call for.

The public library idea in Germany finds its earliest sponsor in Martin Luther. The great reformer is quoted as exhorting the aldermen of all German cities to establish Christian schools, and to 'spare neither diligence nor expense to provide good libraries or book houses.' He even goes on to specify the sort of books that these libraries should contain, making it clear that he has in view the needs of the people at large rather than those of the learned professions. The real beginning of popular libraries in the modern sense has, however, a much more recent date than the sixteenth century. It is ascribed to the impress made by American example upon the historian Raumer, who visited this country in 1841, was astonished to find our working-people so well read, and, upon his return home, set about the establishment of the *Volksbibliotheken* in Berlin. The fact of fundamental importance about German library conditions is that almost everywhere there is a hard and fast distinction between the *Stadtbibliothek* and the *Volksbibliothek*. The former is a vast institution which the general public is not encouraged to use; the latter is a meagre collection of such third-rate literature as the masses of the people are supposed to be able to appreciate. In many such libraries, we are told, the books of such men as Heyse, Keller, and Storm are not to be found, because they are imagined to be 'over the heads' of the 'people.' The superiority of our American idea of a single general collection for all classes of readers is very apparent, and it is now being copied in such few of the

German municipalities as are not impeded by the existence of a *Stadtbibliothek* upon an ancient foundation. But the prevalent German arrangement, which provides, as has been neatly said, 'public libraries for the professor and the washerwoman,' forces large classes of the most intelligent readers to get their books through private channels. In technical and professional matters, American influences are gradually making themselves felt; but it will be a long time before the conservative ruling classes will come to appreciate the educational mission of the library as we have now come to realize it in the United States.

A condition of affairs closely resembling that existing in Germany is found in Denmark, which also presents the two types of library — the large central (city or university) collection, and the inadequate people's library, which we are told is 'mainly of importance in giving access to good fiction.' Even in the capital, the popular libraries contain only a few thousand volumes each, and are open for only two or three hours in the evening. The village and parish libraries are upon an even more modest scale than this, having in some cases not more than a few hundred volumes, and being grateful for a state subsidy of two or three dollars a year. Yet the Danes are great readers, and are so thoroughly appreciative of what opportunities they have that the librarian may regard the country as offering particularly fruitful soil for his missionary labors.

Swedish conditions are naturally a good deal like Danish conditions. In the country, the parish libraries seldom contain above five hundred volumes. The people's library of Gothenburg, the outcome of private philanthropy, with a fine building and nine thousand books, comes nearer than any other institution in Sweden to resembling an American public library. In Stockholm also, private philanthropy and coöperative enterprise have provided several collections that are largely used by the working-classes.

The story of Finland's libraries is the record of a pathetic struggle for culture against poverty and adverse conditions generally. There are now in the country, besides the subsidized or endowed libraries of the towns, about eighteen hundred parish libraries. In fact, nearly every Finnish parish has one or more libraries, a state of things which cannot help reminding us of the New England towns. These libraries are very small affairs naturally, averaging two or three hundred volumes each, and the 'bibliothecary' is rewarded by the munificent salary of five or ten dollars annually. But the Finns are zealous in the pursuit of popular education, and are entitled to the warmest sympathies of all mankind in their present desperate effort to preserve their racial ideals from absorption by the mighty empire which controls their political destinies.

We are again reminded of New England (this time by contrast), when we read the opening paragraph of the account of Dutch public libraries. The writer says: 'While the state of Massachusetts has 351 towns with free libraries and two towns without them, there are in the whole Kingdom of the Netherlands only two towns with such an institution.' This does not mean, however, that there are no popular libraries of other kinds. On the contrary, there are many such, established by societies and subscription. But Dordrecht and Groningen are the only towns that have free public libraries in our understanding of the term.

Austria, with its mixed population, makes a fair account of itself, although the popular libraries are almost without exception the result of private or social enterprise, and may be used only upon the payment of a small fee. Vienna provides public support for its public libraries to the amount of about ten thousand dollars a year, and this subsidy, in addition to the fees, results in a circulation of over three millions.

Little Switzerland, also a country of mixed population, does much better than the great Empire. A library census taken nearly forty years ago showed more than two thousand libraries whose 'express purpose was the satisfying of the demand for reading, of whatever character, of any considerable and varying number of people.' Conditions have improved greatly since that reckoning, but it is interesting to know that, even then, few places were so small or so remote as to be entirely without the civilizing agency of a collection of books for public use. The national library at Bern now comes near to the American ideal of a great public library. Its use is absolutely free, and, upon payment of postage, residents of any part of Switzerland can have books sent to them, up to six volumes at a time. State and municipal library appropriations have largely increased of late years, and professional ideas of management are rapidly gaining ground.

The last of our notes has France for its subject, this being the only Latin country represented in the series of articles which has served us for material. We are told at the start that 'the public library system of France has been developed largely through the inspiration received originally from an American, and that our own Benjamin Franklin.' It was a Franklin Society, founded by one M. Girard about half a century ago, that inaugurated the movement for popular libraries in France, and has supported that movement ever since. These

libraries are not free, but the fees exacted are small, and do not prevent the books from being widely circulated. The collections are of a practical character, and are used mainly by working-people.

A CRITIC ON CRITICISM.

Professor George Saintsbury's History of Criticism is more than a book — it is an exploration, almost a conquest. One might picture Professor Saintsbury as Herakles — or was it Dionysius — returning in triumph from India with a mighty train of captives, noble chiefs and savage anthropophagi, elephants and tigers, harnessed hydras and chimeras dire. That any man, living under the security of modern laws and in the comfort of modern society, should venture into the dens and lairs of all the wild animals of criticism of all Europe and, engaging them single-handed, should bring them forth to the light for our horror or our mirth, makes us think better of our species. In all soberness, Professor Saintsbury's scholarship and industry are alike prodigious; and not less remarkable are the ease and unfailing gayety with which they are displayed.

The present writer can only claim acquaintance with the greater of the critics with whom Professor Saintsbury deals. Of others he can say with Shelley, "I looked on them nine several days, and then I saw that they were bad." Nevertheless, with acknowledgements for intellectual obligations and deference for superior scholarship, he must join issue with the historian of criticism on some points of doctrine. Even the historian of a subject may be mistaken or blinded by partisanship. The late George Henry Lewes's History of Philosophy is one of the cleverest books of its kind,— but it is a review of metaphysics by a man who was incapable of knowing what metaphysics meant. I would not venture to intimate anything of the sort in regard to Professor Saintsbury, but so far at least in his progress he has in great measure shirked the problems of Æsthetic. He is, indeed, rather fond of the Arnoldesque pose of being a plain man who can see very little use in the subtleties of philosophy. He may be right. But they have a saying in South America that if you twitch a *liana* on the borders of Bolivia you will disturb the President at Rio,— so interminable and intertangled are the vines and foliage of that primeval forest. In the same way, one can hardly touch a question of literary art without causing a commotion all along the line. You speak of Beauty, and that brings up the problem of the Grotesque; and then Horror, and the forms of Tragedy, start up beyond. And these matters can only be debated in the terms of æsthetic and metaphysic,— terms which have been polished and worn by twenty-five centuries of use. We must, for all Professor Saintsbury, go to the Germans for such discussion; or, in English, to Bosanquet's History of Æsthetic, or Sydney Colvin's admirable little treatise on the Fine Arts.

But Professor Saintsbury has a clue that leads him through the labyrinths of art,— a magic book that protects him against the demons and misleading phantoms of philosophy. I remember once hearing a drunken man in a street-car discourse to himself about a repast from which he had just risen. 'We had crackers and cheese — and sardines — and cheese and crackers — and crackers and beer — and crackers and cheese,'— so his monologue ran on. Similarly, at his banquet of criticism Professor Saintsbury has had Longinus — and Aristotle — and Longinus — and Horace — and Quintilian — and Longinus — and Scaliger and Boileau — and Longinus. What is there in Longinus to be so overwhelming and efficacious? 'Mass, I cannot tell!' Or, in a locution of the street, which Shakespeare would have liked, 'Search me!' The little book 'On the Sublime' is a magnificent rhapsody about literature. It stirs one like the sound of the trumpet. Any man ought to write more nobly from reading it. But of actual teaching, its content is null. One might almost sum up Longinus's theory in a score of words. 'The poet must be inspired, and he must communicate his ecstacy to his readers by means of fit and perfect words.' What is there wonderful in that? Plato almost exactly anticipated it, and Byron glimpses it in the couplet from 'Don Juan,' —

> 'The best of life is but intoxication;
> Man, being reasonable, must get drunk.'

Longinus's theory is true, — it is the truest kind of truth; but it takes us only a short way on in the study of literature.

Mr. Saintsbury's affection for Longinus is only one sign of the fact that from the beginning he has taken sides in the great perennial conflict of criticism, — the conflict between idea and form. His denial of the supremacy of design, his negation of matter, his love for the *mot propre,* are completing indications. One can hardly write on such matters without taking sides; but an historian should be impartial. And however the literary critics may divide on this question, it is certain that Professor Saintsbury has the great writers against him. It would seem that the supreme masters, having for their birthright the gift of language, or soon

acquiring it, never tire of pouring contempt on the traffickers in phrase and word. Shakespeare's first comedy, 'Love's Labor Lost,' is largely devoted to the ridicule of the phrase-mongers, the language refiners of his day. He makes Pistol caricature Marlowe's strutting speech. He interrupts the preciosity of Polonius with 'more matter with less art.' Osric offends Hamlet, and Hotspur cannot down with the fine speeches of the perfumed courtier. It is the same with Moliére. He devotes two plays, the '*Précieuses Ridicules*' and the '*Femmes Savantes*,' to setting forth for all time the absurdities of preciosity and pedantry in style. And he makes Alceste offend Oronté by preferring the plain, simple old ballad-style to the wonderful word concoctions of that *pseudo* poet. Goethe, in his autobiography, laughs at image-hunters and writers who imagine adjectives will do the work of ideas. Practically all the discussions in his correspondence with Schiller are discussions about ideas. Neither of these poets seems to have taken much more thought for language than birds do for the notes they utter. Schopenhauer, a great critic as well as philosopher, says again and again that it is weight of matter, and that alone, which makes style. Matthew Arnold, towards the end of his life, said to a friend, 'The young men come to me and think I can teach them style! Style! Let them have something to say, and say it clearly and concisely, and they will have style.' What more, indeed, could they need? If you have something to say you are original, and if you can say it you are an artist, — and there's an end on't. Yet Professor Saintsbury seems to think that words, divested of matter and devoid of design, may somehow form themselves into things of beauty, — may become style. It is the theory of the spontaneous evolution of the universe, in miniature.

Rather curiously, the least satisfactory part, historically, of Professor Saintsbury's work is his treatment of the great stylistic delusion which began with Marino in Italy, and was spread by Lylly and the Euphuists in England, by Gongora in Spain, and by the Ladies of the Hôtel Rambouillet in France. He deals with it, of course, but hardly attaches the importance to it that it deserves, in the way of terrible example. It was the first widespread adoration of the word in literature; the second is in operation to-day. We have again the refinements and subtleties of language,— the *nuance*, the 'impression,' the 'symbol,' the *mot propre*. All those are simply our old euphuistic friends with fresh-washed faces. Authors again call on their friends to behold the birth of a phrase, as Kings used to bring their courtiers into the Queen's chamber to witness the delivery of a prince. Writers explain to us how hard they labor with words, in order to make us see and feel and smell the objects they describe. The really great writer simply has a soul filled with passions, emotions, thoughts. He expresses them, he cares little how, — and the world has a possession forever.

Is there anything much more ridiculous than the theory of the *mot propre* as formulated by Flaubert and other French writers? That each idea or object has one sole and only word belonging to it, — that they are like Plato's original round four-armed and four-legged animal, which the gods cut in half and so made man and woman, who have been hunting each other ever since, — or, a better resemblance, that they are like the ticket number and the prize in the two wheels of the lottery; such is the famous *mot propre* delusion. The writers who adopt it will not accept the fact that words are merely arbitrary sounds or signs to denote ideas and things. Adam named all the creatures in the beginning, and if we only had his nomenclature there might be something in the sacred conjugal coupling of words and things. But the tower of Babel put an end to all that. It is futile and pedantic to give examples of the arbitrariness of words; but one or two may be worth while. I take the names applied to the ocean. In Greek we have *Thalatta;* in Latin, *Mare* or *Aequor;* in German, *Meer;* and in English, *sea*. Which of those is the *mot propre* for the ocean? Or take the French word *ondoyant* and the English equivalent *waving*. To my fancy both of these words have, what is very rare, a quality of sound indicative of the meaning. But if one of them is the sole and only word to denote the thing, what is the other? Of course, what the French writers mean by the *mot propre*, though they do not say so, is the phrase rather than the single word. But the phrase is a matter of association of ideas. Give two writers of equal talent the same thing to describe, and they will certainly describe it differently, but very likely equally well. And this is necessary; for if it were not the case, if there were only certain inevitable words to describe each idea or thing — then there would soon ensue that Finality of expression which Professor Saintsbury very rightly dreads. The proper words for everything would soon be caught; lists would be drawn up, and tabulated, and there would be an end of literature.

If Professor Saintsbury is more certain of one thing than of any other, it is that pleasure is the sole end of art, and that beauty is the means by which it achieves its purpose. He says of Milton's theodicy, that 'it is a noble error.' One would like to know what Milton would have said of him, — Milton, who thought that in order to write a noble poem one must first achieve a noble life; Milton, who said that

he 'dared be known to think our sage and serious Spenser a better teacher of moral excellence than Aquinas or Augustine'; Milton, who wrote his great poem to vindicate the ways of God to man. One would like to know, too, what Dante would have said to Professor Saintsbury enlisting him, on the score of a few careless sentences, in the ranks of the followers of beauty and preciosity, — Dante, whose mind more than that of any other man was filled with images of gloom and horror; who valued words mainly as weapons with which to smite his foes, or as torches to reveal his God. A moment's examination of any absolutely supreme piece of literature will show, it seems to me, the falsity of the theory that pleasure is the end of art, beauty the means. Take, for instance, 'King Lear,' possibly the most tremendous exhibition of creative energy which exists in literature. Beauty may be dismissed at once as having much concern with this work. Save in a few scenes relating to Cordelia or Kent, there is no beauty in the action. There is little beauty even in the language. Shakespeare troubles himself not at all with melodies or harmonies, with pictures of charm or perfection. The verse shrills and crashes and rolls in deafening discord over a blasted and ruined world. Psychical deformities, physical horrors, madnesses and deaths, are piled one upon another. Everything is wrapped in the hues of earthquake and eclipse. That beauty is the body of such a work, pleasure its purpose, it is monstrous to think. The words are absurd in their inadequacy, almost banality. Were all the critics of Christendom to accept such a theory, I would not accept it. And we do not have to accept it. Aristotle's view, that the use of tragedy is for purification, discipline, instruction, training in heroism and virtue, is much nearer the mark. The notion that pleasure is the end of art is akin to the selfish view of ethics which postulates that men will make no effort, will put forth no energy, save for their own good. It is not so. Duty and Honor are in the world. It is not exactly for pleasure that men are being killed or mangled on the glacis or in the fortress of Port Arthur. It is not exactly for pleasure that Lieutenant Peary and his alien comrades push into the icy deserts of the north. It was not exactly for pleasure, I imagine, that Professor Saintsbury himself has poked into the literary dust-bins of twenty-four centuries in order to write his book. And it is not for pleasure solely, or largely, that we deal with literature. We do not read the great poets and philosophers because we would, but because we must. They not only fascinate, they command; they do not only delight, they dominate. If at times we are their masters, and sit in pleasant ease lulled by their pipings and their songs, at other times we are their slaves and do their errands and bear their messages through the world.

In one of the best passages of his book Professor Saintsbury adjures us to throw away the notion of Finality in literature, to discard the tyranny of rules and kinds, to do away with tradition and authority, and accept what novel theories or fresh forms of art may offer themselves to us and judge them on their own merits. It is well and justly urged. Partisans of the past are usually foes of the future. Yet how are we to know the good and true in the innumerable novelties which are offered us? Are we, like Falstaff's Lion, certain to recognize the true Prince? It is quite doubtful. Inherited traditions and trained tastes are at least powerful helps to correct judgment; and though hard to get at and difficult to hold, there are standards of measurement more certain than the foot of the reigning King. Professor Saintsbury recommends us to apply the queries 'Why?' and 'Why Not?' alike to old rules and new theories of art. Let us do so, by all means; but let us take a wide enough cast in answering them. In England and America today the militant, dominant writers hold theories of art which, I imagine, must offend everyone of Professor Saintsbury's instincts and convictions. To these writers, Shakespeare, Milton, Keats, are already classics as cold in their remoteness as the Greeks. To them, the criticism of Coleridge, Hazlitt, Arnold, and Lowell is as antiquated as the neo-classical criticism is to Professor Saintsbury. To them prose is a better medium of expression than verse,— poetry being, indeed, in their view, as obsolete as the garments of our grandfathers. To them, the final and finest forms of literature are either the long novel mirroring the dull facts of life with painful accuracy, or the short story modeled after the newspaper paragraph, and like the flash of a policeman's lantern on some sordid scene. I do not think any of these beliefs will please Professor Saintsbury; but how is he going to defend us from them, if he throws overboard tradition, authority, and comparison with the past?

CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

Mr. Frederick Starr has made an interesting collection of representative extracts from the writings of modern Mexican authors, and the volume which contains them, now issued by the Open Court Publishing Co., will introduce readers to some thirty writers, nearly all of them living, whose names are almost wholly unknown to our public, although we are the nearest of Mexico's neighbors. All the chief literary categories are represented in these pages, and the translations given are extremely literal. The editor has made a point of selecting passages that are strictly Mexican in theme, which gives a two-fold value to these 'Readings from Modern Mexican Authors.'

COMMUNICATION.

A NEW SPECIES OF UNIVERSITY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

There has recently appeared in the advertising pages of certain magazines a prospectus of a new and remarkable institution, established in the City of Washington. Its name is the Intercontinental Correspondence University, and its motto is 'The World our Class Room.' There is no mention of the other planets.

The President of this institution, Dr. Channing Rudd, has issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Personal Statement of the President,' which is sent to all who apply. It contains a 'foreword' which states that

'WE[2],
David J. Brewer,
Henry Billings Brown,
Walter C. Clephane,
Chauncey M. Depew,
George F. Hoar,
Edward Everett Hale,
Martin A. Knapp,
Henry B. F. Macfarland,
Channing Rudd,
have founded the Intercontinental Correspondence University because we believe that there is a field in the educational world unoccupied, and that this field is as broad as the world itself,' etc., etc.

'[2] Just to refresh your memory, I will briefly mention some well-known facts about my co-founders.' [They follow, in the manner of 'Who's Who.']

Turning over the page, we find the personal statement itself, beginning thus:

'Do YOU
Need, or want, or desire, or wish
A better educational equipment for the business of life?
A better special education?
A better general education?
A better partial education?
Any item of information?
Any part of any phase of knowledge?
The mastery of any subject?
or any part of any subject?'

It is understood that this is not intended for a skit on Walt Whitman. It is not even intended to be poetry. But let us proceed:

'There are thousands of men and women in the world today who need a better education, and to whom such an education has heretofore been out of reach. . . . I am in a position to say to these men and women, and do say, write to me and I will assist you in learning anything you desire to know. I am in a position to say this without qualification. There is no department of knowledge which can not be taught, and I am prepared to demonstrate that any department of knowledge which can be taught, can be taught by mail. We shall, therefore, teach everything which is teachable. For this reason our institution is called a University. It is universal in its function as a teacher. It embraces everything. It omits nothing. An undertaking the like of which has never heretofore been attempted in the history of the world. . . . I believe that the methods that prevail in many schools, colleges and universities are antiquated and old-fashioned. . . . This University gives just as thorough an education as any school, college or university in the world, but it is stripped of all unnecessary hampering by method.'

Where is to be found the faculty who will thus dispense all wisdom? We turn the pages with bated breath, fearing to learn that the professors of Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, and Berlin have seceded in a body and are now on their way to Washington. But not so; the faculties of those places are fossilised, anyway, and would be quite unsuited for the I. C. U.

'The Faculty of the I. C. U. is divided into two groups — the Regular Faculty and the Advisory Faculty. Space does not permit me to tell you about all of the various Deans, Professors, Text-writers, Instructors, etc. It is sufficient to state that I have placed at the head of these Faculties two of the ablest and most efficient educators in the world.'

We then learn that Dr. J. F. Crowell is Educational Director, and Dr. W. T. Harris is Chairman of the Advisory Faculty. Not another member of the numerous faculties is mentioned. 'Dr. Harris,'— the name sounds familiar; oh yes, to be sure:

'William Torrey Harris, LL. D.,[12] is recognized throughout the civilized globe as one of the foremost educators of any age. Thousands call him the greatest living philosopher; Americans call him the Chief of the greatest Educational system, and all recognize in him a tremendous power for good. Not on account of these things, but because of his true worth as a scholar, a thinker and a man — did we choose him as the Chairman of our Advisory Faculty.'

And a foot note:

'[12] As you know, the public school system of the United States is the best in the world. It has over fifteen million students, and over four hundred and thirty thousand teachers. The annual expenditure is over two hundred and twenty-six million dollars, of which the teachers receive one hundred and forty-two million dollars in annual salaries. The Chairman of our Advisory Faculty, Hon. William Torrey Harris, has been for fifteen years, and is now, at the head of this great system.'

It is not explicitly stated that the said system will be annexed to the I. C. U.

The president also sends a typwrittten letter. As it is manifestly of a circular nature, and was in reply to a perfectly bald request for the pamphlet, it may be permissible to quote:

'My dear Mr. Cockerell:

'I take great pleasure in complying with your request. . . . I hope that you will carefully follow the little "heart to heart" talk contained in the "statement," and let me know what you think of it. . . . There are doubtless some things it leaves unexplained. . . . The chief aim in life is progress. No matter how high a position you occupy, you can progress. It is our purpose to help you advance, to lead forth and chrystalize (*sic*) your ambitions and aptitudes into first-class ability. We want you to be a pleasure and profit to yourself and your associates. We want you to become a useful laborer in the great workshop of human endeavor. So let us begin together, you and I — and let me hear from you soon.

'Yours, for knowledge.'

What are we to say to all this? I have not

quoted all the above for the sake of mere hilarity. It is a serious matter for this country that it should be possible for a body of men of undoubted high ability and wide reputation to put forth such a scheme, heralded in such a manner. To me, it seems from beginning to end in the most wretched taste; yet it cannot so seem to the promoters, who are no innocents from an unswept corner of the world. Probably it will seem all right to a large section of the public. If I am wrong, may I be forgiven; but frankly, I should despair of a nation to which the prospectus of the I. C. U. appeared a fit and natural thing. Setting aside the question of taste, it appears to me to be nonsense. Every scientific man believes in the correspondence method, conducts a correspondence school himself. I have nothing against the method in reason; but to advance the view that *education* by correspondence is a fit substitute for personal contact is a totally different matter. It is the result of a mechanical conception of education which is the natural and hateful product of a commercial age. Moreover, even if it were possible to teach as well through the mails as any other way, where is the faculty to come from? Money will not multiply the really first class men in the country, and what is more, such men will not follow the methods of the I. C. U., which would be extremely wasteful of their time and energy. It is all very well to be a trustee or the chairman of a faculty, but it is not without reason that we hear nothing about the names of the actual teachers. Probably the faculties will really contain some well-known names, but of necessity the work of teaching, where 'You may start at any time. There are no regular classes; you will be in a class by yourself' will have to be turned over to the mules of the profession.

There is undoubtedly a useful field for a correspondence-school in Washington. A body of reasonably competent men, able to consult the national libraries and collections and extract desired information therefrom, would be very serviceable. A great amount of such work is done by the Government Bureaus, and I think very properly and usefully; but it might very well be supplemented by an institution charging fees for work not properly within the scope of the government, or too extensive for it to undertake. I formerly hoped that the Carnegie Institution might do this sort of work, and if the I. C. U. can settle down to this or any other reasonable field of activity we may be duly thankful. If it can then find a more acceptable name, we may even come to regard it with affection:— but it was asked of old, how shall the leopard change his spots?

T. D. A. Cockerell.

The New Books.

A New Portrait of "Old Hickory."*

A new portrait of the most unique of the great Americans who have reached the highest positions in military and civil life is to be welcomed. We have the great work of Parton, written more than a generation ago; the hostile study of Professor Sumner, who condemned almost everything that Jackson favored, while he appreciated the quality of his manhood; the appreciative sketch of Mr. W. G. Brown; and the studies of Jackson to be found in the histories of the times. Still there is room for a new study of this remarkable man from the point of view of today, and the greatness of his influence upon the development of our institutions and our political life would seem to demand it.

Mr. Buell, who did not live to see his book in print, has written with enthusiasm for his subject, and has put into the work a great amount of labor; but he can hardly be said to have met the demand for a modern life of Jackson. His letters show that from the reading of his first book at the age of seven years, — Judge Alexander Walker's 'Jackson and New Orleans,' — when his imagination and his interest were captured, the personality and achievements of General Jackson have been a life-study with Mr. Buell, and that he has not only read everything in print or manuscript that he could find concerning him, but that an even more important part of his preparation for writing this book were personal interviews with many of those who had known General Jackson as friends and acquaintances; and some of these interviews bring out the personality of the subject most vividly.

The book is very interesting, for Mr. Buell's long experience in newspaper work has taught him how to tell a story well, and the career of Jackson furnishes material that even a poor writer could hardly make uninteresting. But with all his facility as a writer, and his study and loving care in working out the story of Jackson's life, he fails through lack of judicial fairness to make a biography which shall satisfy the thoughtful student of our national life. While he seems to try to be fair, he has adopted many of Jackson's own prejudices, and the book fails to ring true for this reason. And to some of these prejudices he gives expression so often that the reader loses sympathy with him in his narrative. One of these prejudices is that

* History of Andrew Jackson: Pioneer, Patriot, Soldier, Politician, President. By Augustus C. Buell. In two volumes. With portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

against England. In a letter quoted by the publishers in their preface to the work, he says: 'It is at least an American book — not an English one, like Parton's. I could not have written an Anglomaniac book if I had tried; but if I had tried and succeeded, it would not have been Jackson.' It is hard for him to mention England without a fling at her arrogance, her greed, and her duplicity; and he gloats over her failures and misfortunes in her relations with us, as Jackson himself did. Mr. Buell also shares Jackson's hatred for Clay and Calhoun, and sees for the most part only pettifogging partisanship in their acts. New England and her statesmen also seem to irritate him, and he shows very little veneration for Webster and John Quincy Adams, though there is in his comments on them nothing of the venom that he has put into whatever he has to say of Jackson's special foes.

Of course these prejudices narrow the work and destroy much of its value as a contribution to history; but after making allowances for these defects, we are glad to commend it as a most interesting study of the personality and character of this great leader of the plain people in their upward march to the control of their government. Most accounts of Jackson's early life have made it appear vulgar and sordid in its ignorance, poverty, and recklessness. Mr. Buell has so shaped his account as to remove this impression, while agreeing substantially with his predecessors as to the facts; and we think that he has presented to us the real Andrew Jackson. Jackson's surroundings were indeed crude and primitive; but he shared these limitations with the best people of his section and time, and his ability to meet with distinction all the social demands of his later career, not only in Tennessee but in New Orleans and Washington, goes to show that Mr. Buell is right. It may also be said, in passing, that Mrs. Jackson, — or 'Aunt Rachel,' as everyone called her who knew her, — is shown to be by no means the vulgar frontierswoman that she has been pictured; although a frontierswoman in the same sense in which her husband was a frontiersman, she had the good sense and helpful spirit that made her universally loved where she was known. And she was equal to the social demands of Tennessee, though not ready in mature years to adapt herself to the far different social environment of the national capital; from the necessity of this change death freed her just as she was to depart for Washington to become the mistress of the White House.

Mr. Buell makes no attempt to cover the faults of Jackson's character. His impetuousness, his readiness to fight on small provocation and to kill his opponent if that opponent had touched the sensitive spots in his being, his ineradicable prejudices, his readiness to impute the worst motives to any persons, however exalted in character or position, who opposed him or who disagreed with him on public questions, his arbitrary conduct in office, overriding the instructions of his superiors and the law that limited his power, — all of these faults, and many others, are evident to one who reads this book. Yet the author does not dwell upon them as do hostile writers, while he is always ready to plead extenuating circumstances and conditions. In this attitude toward his subject we agree with him; for the best possible case should always be made out for one who has held high place in power and in the love of the people. As a study of the man Andrew Jackson, the work is to be highly commended; for the author has made his character, his personal qualities, and his surroundings stand out clearly before the readers, by his skill as a writer working on material that he has mastered by close and sympathetic study. It not only discloses to us the man himself in his externals and in the broader lines of his character, but it gives us a picture of life and conditions in the Southwest in the first half of the nineteenth century that is distinctly valuable. The story of the development of society from frontier conditions to the settled life of Jackson's later days, with the passions and prejudices of the early society of that region, is one of great interest, and it is well told.

Especially interesting is the account of the brilliant victory at New Orleans, which could so easily have been a defeat and have lost us the great Louisiana Territory. We would call attention to what is told of the designs of the British government to get possession of that vast region, whatever the Treaty of Ghent might say as to the restoration of conditions to the state before the war. It was supposed that the great expedition could not fail; the signature of the treaty was delayed until New Orleans must have been seized, as the British commissioners thought, and then the British were to refuse to give up Louisiana on the ground that the successive Spanish and French cessions were void. While this plan of the British has been disclosed in official documents, it has not so far been set forth in popular works; and Mr. Buell, writing as he does in hostility to England, makes much of what he calls British treachery in sending the expedition for this purpose after the commissioners had already assembled at Ghent to draw up a treaty of peace.

CHARLES H. COOPER.

A Biography of the Mind.*

Within a volume of less than four hundred pages, Prof. Edward Dowden has told with leisurely exactness the story of Browning's life, has unfolded the growth of his character and poetic art, and has given careful study to many of his more complex poems. The editor of the series of 'Temple Biographies,' the Rev. Dugald Macfadyen, in prefacing this volume, has chosen Gladstone's phrase for apt illustration, — 'a biography of the mind.' The author also emphasizes this special aim. While tracing the inward development of the poet, however, he has introduced all the relevant outside influences which incited or accompanied each special period of Browning's poetic expression. Thus the work makes appeal not alone to earnest readers of the poet, but also to the many who share the sentiments of Frederick Tennyson, and of Jowett of Balliol, that Browning was 'a man of infinite learning, jest, and bonhommie,' with 'a sterling heart that reverbs no hollowness,' but that his poetry is 'extravagant, perverse, and topsy-turvy.' The volume is a model of biographical conscience and good taste. If the sympathy of the critic at times exceeds his judgment, the offense is seldom flagrant. Professor Dowden's cordial relations with the Brownings, and his ardent study of the poet for half a century, tend to make him a generous rather than a censorious critic. Realizing this tendency, perhaps, he twice addresses his readers in Browning's lines from 'Balaustion's Adventure':

> 'If I, too, should try and speak at times,
> Leading your love to where my love, perchance,
> Climbed earlier, found a nest before you knew,
> Why, bear with the poor climber, for love's sake.'

Since the publication of Mrs. Orr's standard guide-book to Browning's life and poetry, many valuable testimonies to his manly traits and his artistic development have appeared in volumes of letters by both Browning and his wife, and in reminiscences and correspondence of many of their intimate friends, notably the Rossettis, Milsand, Story, and Mrs. Bronson. Of such illuminative data Professor Dowden has made discreet but liberal use, and has presented the man and poet in a series of vivid chronological portrayals. The first distinct analysis deals with the young man, vigorous, ambitious, speculative, who as poet has paid homage to Byron and Shelley, and has spoken his first tentative message to the world in a trilogy of strange dramatic studies, 'Pauline,' 'Paracelsus,' and 'Sordello.' With a similar motive, but in diverse settings, these studies in verse all depict the flaws in the full development of genius, all tell the story of aspiration, apparent failure, and spiritual victory. The young poet is clearly defined, with his rare promises and his defects, some of the latter due to immaturity and soon to disappear, others to linger, increase, and hamper his effectiveness in all his later work. Professor Dowden does not spend futile effort in condemning or condoning the rhetorical leaps and chasms in 'Sordello,' but says with refreshing candor, 'Intelligent, however, as Browning was, it implied a curious lack of intelligence to suppose that a poem of many thousand lines written in shorthand would speedily find decipherers.'

The second significant portrait is that of Browning 'the Maker of Plays.' His social circle has widened, but his poetic method is still experimental to a large extent. With reserve and fairness, Professor Dowden recites the familiar facts regarding the presentation of 'Strafford' and 'A Blot on the 'Scutcheon,' with the consequent loss of Macready's friendship for many years. Over the ever-present question, 'Are Browning's plays adapted for stage use?' the critic lingers for a time, but evades a direct answer. To some enthusiasts on the subject, he will seem disappointing, but many of his statements will meet general assent. 'In the development of his dramatic style, Browning more and more lost sight of the theatre and its requirements; his stage became more and more a stage of the mind. The hastily written "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon" is perhaps of all Browning's dramas the best fitted for theatrical representation. Yet it is incurably weak in the motives which determine the action; and certain passages are almost ludicrously undramatic.' With truth he regards the Dramatic Lyrics, especially 'Pippa Passes' and 'My Last Duchess,' as far superior poetically to the more ambitious dramas. He invents a paragraph of skilful, if not quite logical, antithesis between 'static and dynamic drama,' the one dealing with 'characters in positions,' the other with 'characters in movement.' 'The dramatic genius of Browning was in the main of the static kind. It studies with extraordinary skill and subtlety character in position; it attains only an imperfect or a labored success with character in movement.'

A few years passed before Browning stood forth as the poet of 'Christmas Eve' and 'Easter Day,' interpretations, possibly arguments, of the 'spiritual life individual' and 'the spiritual life corporate.' During the intervening years, vital events had happened to unfold the poet's heart and soul. Of the romance of these 'two wild poets but wise people,' the biographer speaks with tender deference, fusing much material from the published love-letters of the poets and the later journal-records by Mrs.

* Robert Browning. By Edward Dowden. (Temple Biographies Series). New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Browning of those first happy months in Italy. After years of unexpressed poetic growth, 'Men and Women' appeared in 1855, revealing the broadened experiences and the assimilated culture of the years of Italian residence. Of the exuberance of life and passion in these varied types of poems, with motives of love, art, and religion, Professor Dowden speaks with delight. For Rossetti, they were his 'Elixir of Life,' but to Ruskin they seemed 'a mass of conundrums.' Such diverse sentiments may well apply to the two moods which are represented even to-day among Browning's readers. After careful study of 'The Statue and the Bust,' with its problematic test of soul-languor, Professor Dowden adds, 'Had Tennyson treated the same subject, he would probably have glorified their action as a victorious obedience to the law of self-reverence and self-control.'

It has pleased some sentimental writers and many readers to image Browning as a sad, brooding man, after Mrs. Browning's death. Such an aspect is untrue to the facts, unjust to Browning's character, and to his sense of duty to his family, his friends, and the fast-increasing circle of his admirers. Professor Dowden has emphasized and justified, through passages in 'Fifine at the Fair,' the new zest and productiveness of the poet's long life, while he cherished with silent devotion the sacred memories of the past. The critic has traced the use of material gathered during the years in Italy, the many incentives which now were expressed from 'Mr. Sludge, the Medium' and 'The Ring and the Book' to the later classical poems. There is a long, perhaps needlessly detailed, analysis of 'The Ring and the Book.' The spiritual relations between Pompilia and Caponsachi are strongly illumined. Nearly all readers will echo his verdict, that here the poet reached the acme of his art, that here he concentrated all his powers, his research, passion, casuistry, tenderness and pity, robust humour, worldly knowledge and spiritual aspirations. Many were the poems of the last thirty years from which the biographer-critic has chosen a few to express the poet's maturing attainments,—'Balustion's Adventure' and 'Aristophanes' Apology' with buoyancy of soul and unflagging energy of imagination, 'La Saisiaz' with its moan of virile sorrow ending with 'the conclusion with Browning of the whole matter,'—

> 'Hope the arrowy, just as constant, comes to pierce its gloom, compelled
> By a power and a purpose which, if no one else beheld,
> I behold in life, so—hope!'

Pen-portraits by friends of later years reveal Browning as the teacher and poet of old age. In the later volumes there may be 'much mere grey argument,' but there are also flashes of spiritual insight in 'Pisgah-Sights' and 'Asolando.' There are terse well-weighed sentences of summary on individual poems of later composition, as well as a study of the more familiar works, thus giving a hand-book value to this volume. In the last chapter there is a broad survey of Browning's defects and rank. Professor Dowden reiterates the poet's weakness in action and narrowness in characterization compared with Shakespeare, naming Browning as a possible successor of Wordsworth, 'not indeed as an artist but as a teacher.' One may demur at certain opinions regarding Browning's literary creed and forms, yet there will be assent to this summary of his influence upon his readers: 'He plays upon the will, summoning it from lethargy to activity. He spiritualizes the passions by showing that they tend through what is human towards what is divine. He assigns to the intellect a sufficient field for exercise, but attaches more value to its efforts than to its attainments. His faith in an unseen order of things creates a hope which persists through the apparent failures of earth.'

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

MODERN BIBLE STUDIES.*

The Biblical criticism of the last quarter century has revolutionized our conceptions of the Old Testament. The aggressive energy of that instrument of modern research has required a recasting and reconstruction of that literature. The expanding results of scholarly Biblical criticism have overstepped the boundaries of technical literature, and are now finding a place in the popular works of the day. Such expansion has shown itself in the publication of a variety of books designed to enlighten the layman in Biblical studies.

Professor Charles F. Kent has already taken a leading place in this country in the popularization of the results of technical Biblical criticism. 'The Historical Series' for Bible students, and 'The Messages of the Bible,' both issued under the joint editorship of Professors Kent and Sanders, have already demonstrated what can be done in this direction. There is no excuse today for the ignorance of anyone touching the chief results of such scholarly research. Though its lines are many and often entangled,

* NARRATIVES OF THE BEGINNINGS OF HEBREW HISTORY, from the Creation to the Establishment of the Hebrew Kingdom. By Charles Foster Kent, Ph.D. With Maps and Chronological Chart. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

POLITICS AND RELIGION IN ANCIENT ISRAEL: An Introduction to the Study of the Old Testament. By the Rev. J. C. Todd. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE PSALMS IN HUMAN LIFE. By Rowland E. Prothero. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

there is ample popular literature to set forth the problems and their solution.

Professor Kent's present work is volume one in a series of six, designed to cover the Old Testament. Its aim is, '(1) to re-arrange the writings of the Old Testament in a logical order, (2) to indicate their approximate dates and the classes of writers from which they come, and the more important reasons for the critical analysis of the different books, and (3) to introduce the reader by means of a clear translation to the beauty and thought of the original,' with notes of interpretation, and other notations to make clear the thought of the original. The introduction is a comprehensive discussion of the traditions of Israel, their transmission, and their crystallization into literature. It is with this literature that the author deals; and consequently he must assign each document to its proper time and place in Israel's history. The body of the book presents in parallel columns, where more than one story of an event exists, the text of the required narratives. By a subtle acumen the texts have been separated and thrown into parallels, or otherwise, to give the popular reader a true idea of the supposed sources of the narratives of the books covered by this volume. The appendix supplies a full-enough bibliography, characteristics of the narratives, and several translations of Babylonian stories parallelled in thought to Genesis. The author is to be congratulated on the completion of so colossal a task, and Bible students on such a complete crystallization of the present status of the literary and historical criticism of the early narratives of the Old Testatment.

The work of the Rev. J. C. Todd on 'Politics and Religion in Ancient Israel' is another popular treatment of Old Testament literature. The author's rough-and-ready style, his tendency to rid himself of hackneyed methods of writing and of trite statements, give a fresh flavor to a work of this kind. He has a new angle of vision, from which he often gives his readers a pleasing view of the situation. His opening statement is, 'The Old Testament is the epos of the Fall of Jerusalem'(p. 1.). Around this event the author's interest centres, as he drives his pen through the Old Testament from Genesis to Malachi. The book is full of statements, familiar to scholars in this field, but startling and even reactionary to some laymen in Bible Study. The author seems to take it for granted that his words require no proof, that his *ipse dixit* is final to his readers. This method may be necessary for condensation, but to be conclusive it should be provided either with references as proofs, or with somewhat larger elaboration of the topics discussed. One of the contentions of the book is that Israel was but one of the nations of antiquity, and that 'the religion of Israel is one of the bases on which the modern world rests' (p. 308). Israel's contribution to humanity is an ethical religion, as based on the records of the Scriptures. The New Testament is not the beginning of ethics and theology; every page of it carries us back to the Old. 'It is no paradox to say that in one sense the New Testament is simply a foot note to the Old, telling us that everything there written is to be understood of our Lord Jesus Christ. . . . He is the suffering Servant Israel, and he is Israel's Messianic King; he is the Temple, the sacrificial Victim, the High Priest. In a word, the New Testament is the Book of *God made man;* and that God is the God already revealed in the whole political and social nexus of the time' (p. 310). The theme is one rich with thought, and awaits a full and adequately equipped discussion that will convincingly carry with it the mind of the honest truth-seeking student of the Bible.

The Psalms are the most universally revered portions of the Old Testament. They are mirrors of the human soul, and hence touch man in almost every experience in life. Their thought is not limited to any age, nation, or religious creed. They have been highly prized for their spiritual inspiration, by individuals, by religious societies, by armies, and by nations, for many centuries. They have been material for thought, for extensive speaking and writing, and for the most determined and vigorous action when required. The distinguished author of 'The Psalms in Human Life,' Mr. Rowland E. Prothero, has been in no hurry to publish his book, for his activity in collecting the material for it has extended over more than twenty-five years. His plan of work was, for example, to gather from the most distinguished church fathers all the hints and direct statements that would in any way bear on the Psalms. Passing from this period, he takes up the same items touching the formation of the nations. The middle ages, the reformation era, the struggle between Protestant England and Roman Catholic Spain, the Huguenots, the Puritans, the Scottish Covenanters, and the revolution of 1688, are periods and movements that called to the front some of the richest spirits and the sturdiest spiritual characters that the world has produced. These giant fighters for truth have made frequent and large use of the choicest of the Psalms, both for their own personal encouragement and for the inspiration of their valorous supporters. The author has carefully gathered the facts from a great mass of history and literature, and has deftly woven them into a bit of delightful narrative. The lucid style, the choice diction, and the thrilling events that are often given at some

length, make this an instructive and entertaining work on some of the tremendous influences of the Psalms on the religious and political history of the nations.

IRA M. PRICE.

PATRICK GASS, AMERICAN EXPLORER.*

The name of Patrick Gass has never been written high in the list of American authors. What little fame he did acquire through the publication of his Journal, written while a sergeant on the Lewis and Clark expedition, was likely to perish when the book long since disappeared from print. A reprint of the diary of the hardy frontiersman has now been made, happily supplementing the recent republication of the complete official journal of the expedition by the same publishers, Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. Placed side by side, the two accounts of the incidents of the famous journey exactly fit into each other. The one is written from the standpoint of the scientific explorers who headed the column, and the other from that of the rank and file.

From the excellent Introduction to the volume, written by Mr. James K. Hosmer, one gathers that Patrick Gass, by descent a son of old Ireland, was a carpenter by trade, whom adversity or choice had driven into our regular army. When Captain Lewis was making up the quota of select spirits to accompany him in his quest of a northwestern route to the Pacific, he included Private Gass, then stationed at the United States government post near Kaskaskia, chiefly because of his skill with the broadaxe. Since the party took no tents and expected to spend one or two winters on the journey, the advisability of including some artisan experienced in hewing and joining timbers was not to be overlooked. Gass was the last man chosen for the expedition, and probably the oldest member of it except Captain Clark. Yet he was only thirty-two! Young blood was needed for such adventurous work.

Gass was not an educated man. No doubt his notes, as taken on the long road, were far enough from the style in which they appeared in print. For this polishing, a Mr. McKeehan must be given credit. The official journals of the expedition were edited by Paul Allen. Gass's Journal appeared in type in 1807, antedating the publication of the official records by several years.

The Introduction to the present reprint gives some description of the various subordinates in the expedition, and of their subsequent careers as far as investigators have been able to trace them. Gass, who had risen to the rank of sergeant while on the expedition, saw service in the War of 1812, then became a jack-of-all-trades of intemperate habits, married at sixty, fathered seven children, and died as late as 1870, at the age of ninety-nine. His career has been often parallelled. It is the story of the courageous and hardy frontiersman, strong in everything except personal control.

In some respects, the general reader will prefer the descriptions of Gass to the official records. Gass never made those long excursions into the fields of natural history which the nature of the expedition required from its leaders. He never troubled himself with long descriptions of the various unknown animals captured or killed, or the peculiar and interesting plants found. He is concerned with stray horses, annoyed by parted tow-lines, and 'nearly devoured alive' by mosquitoes. Tar must be made for pitching the boats, and salt must be procured from the savages or boiled from springs or ocean water; the heavy game which the hunters killed must be carried to camp, and the wet baggage must frequently be unloaded and dried or carried over portages. This was the work which fell to Sergeant Gass and his fellows. Small leisure was afforded them for scientific investigations.

Frequently the Lewis and Clark records mention how uncomplainingly the men bore their privations. The cheerful tone of Sergeant Gass under the most trying circumstances is evident. When there was food, they feasted; when there was none, they fasted. At one time, the natives assured the whites that they had not more roots and provisions than they themselves needed, but they drove up some horses to be shot. After killing one, they were offered another. 'That was reserved,' says Gass, 'until another time, and we dressed the one we had killed; and in our situation we find it very good eating.' Camping one night in a rain which turned to snow, they found themselves next morning 'lying in the plains, the snow about five inches deep; and amidst snow and frost, we have nothing to eat. Without breakfast, we started to go to a village of natives, who live on a branch of the river.' On another occasion, 'Our stock of provisions is exhausted, and we have nothing but some roots, which we get from the natives at a very dear rate.' When one of the number fell sick, Captain Lewis was 'obliged to bleed him with a penknife, having no other instrument at this camp.'

Never were the hardships of the explorers too great, or the anxiety about their situation too keen, to prevent their Americanism showing itself, especially on the national holidays. On

*GASS'S JOURNAL OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. Reprinted from the edition of 1811. With Introduction by James Kendall Hosmer, LL.D. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

July 4 of the first year up the Missouri, Gass made the following entry in his journal:

'*Wednesday 4th.* We fired a swivel at sunrise in honour of the day and continued the voyage; passed a creek on the north side, called Pond Creek, and at one o'clock stopt to dine. One of our people got snake bitten, but not dangerously. After dinner we renewed our voyage, passed a creek on the north side, which we called INDEPENDENCE, encamped on the north side at an old Indian village situated in a handsome prairie and saluted the departing day with another gun.'

Friday, November 15, 1805, was memorable. The official scribes should have been inspired to make long entries on that day, because the party then came in full view of the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Columbia River, establishing a fresh claim to the great Oregon country. But in the abominable weather, and surrounded by thieving Indians, the leaders were not moved to raptures. Gass is even more matter of fact. He records:

'*Friday 15th.* This morning the weather appeared to settle and clear off, but the river remained still rough. So we were obliged to continue here until about 1 o'clock, when the weather became more calm, and we loaded and set out from our disagreeable camp; went about 3 miles, when we came to the mouth of the river, where it empties into a handsome bay. Here we halted on a sand beach, formed a comfortable camp, and remained in full view of the ocean, at this time more raging than pacific.'

Patrick was faithful to the end in his diary. His last entry records the triumphal reception of the returned travelers at St. Louis, September 23, 1806. 'We arrived on the 23rd,' he says, 'and were received with great kindness and marks of friendship by the inhabitants, after an absence of two years, four months and ten days.' The record of the adventurous Sergeant is well worth preserving in the handsome and enduring form in which it now appears.

EDWIN ERLE SPARKS.

A MEDIAEVAL PRINCESS.*

'Jacqueline of Bavaria' is a name that acts like the dew of heaven upon the dryest Dutch chronicles. At once they bud and blossom, and what seemed but a desert is 'with sudden herbage crowned.' In Dutch art and literature, and on the stage, Jacoba van Beijeren looms a mighty figure against the backgrounds of romance. In English chronicles she is 'Dame Jake,' and the modern Englishman's chapter of alleged research becomes a comedy of errors when this Countess of Borselen is transformed into a glorified queen of the keramic art. The gordion knot of contradictory derivations of a word uncertain in its origin is cut at once, and 'Borselen' furnishes the original of 'porcelain.'

Miss Ruth Putnam, whose position in the Dutch scholarship of the English-speaking world is unique, is not led away by romance or tradition. She keeps amazingly cool while exploring that mediæval age in which few modern breezes of opinion blow, and where, save in the pulses and expression of the same human heart, there is little to remind one of our age of steel and coal, of machinery and the telegraph. Very little of admiration and not over-much of sympathy, but clear insight and determination to get at the reality, are the hall-marks of the author's scholarly work. On some pages it almost seems as though she purposely refrains from being as interesting as she might, lest enthusiasm should possibly lend prismatic tints to her achromatic critical lenses. Nevertheless the text is brisk, and the story moves brightly forward; while for anyone with much power of imagination to construct her environment in the past, the narrative makes delightful reading.

As Jacqueline had four husbands, she suffered a proportionate degree of trouble; yet it was not her marital companions that laid on her the heaviest burdens. Beside having a decided will of her own, she had much misery and little enjoyment from her great possessions of land and her numerous titles; for both these assets, in a rude age of force, excited the cupidity of her relatives. To read their letters, one would suppose them to be the most affectionate and unselfish creatures in the world; but beneath their purring lay ever the beak and talons. Thus this mediæval princess wore a thorny crown of sorrows during most of her short life. Her career was run in much less than the first half of the fifteenth century. Born in 1401, at The Hague, she was thus the Daughter of Holland, and as such was the acknowledged and sole heir to her father, the Count, William the Sixth,— for neither then nor until Napoleon's day did Holland ever have any kings, and even in this disguised republic Dutch sovereigns of to-day wear no crown. Married, when little more than a child, to a youthful prince who was early poisoned, she took a second husband in 1418; but separating from him, her case was referred to the divorce court at Rome. This being the time of a change in the Papacy, the case dragged for several years, while she both wooed and was wooed by an Englishman, being alternately loved and deserted by the insular Duke who was no other than Humphrey, whose library is still at Oxford, a delightful home of books. He it was who 'magnified' the University of Oxford 'with a thousand pounds worth and more of precious bokes' (129 in number). When Christendom's chief divorcer decided

* A MEDIAEVAL PRINCESS. By Ruth Putnam. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

against Jacqueline, she became the Countess Militant; and between the Cods and Hooks, leading her soldiers in battle and besieging and being besieged, while supporting the lost cause, she was a picturesque figure. She finally married her 'silent partner,' the Lord of Borselen, owner of a petty feudal patch of land in Zeeland. As to title, she became Lady Forester, with enough income to live merrily during the happiest of her marriages. She lived at the same time with Jeanne d'Arc, and fought against and was finally conquered by the same men who burned one of these two women and robbed the other. The peasant has been sufficiently glorified. It is time the princess should be better known in the English-speaking world.

One scarcely knows which to praise more, the patient scholarship or the attractive style of the author; the theme of the personality here presented, or the picture and suggestions of the feudal age, looking into which this book uncurtains so many windows, and upon which it opens such pleasing vistas. Yet romantic and fascinating as were many of the elements making up mediæval feudalism, this book makes one feel occasionally like falling on one's knees in thankfulness that feudalism is dead and gone forever. Altogether this story of a too-protected female is really more interesting in its last, perhaps its final, historical setting than in most of the romantic presentations of which we have had already too many. The book, besides being attractive as to contents, style, illustrations, and general equipment, seems to be almost perfect in its proof-reading.

William Elliot Griffis.

Recent Books of Travel.*

The first book on our present list is one of the most important works on Africa that have been published since Stanley wrote his masterly work on the dark continent. Major A. St. H. Gibbons, who now holds the premier place as an explorer of Africa, entitles his two volumes 'Africa from South to North through Marotseland.' It is a pleasure to say that while Major Gibbons's book is hardly in the same class as Stanley's most notable work, it has many excellent features. It has good pictures, a number of well-made and intelligible maps, a good preface and introductory chapter, and several well-prepared appendices giving a summary of the important results of the expedition under the author's leadership,— such as England's share in African development, the natural resources and the industrial and commercial conditions of Africa that fit it for colonization, the good and the evil of missionary work there, and the administrative systems in operation. The author dedicates his work to the late Cecil Rhodes, who requested the explorer to make a special study of the Zambezi country in order to determine the most desirable crossing of that river for the great Cape to Cairo Railway. To revert to the organization of the expedition, it is interesting to note how thoroughly Major Gibbons was equipped. In order to test the navigability of the African rivers, he had two aluminum launches and a barge in sections made; and with these he continued the exploration of the Lower Zambezi, going eight hundred miles to the nearest attainable point to Victoria Falls. Although Major Gibbons took the utmost care in selecting his company, he seems to have been followed by ill luck, losing four of his six white companions, and being constantly harassed by the desertions of his native boys. Yet, with a cheerful determination to ignore such hindrances, he pushed on, following the Zambezi to its source, 'the water oozing from a black spongy bog,' which had previously remained undiscovered, and forced his way along the Congo-Zambezi Watershed eastward through much unexplored country, until he fell in with a Congo State expedition, in whose company he journeyed to a station in Katanga. From there he traversed the countries contingent to Lakes Mweru, Tanganyika, Kivo, Albert Edward, Victoria Nyanza to the Nile, and thence to Khartum. There is much that is unusually interesting and instructive in the work, but we must confine ourselves to a single quotation, relative to the commercial prospects of Uganda and Marotseland. Of these two countries, Major Gibbons says:

'Excluding the small district comprising Lake Kivo, two countries, more than all others, have struck me as offering the best prospects for European settlement. I refer to Uganda and Marotseland. Both contain large plateaus, ranging from thirty-five hundred to five thousand feet, and both are capable of growing many useful products on an extensive scale. Marotseland will grow cereals of various kinds, as well as rice, cotton, sugar, and rubber, to say nothing of fruits, which with sugar at a reasonable price could very easily be made the basis of an industry capable of competing with California in the rapidly growing South African

---

* Africa from South to North through Marotseland. By Major A. St. H. Gibbons. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

The Heart of the Orient. By M. M. Shoemaker. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Mystic Mid-Region. By Arthur G. Burdick. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada. By David T. Hanbury. New York: The Macmillan Co.

A Norwegian Ramble. By One of the Ramblers. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Our West Indian Neighbors. By Frederick A. Ober. Illustrated. New York: James Pott & Co.

A Year in Europe. By the Reverend Walter W. Moore. Illustrated. Richmond, Va.: Presbyterian Committee of Publication.

market, and of supplying jam at a highly profitable rate. Cattle do better in this country than in any other part of Africa within my experience, and will amply reward a little enterprise. The rich undulations of Uganda seem to me especially adaptable to wheat-growing on a large scale.'

Of course the one thing necessary to the development of these countries is the completion of the Cape to Cairo Railway, nearly half of which is now finished. To those who relish tales of adventure in African wilds, this book offers many accounts of thrilling incidents with natives, lions, elephants, and buffaloes.

While Africa has had eminent explorers like Stanley and Gibbons to write about it, the Orient has been less adequately described. There is considerable assumption in the title of Mr. Michael M. Shoemaker's latest book, 'The Heart of the Orient,' yet we think it is quite justified by the contents of the work. The author describes a journey from Constantinople through the quaint and curious kingdom of Georgia, now a part of the Russian empire, thence through Armenia, Persia, Turkomania, and Turkestan, to the Vale of Paradise, and gives vivid and satisfying pictures of the people, from the high life at the Persian court to the low life in the tents of the Kirghez, 'where the camels whispered bits of gossip from Ispahan and Bactra, and the donkeys still dream of the flight into Egypt.' The author has, moreover, entered sufficiently into the history of the various countries to make the way plain for the reader. We read with interest of the reign of good Queen Tamara of Georgia; of the survival of the stolid-faced Armenians through the successive persecutions of the Arabian Caliphs, the Moguls, the Persians, the Turks, and the Russians; of the wonderful Peacock throne of Persia; of the Trans-Caspian railway; of Samarkand, the poem of the Orient; of Bokhara, with its barbaric splendor and squalor; and, finally, of Russia's management of these far-away strands. The following excerpt — a picture of Samarkand — will reveal the quality of the book:

'Here comes an old man — on the inevitable donkey — wrapped in a garment of heavy crimson, brocaded with flaring yellow figures, while from his head rises a turban of green and gold that would make a Western man totter, but he sits erect. The heels of his pointed red slippers are pressed closely into the little beast that carries him forward with a steady trot. Yonder a group of turbaned merchants are closely inspecting a consignment from China by the great caravan routes. The patient camels that have toiled for so many months under its weight are asleep beneath the trees. Veiled women pass chattering along on patient donkeys. Sedate-looking storks gaze down upon us from their ancestral nests high on the leaning minerets. It is the Orient pure and simple, and, so far, unpolluted by the tourist element.'

Mr. Shoemaker has caught the breath and spirit of the Orient, and described it in a manner that is at once easy and well-poised.

From the Orient to the Occident is a long jump, even in a review; but there are parts of our own country that are almost as little known as Persia. Ever since the first explorers crossed the Rocky Mountains, the Great American Desert, with its strange, picturesque, mysterious scenery, has had a fascinating and romantic interest. Notwithstanding it has been so often and so well described, there is still room for Mr. Arthur J. Burdick's volume having the title (suggestively taken from Poe's 'Ulalume') 'The Mystic Mid-Region.' Mr. Burdick has himself come under the spell of the vast desert spaces, and imparts much of their weirdness and charm to the readers of his book. He tells of their wonders, their dangers and hardships, and the possibilities of their reclamation, with no little narrative skill. Speculations as to their origin and history; tales of suffering from thirst in these waterless tracts; descriptions of desert plants and animals, and of the aborigines who, apparently by some slip in the law of life, dwell there; stories of venturesome prospectors in search of the 'yellow streak,' with many other things, make up the contents of this interesting book. The following description of Death Valley, in the Mohave Desert in California, gives a touch of the quality of the book:

'Death Valley has an area of nearly five hundred square miles. It is fifty miles long, and varies in width from five to ten miles. Its greatest depression is 480 feet below sea-level. In this limited area, more men have perished than upon any other similar area in the world, the great battle-fields excepted. The remarkable mineral wealth of the region has been glittering bait to lure men to destruction. There are in the valley golden ledges, the ores of which run in value to fabulous sums per ton. There are vast beds of nitre, soda, salt, and other mineral drugs. There is a single salt-field in the valley, thirty miles long and from two to four miles wide, where salt lies a foot or more deep over the entire field. Turquoises, opals, garnets, onyx, marbles, and other gems and rocks of value, exist in abundance. The valley is a storehouse of wealth, the treasure-vault of the nation, the drug-store of the universe; but Death holds the title.'

Mr. Burdick asserts, however, that irrigation will reclaim much of this arid region to the uses of man.

The title of Mr. David T. Hanbury's book, 'Sport and Travel in the Northland of Canada,' is somewhat misleading, for it suggests the common type of travel-book that tells of wanderings in search of adventure and oddities in out-of-the-way places; whereas the book is really a compendium of scientific research in the far North of Canada. Mr. Hanbury spent twenty months in this almost *terra incognita*, concerning which he writes:

'I have always maintained that "Barren Ground" is a misnomer for the Northland of Canada. No land can be called barren which bears wild-flowers in profusion, numerous heaths, luxuriant grass, in places up to the knees, and a variety of moss and lichens. It is barren only in the sense that it is destitute of trees; hence the name *De-chin-u-le* (no trees) which is the Indian name for it.'

In Mr. Hanbury, the Eskimos have found a friend. He has high praise for their integrity and honesty, but he has scant praise for the Indians, whom he found to be utterly untrustworthy. The value of the book is enhanced by a good introductory historical sketch of exploration in North Canada, by Mr. J. P. Renwick, and also by several appendices giving scientific data on the geology, the flora and fauna, the weather conditions, measurements of Hudson Bay Eskimo, and an Eskimo word-and-phrase list. It is to be regretted that a book so well printed and profusely illustrated, and giving so much fresh information, should be written in so crude and unentertaining a manner.

An ideal way to see a foreign country is to jaunt through it in some sort of easy-going vehicle. Apparently the *stolkjaere* of Norway, 'a two-wheel pony cart, the body of which is hung very high, with a commodious seat for two passengers and a raised perch-like seat behind the passengers' seat for the driver or *skydgut*,' is not the worst riding-cart in the world. In such a cart, two men, one a modest Rambler and the other an austere Doctor of Laws, made a jolly tour in Southwestern Norway in August and September, months when the regular tourists, especially the German and the English species, had gone home; and now the Rambler recounts the trips in a readable way in a little book entitled 'A Norwegian Ramble. He tells us that the two travellers 'crossed the country twice, once northwest to Molde, our farthest point north, and then down the coast, and in and out of the wonderful fjords, and finally southeast again through the beautiful Valdeas to the capital of this strangely fascinating country; and in all our journeyings we never experienced aught from the natives but the greatest of courtesy, kindness, and hospitality.' Next to this uniform hospitality, the travellers were most struck by the unusual silence prevailing in the land. During their entire journey they did not hear the sound of bird or squirrel, and of very few dogs; and they saw but few pigs and roosters. Perhaps the Norwegians are strangely quiet, too; for there is no record in the book of conversation with them, — the one thing the volume needs to enliven it. On the whole, however, it furnishes a sketchy account of an interesting jaunt made by two congenial men.

The sub-title of Mr. Frederick A. Ober's book on 'Our West Indian Neighbors' runs as follows: 'The islands of the Caribbean Sea, America's Mediterranean, their picturesque features, fascinating history, and attractions for the traveler, nature-lover, settler, and pleasure-seeker.' A title so comprehensive calls for much in the way of fulfilment; but the volume seems to justify it. Mr. Ober's knowledge of affairs and conditions in the West Indies is extensive and minute. As a collector of birds and an adventurer in the islands in 1879-80, as Commissioner to the World's Fair from the West Indies in 1891, and as a visitor subsequent to the recent war, Mr. Ober has had unusual opportunities and advantages for obtaining first-hand information, and sufficient time for studying the exact conditions of our island neighbors in that quarter. The volume is not limited to Cuba and Puerto Rico, but includes all the important islands even to the Barbadoes and Trinidad, treating the inhabitants, the climate, the commercial and industrial features, the sights of town and country, and the local and foreign governments, of each. As our interest in the islands is largely commercial, the concluding words of Mr. Ober in his book are pertinent:

'There is no denying the fact that, with the exception of Cuba and Puerto Rico, possibly of Trinidad, the West Indian islands have retrograded in the past century. They have grown poorer, the British islands especially, their population blacker, hence they are less desirable as places of residence for white folk.'

We close our present list of travel-books with a consideration of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Moore's 'A Year in Europe.' As Dr. Moore went through Europe with his eye mainly on its religious sights and aspects, this view-point is prominent in the book, and gives it a certain interest and novelty. With him, we visit Southampton, not for the interest of William the Conqueror or Richard the Lion Hearted, but for the interest of the great hymn-writer Dr. Watts; we go to Winchester, not because of Alfred the Great, but on account of that aggressive churchman Thomas Ken; we see Cambridge and Oxford, not as great universities, but as great churches; Westminster Abbey appeals to us as the home of the Shorter Catechism; in Rome we miss the pagan glories, but we are edified by a discourse on the relics of the Roman Catholic church. Even if we cannot agree with Dr. Moore in all his views and assertions, we can find good topics for discussion in his pages. For example, when, after noting the beauties of the English cathedrals, he says that 'If at the Reformation every cathedral in Great Britain had been pounded to pieces by the iconoclasts, it would have been an immeasurable calamity to art, but it might have been

a real gain to religion; at any rate, it is ritualism rather than religion that is now promoted by the cathedrals,' we feel as if the question is at least an open one. Yet we must give the author due credit by adding that in general his statements are not heavily marked by uncharitable sectarianism. For those who would see Europe in its 'dim religious light,' the volume will be instructive and entertaining.

H. E. Coblentz.

Briefs on New Books.

The story of the courtships of Queen Elizabeth.

Historians have long understood that the unique position of Elizabeth Tudor as a queen without a consort was a matter of great consequence to her kingdom and to the rest of Europe as well; but not till recently have they fully appreciated the value of the fact as a diplomatic asset. Eight years ago, Mr. Martin Hume, of the Public Record Commission in England, published an extended work in which he traced with great minuteness the progress of all the various negotiations for the queen's hand through a period of more than twenty-five years. During this period, every marriageable Christian prince seems to have been proposed as a fit consort, only to be more or less speedily rejected. The negotiations ceased with the death of Alençon in 1584; 'the farce of marriage' could be played no longer, as there was now no available prince in sight. The author views the subject mainly from the diplomatic side; he is interested chiefly in tracing the effect of these negotiations on the policies and politics of the time. It will be readily seen that in forming and dissolving alliances the European princes would be strongly influenced by the prospect of winning the hand of the English queen, which prospect was kept continually before their eyes. Many were disappointed, however, in finding that the personal side of these projects was not considered in Mr. Hume's book, and clamored for a more complete treatment. The author has yielded to this demand, and has recently published a revised edition of his work under its old title, 'The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth' (McClure, Phillips & Co.), but with two supplementary chapters which carry the narrative on through the queen's old age to the downfall of Essex in 1601. In these he discusses her attitude toward her various suitors and later favorites, and attempts to show to what extent she was dominated by the gentler passions. Mr. Hume's picture of Elizabeth the woman is decidedly interesting; while sensible to the fact that she possessed many qualities of the less lovable order, he does not find her so unwomanly as she is usually thought to be. There was much in her conduct that will always be severely censured; but on the graver charges against her character, the author, after examining all the existing evidence, delivers a verdict of 'not proven.'

The weather as influencing human conduct.

The weather is one of the most interesting topics of conversation, if one may believe the daily evidence of his ears. It has also caused the writing of many books. One of the latest of these is entitled 'Weather Influences,' and comes from the pen of Prof. Edwin G. Dexter, of the University of Illinois, and the press of Macmillan. In order to arouse the reader's interest, the author has devoted the first four chapters of his book to weather lore. The moon, comets, stars, meteors, and all sorts of meteorological appearances in the sky, are popularly supposed to be available for making prognostications concerning the weather. Cats, squirrels, opossums, and other animals, are thought to furnish by their actions clues to coming changes of weather. Standard literature teems with references to the effects of meteorological conditions upon the emotions and actions of man himself. Professor Dexter, believing that there must be some scientific foundation for the apparent modification of man's conduct by variations of the weather, has made a special study of various data which throw light upon the subject. Such were reports of school deportment, and records of the police courts giving accounts of murders, suicides, cases of assault and battery, and of drunkenness. There were also available statistics about deaths, insanity, and disorders of various kinds, including even clerical errors in banks. These were obtained largely from the cities of New York and Denver, the separate occurrences being over 600,000 in number. They were compared with the observations of barometric pressure, temperature, humidity, wind-movement, etc., made at the U. S. Weather Bureau stations in those cities. Perhaps the most interesting of the conclusions drawn are that the reserve energy capable of being utilized for intellectual purposes is affected most by meteorological changes, and that those weather conditions which are especially associated with misconduct are also productive of health and of mental alertness. Schoolteachers must therefore expect to have their tempers especially tried on those days which are most invigorating. The results of Professor Dexter's laborious tabulations and comparisons are made plain to the eye by the plotting of curves in the usual fashion. We may say in conclusion that the author has made a creditable incursion into a field of research where it is generally quite difficult to draw satisfactory conclusions.

Chapters on literary men and themes.

Professor Thomas Marc Parrott, of Princeton, republishes three of his recent literary essays, adding five new ones, and naming the collection 'Studies of a Booklover' (James Pott & Co.). In his opening chapter, on Matthew Arnold, he asserts that 'it is by his poetry that the place of Matthew Arnold in English literature will in the end be determined'; and then follows an admiring and admirable study of this 'most classic of the Victorian poets.' 'The Autobiography of Milton' is not the announcement of a newly discovered Milton manuscript, but an outline of the poet's life based on certain autobio-

graphic fragments scattered through his works. The suggestion is offered that a fairly complete biography of Milton might be made by reprinting these fragments in full, and that such a method would perhaps portray the poet more vividly than does Professor Masson's great work, where Milton is sometimes lost in a crowd of contemporaries. In 'The Frugal Note of Gray' the writer discards Matthew Arnold's list of qualities constituting a poet's equipment, and boldly essays to define them anew, — a harmless amusement in which many before him have indulged. In his essay on Dr. Johnson, the author finds the great man's prose style deficient 'in the weightier matters, such as invention, humor, and power of characterization.' Ponderosity does indeed belong to Johnson's humor, which suggests the gambols of a megatherium, but hardly to humor at its best. 'The Charm of Goldsmith' is well found to reside in his childlikeness. 'The Vitality of Browning' is dwelt upon as characteristic of the man; but when it is asserted that 'though in the world he was not of it,' possibly a murmur of dissent will arise from those who noted in the poet's lifetime his fondness for smart society. Scott, and Robert Fergusson, the ill-starred poet of Edinburgh, are the subjects each of an entertaining chapter. The appearance of the volume, in print, illustrations, and binding, deserves a closing word of praise.

An analysis and study of Herbert Spencer. Herbert Spencer's Autobiography has given a special impetus to other writings on the same subject, both biographical and critical. Prof. Josiah Royce uses the work as a convenient basis for an analytical study of Spencer's contribution to the concept of Evolution. As an essay on this distinct subject, including a history of the idea of evolution before Spencer's time, a review of the origin, development, and limitations of Spencer's theory, and a statement of the present idea of Evolution, Mr. Royce's book is illuminating. Spencer based his philosophy largely on a self-constructed definition, the faults and incompleteness of which Mr. Royce easily points out, at the same time showing how these faults made precision in Spencer's philosophy impossible. In a supplementary essay on 'Spencer's Theories of Education,' which, together with a chapter of personal reminiscences by Herbert Spencer's assistant, Mr. James Collier, complete the volume. Mr. Royce employs the same analytical methods in reference to Spencer's popular series of essays on Education, with much the same results. There is probably no statement in either essay which is not just and accurate; yet the book has little claim to its sub-title, 'An Estimate and a Review.' No estimate of Spencer's work is correct which does not lay stress on the marvellous bridge of organized thought which Spencer built, on the relationships which he established between the various sciences, on the inspiration which he has been to a large and influential school of younger men, on all that he did rather than on what he failed to do, on the much in which he was right, rather than on the little in which, thanks largely to his own efforts in stating the problems, we are able to prove him wrong or incomplete. We believe that Professor Royce himself would scarcely call these two slight essays his final estimate of Herbert Spencer's contribution to the thought of nations. (Fox, Duffield & Co.)

Histories of the South American Republics. To write the history of South American Republics is a large undertaking; and in attempting it for the 'Story of the Nations' series (Putnam) Mr. Thomas C. Dawson has wisely devoted two volumes to the subject. The first of these, setting forth the history of Argentina, Paraguay, Uraguay, and Brazil, the countries upon the Atlantic coast of the southern continent, received notice in these columns a few months ago. For the second volume was reserved an account of the Republics upon the Gulf and Pacific coasts. By far the greater historic interest attaches to these, including what we know as the Conquest of Peru, the Spanish colonies and vireinates, the wars for independence of Spain out of which emerged Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Columbia, and the gradual development in these of something like constitutional government. In spite of the difficulties in the way of adequately treating these countries in limited space, we have in this second volume an admirable account of them, written more especially in view of the economic relations which will undoubtedly accrue to the United States from the building of the Panama Canal. The publication of this second volume was evidently withheld until it could contain an account of the new Republic of Panama. The chapter devoted to that subject, though brief, is informing. The illustrations in the book are interesting, and the three maps with which it is furnished are very valuable. Altogether, Mr. Dawson has brought, in his two volumes, the South American nations within the range of popular historical study.

The mind and religion of Whittier. The year has seen an unusual number of Whittier biographies and studies, not the least pleasing of which is Mr. Chauncey J. Hawkins's little volume on 'The Mind of Whittier' (Whittaker). As the title-page announces, and as the authorship would lead one to expect, — for Mr. Hawkins is a clergyman, — it is the 'fundamental religious ideas' of the Quaker poet that are here treated. His 'inner life,' his optimism, his sympathy with nature and the lessons he draws from her manifold aspects, his belief in the divinity of Jesus (for Whittier was no Hicksite), his hope of a future life, — all these subjects are handled as only a true lover and student of Whittier's verse could handle them, with frequent illustrative extracts from the poems. The author is inclined to think 'as many religious ideas come from the poets as from the Bible'; and no one who has a spark of poetry in his soul, and who bears in mind how much of the Bible is itself poetry, will dispute him. We are reminded, and comforted by the remembrance, that with all Whittier's trust in the Eternal Goodness he

was by no means unharassed by doubt or unperplexed by difficult problems, 'the same old baffling questions,' which he made no pretense of answering. That he is to-day the poet most frequently quoted in our pulpits, and that his appeal to the religious instincts is far stronger than that of Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, or Bryant, is an assertion few will contest. Mr. Hawkins's appreciative study of the dominant element in Whittier's verse will send Whittier-lovers back to their poet with renewed zest. A misprint that may perplex some is found in Mrs. Claflin's name, which appears as 'Chaflin,' and in Mr. Stedman's, which masquerades as 'Steadman.'

Indian life in town and in country.

Under the same editorial auspices as that of 'Our European Neighbors' series, and having the same publishers (Putnam), a series of 'Our Asiatic Neighbors' now begins, its initial volume being 'Indian Life in Town and Country,' by Mr. Herbert Compton, whose intimate acquaintance with India extends back for thirty years. The first part of his work treats of 'Native Indian Life,' in which the reader is told some most surprising things about the divergences of race, religion, and language, in India,—divergences greater than in any portion of Europe; about what is meant by the term 'caste,' and what a powerful social influence is exerted thereby; about the condition of woman under the Indian social system; and about the new epoch in Indian affairs ushered in by the opening of the Suez Canal. With the subject of his later division, 'Anglo-Indian Life,' we might claim to have some previous knowledge through Mr. Kipling's tales; but Mr. Compton's chapters on 'Bungalow Life' and kindred topics will certainly aid to a better understanding and deeper appreciation of Mr. Kipling's 'Plain Tales from the Hills.' The book contains a wealth of information set forth in pleasing style, and verifies the statement quoted from De Tocqueville, 'There has never been anything so wonderful under the sun as the conquest, and, still more, the government, of India by the British.'

An introduction to Psychology.

Text-books are not inspiring subjects for a reviewer. It is difficult to explain briefly the point of view or the manner of presentation of an author who addresses himself primarily to students. Particularly in psychology, in which topic scholars on this side of the Atlantic have contributed so many and such distinctive texts, is it difficult to characterize the status of another competitor for favor. Professor Murray of Montreal has re-written his former text-book of Psychology and made a larger and more readable volume of it (Little, Brown & Co.). The book belongs to the class of psychologies that depend upon description as the chief method of presentation. It covers the conventional ground, dividing the subject material into topics belonging to general psychology and those belonging to special psychology. In both portions clearness and readability are prominent, and an effort to carry the interest of the student is maintained. It cannot be said that the result presents any unusual features; but Professor Murray's book will find favor among those who sympathize with his methods of presentation. This verdict must not be understood as condemning the volume with faint praise, but, on the contrary, as an expression of admiration for the success with which a well-planned scheme of presentation has been carried out.

BRIEFER MENTION.

'House and Home,' by Miss Mary Elizabeth Carter, is a practical book on home management published by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. It is a volume in 'The Woman's Home Library,' to which a second contribution is made by Miss Eleaner B. Clapp, whose book is entitled 'The Courtesies,' and is a manual of every-day etiquette. Allied to these books in interest is 'The Expert Maid-Servant,' by Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, just published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. publish, in their 'What Is Worth While' series, the following new volumes: 'How to Bring up our Boys,' by Mr. S. A. Nicoll; 'The Lost Art of Reading,' by Dr. W. Robertson Nicoll; 'The Inner Life,' by Dr. J. R. Miller; and Count Tolstoy's recent 'Bethink Yourselves!' that most eloquent plea for an end of warfare. This moving tract has also just been sent us in pamphlet form by Messrs. Ginn & Co., as publishers for the International Union. It cannot be too widely circulated or deeply pondered.

The new enlarged edition of 'Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers,' as edited by Dr. George C. Williamson, has now reached the fourth volume, covering the letters from N to R. New biographies of the British painters Reynolds, Romney, and Rossetti constitute the chief feature of this volume. An important article on Ruskin is contributed by Mr. Frederic Harrison. There are also entirely new biographies of the Italians Tintoretto, Francia, and Guido. The illustrations are numerous and satisfactory. The Macmillan Co. publish this standard work, which is now within one volume of completion.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. are publishing a 'Library of Illustrated Biography,' consisting of reprints, each in a single fairly large volume, of standard works of this class. The following eight volumes are now ready: Mrs. Gaskell's life of Charlotte Brontë, Farrar's life of Christ, Cross's life of George Eliot, Lockhart's life of Scott, Irving's lives of Columbus and Mahomet, Boswell's life of Johnson, and Professor James A. Harrison's life of Poe, as recently written for the 'Virginia' edition of that author's works. These handsomely-printed volumes are very desirable for library use, and are supplied at a moderate price.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish in their 'Chiswick' series a group of eleven small volumes, tastefully printed and bound, and having a considerable diversity of interest. The list is as follows: Dante's 'New Life,' in Rossetti's matchless version; Gray's 'Elegy'; Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village'; Storm's 'Immensee,' translated by Miss Bertha M. Schimmelpfennig; FitzGerald's 'Omar'; 'A Browning Calendar,' edited by Miss Constance M. Spender; Mr. Lang's translation of 'Aucassin and Nicolette'; 'The Face of the Master,' by Dr. J. R. Miller; 'Richard Wagner,' by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole; 'Raphael of Urbino,' by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton; and 'Ralph Waldo Emerson,' by the same writer. All these books are illustrated.

Notes.

It is understood that Mrs. Humphry Ward's next novel will appear serially in the 'Century' during the coming year. A new story by Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice will form another interesting serial feature of the same magazine.

A new edition (the seventh) of Dr. William Elliot Griffis's standard work on Corea, to be published at once by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, will contain additional chapters bringing the history down to the present year.

Dr. James A. Henshall's 'Book of the Black Bass,' which for more than a decade has held place as a classic among anglers, is published by the Robert Clarke Co. in a new edition, thoroughly revised and embodying a supplement, 'More about the Black Bass.'

With its October issue 'The Craftsman' appears in a new typographical dress, a distinct improvement over that hitherto used. We are glad to note the well-deserved success of this magazine, now the leading exponent of the arts and crafts movement in America.

A tribute to the late 'Jenny June,' in the form of a volume entitled 'Memories of Jane Cunningham Croly,' is published by the Messrs. Putnam. It is the work of various hands, and includes a number of Mrs. Croly's own papers and addresses, besides three portraits.

One of the most important scientific publications of the year will be issued at once by the University of Chicago Press in Prof. Jacques Loeb's 'Studies in General Physiology.' The work presents a systematic account of the author's recent noteworthy researches in the problems of life-phenomena and kindred subjects.

A volume of pleasant and sprightly comment upon domestic topics is offered by the 'Every Day Essays' of Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne. The author has an optimistic temperament, and is possibly a little inclined to sentiment, but her cheery philosophy of life is given a very attractive garb. Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. are the publishers.

We reserve for future mention the new volume of Mr. Kipling's stories, 'Traffics and Discoveries,' merely noting at present that it comes to us in the regular trade edition from Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., and also from Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons as Volume XXII. of their handsome subscription edition of Mr. Kipling's works.

'The Romance of Isabel, Lady Burton,' told in part by herself and in part by Mr. W. H. Wilkins, is presented by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. in a very attractive new edition, printed from new plates. The two volumes in which the work first appeared, seven years ago, are now reduced to one, though all of the original matter is retained.

'A Short Constitutional History of the United States,' by Dr. Francis Newton Thorpe, is a condensed form of the author's larger works upon the same subject. It is a single volume of clear exposition and closely reasoned discussion, made particularly valuable by its elaborate index to the Constitution, and its extensive lists of references to leading constitutional cases. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are the publishers.

A new edition of Count Tolstoy's works, in twenty-four volumes, is being undertaken by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. The translation is a new one, the work of Prof. Leo Weiner of Harvard, who has also prepared for the edition a new biography of Count Tolstoy. In addition to considerable matter not heretofore included in any English translation, the edition will contain an exhaustive bibliography and a unique alphabetical 'thought-concordance' to the complete works. The illustrations will number nearly one hundred and fifty, reproduced in photogravure and etching.

The new edition of Mathilde Blind's Life of George Eliot, announced for publication by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., will include a new chapter on George Eliot's present position in literature as determined by the leading critics who have written of her in the twenty years following her death; some new information as to her life and environment, gleaned from letters and surviving friends; and an exhaustive bibliography. Illustrations have also been added.

Topics in Leading Periodicals.

November, 1904.

Activity, Geographical Centres of. *World's Work.*
American Coup d'Etat of 1961. H. D. Sedgwick. *Atlantic.*
Australian Telegraph System. H. H. Lusk. *No. American.*
Bible's Style, On Improving the. J. H. Gardner. *Atlantic.*
Blue-Jacket, Our Modern. R. F. Zogbaum. *Century.*
Brain, Human,—Is it Stationary? W. I. Thomas. *Forum.*
Brain of the Nation, The. Gustave Michaud. *Century.*
Canada, Western, in 1904. T. M. Knappen. *Rev. of Revs.*
Canada's New Governor-General. *Review of Reviews.*
Canadian Public Affairs. Agnes C. Laut. *Rev. of Revs.*
Clipper Ship, A, and her Commander. *Atlantic.*
College Student, The Self-Supporting. *North American.*
Colonies, Alien, and Children's Court. *North American.*
Cotton, Rich Kingdom of. C. H. Poe. *World's Work.*
Country Life. Ralph Waldo Emerson. *Atlantic.*
Criminal Law, Private Societies and Enforcement of. *Forum.*
Election Contests, Close. John T. Wheelwright. *Atlantic.*
Fire and Faulty Construction, Protection against. *Forum.*
Folkstone out of Season. W. D. Howells. *Harper.*
Gladstone's Friendship with Lord Acton. *Lippincott.*
Harcourt, Sir William. G. W. E. Russell. *No. American.*
Hearn, Lafcadio. *Review of Reviews.*
Hoar, George Frisbie. Talcott Williams. *Rev. of Revs.*
Horse in America, Evolution of. H. F. Osborn. *Century.*
Hungary, What People Read in. *Review of Reviews.*
Insurance Funds, Investing. H. W. Lanier. *World's Work.*
International Arbitration. Sir Robt. Finlay. *No. American.*
Irish Muse, The. Fiona Macleod. *North American.*
Japan, A Letter from. Lafcadio Hearn. *Atlantic.*
Japan, Emperor of. D. W. Stevens. *World's Work.*
Japan and the Resurrection of Poland. *Review of Reviews.*
Japan's Fitness for a Long Struggle. *World's Work.*
Japan's Opportunity. Baron Kaneko. *No. American.*
Japanese Devotion and Courage. O. K. Davis. *Century.*
Jefferson, Some Family Letters of. *Scribner.*
Lakes, Great, Winter on the. George Hibbard. *Harper.*
London, Abiding. Dora G. McChesney. *Atlantic.*
Monroe Doctrine and Non-Intervention. J. B. Moore. *Harper.*
Morley and Bryce in America. *Review of Reviews.*
Negro Problem, Negro's Part in. Kelly Miller. *Forum.*
Negro, The Old-Time. Thomas Nelson Page. *Scribner.*
Pack-Mule, The. Bolton C. Brown. *Atlantic.*
Philippines, The U. S. in the. Alleyne Ireland. *Atlantic.*
Planets,—Are They Inhabited? C. Flammarion. *Harper.*
Psychical Research. Andrew Lang. *Harper.*
Railroad Accidents in the U. S. *Review of Reviews.*
Railroads, Safety on. John J. Esch. *North American.*
Republic, Lost, Search for a. Walter Hale. *Harper.*
Royal Academy, The. Fred A. Eaton. *Scribner.*
Russia, Diplomat's Recollections of. A. D. White. *Century.*
Russia, Plight of. John F. Carr. *World's Work.*
Russian Army, Conditions in. T. F. Millard. *Scribner.*
Science, Modern, Some Greek Anticipations of. *Harper.*
Scott,—Was he a Poet? Arthur Symons. *Atlantic.*
Stage Scenery, Modern. John Corbin. *Scribner.*
Suicide and Life Insurance. W. H. Lawton. *No. American.*
Tibetan Leader, A. J. Deniker. *Century.*
Trackers of France, The. R. B. de Monvel. *Century.*
Venice, Legends and Pageants of. W. R. Thayer. *Lippincott.*
Welfare Manager, The. Lillie Hamilton French. *Century.*
Wheat, Harvesting the. I. F. Marcosson. *World's Work.*
Work and Play. Arthur Stanwood Pier. *Atlantic.*
Working Life of Germany and America. *World's Work.*

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 184 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

History of Andrew Jackson, Pioneer, Patriot, Soldier, Politician, President. By Augustus C. Buell. In 2 vols., with photogravure portraits, 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4. net.

My Literary Life. By Mme. Edmond Adam (Juliette Lamber). With portraits, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 542. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

In the Days of Chaucer. By Tudor Jenks; with introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illus., 16mo, pp. 302. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1. net.

Henry Ward Beecher as his Friends Saw him. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 135. Pilgrim Press. 75 cts. net.

HISTORY.

London in the Time of the Tudors. By Sir Walter Besant. Illus., 4to, gilt top, pp. 430. Macmillan Co. $7.50 net.

League of the Ho-de-no-sau-nee, or Iroquois. By Lewis H. Morgan. New edition, with additional matter; edited and annotated by Herbert M. Lloyd. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 332. Dodd, Mead & Co. $5. net.

A Short Constitutional History of the United States. By Francis Newton Thorpe, A. M. 8vo, pp. 459. Little, Brown & Co. $1.75 net.

A History of the Ancient World. By George Stephen Goodspeed, Ph. D. Illus. in colors, etc., 8vo, pp. 483. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Roman Historical Sources and Institutions. Edited by Henry A. Sanders. Large 8vo, pp. 402. Macmillan Co.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL. D. Vol. VIII., Buttrick's Voyages (1812-19), and Evans's Pedestrious Tour (1818). Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 364. Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

Twenty Famous Naval Battles, Salamis to Santiago. By Edward Kirk Rawson. New edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 730. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Wadsworth; or, The Charter Oak. By W. H. Goocher. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 399. Hartford, Conn.: Published by the author. $2.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

An Elizabethan Manuscript Preserved at Alnwick Castle, Northumberland: Collotype Fac-simile and Type Transcript. Transcribed and edited by Frank J. Burgoyne. 4to, gilt top, pp. 260. Longmans, Green & Co. $28. net.

Renan's Letters from the Holy Land: The Correspondence of Ernest Renan with M. Berthelot, while Gathering Material in Italy and the Orient for "The Life of Jesus." Trans. by Lorenzo O'Rourke. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 313. Doubleday, Page & Co. $2. net.

A History of Criticism and Literary Taste in Europe. From the earliest texts to the present day. By George Saintsbury. Vol. III., Modern Criticism, completing the work. Large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 656. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

Bits of Gossip. By Rebecca Harding Davis. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 233. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Thackeray's Letters to an American Family. With introduction by Lucy D. Baxter, and original drawings by Thackeray. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 194. Century Co. $1.50 net.

The Amateur Spirit. By Bliss Perry. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 164. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Imaginary Obligations. By Frank Moore Colby. 12mo, uncut, pp. 335. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

American Literary Criticism. Selected and edited, with an Introductory Essay, by William Morton Payne, LL. D. 12mo, pp. 318. "Wampum Library." Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40 net.

Herbert Spencer: An Estimate and Review. By Josiah Royce. Together with a chapter of personal reminiscences by James Collier. 12mo, pp. 234. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

A Parody Anthology. Collected by Carolyn Wells. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 391. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

More Notes from Underledge. By William Potts. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 308. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1. net.

The Star of Bethlehem: A Miracle Play of the Nativity. Reconstructed and adapted by Charles Mills Gayley. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 70. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Complete Works of Daniel Defoe. Edited by Gustavus Howard Maynadier. In 16 vols., with etched frontispieces, 12mo. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $16.

Library of Illustrated Biographies. Comprising: Life of George Eliot, by John W. Cross; Life of Scott, by John G. Lockhart; Life of Columbus, by Washington Irving; Life of Mohamet, by Washington Irving; Life of Johnson, by James Boswell; Life of Edgar Allan Poe, by James A. Harrison; Life of Christ, by F. W. Farrar; Life of Charlotte Brontë, by Mrs. Gaskell. Each illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per vol., $1.50.

Poems of William Morris. Selected and edited by Percy Robert Colwell. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 360. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

The Greek Poets: An Anthology. By Nathan Haskell Dole. With photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 341. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

Luxembourg Library. New vols.: Zenobia, by William Ware; Harry Lorrequer, by Charles Lever; Pride and Prejudice, by Jane Austen; Gil Blas, by Alain René Le Sage; Rienzi, by Edward Bulwer-Lytton. Each illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per vol., $1.50.

Handy Volume Classics. New vols.: Sheridan's Comedies, edited by Brander Matthews; Addison's Essays, with introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie; Chesterfield's Letters, edited by Charles Welsh; Songs from the Dramatists, text of Robert Bell, edited and enlarged by Brander Matthews; The Hundred Best English Poems, selected by Adam L. Gowans, M. A. Each with portrait, 18mo. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per vol., 35 cts.

Letters from a Portuguese Nun to an Officer in the French Army: Being a Reproduction of the Edition of 1817. With frontispiece, 18mo, uncut, pp. 133. Brentano's. 75 cts.

Poetical Works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. With introduction by William M. Rossetti. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 349. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cts.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Music, and Other Poems. By Henry van Dyke. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 116. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. net.

The Place of My Desire, and Other Poems. By Edith Colby Banfield. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 154. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25 net.

Love Triumphant: A Book of Poems. By Frederic Lawrence Knowles. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 168. Dana Estes & Co. $1. net.

Semiramis, and Other Plays. By Olive Tilford Dargan. 12mo, uncut, pp. 255. Brentano's. $1.25 net.

Day Dream and Even Song. By Frederic Fairchild Sherman. 12mo, uncut, pp. 67. James Pott & Co. $1.10 net.

Little Folks Down South. By Frank L. Stanton. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 140. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

The Heart's Quest: A Book of Verses. By "Barton Grey." 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 145. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

The Trail to Boyland, and Other Poems. By Wilbur D. Nesbit; illus. by Will Vawter. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 164. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1. net.

The One and the Many. By Eva Gore-Booth. 12mo, pp. 111. Longmans, Green & Co.

Underneath the Bough: A Book of Verses. By George Allan England. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 96. Grafton Press. $1 net.

Lullaby Castle, and Other Poems. By Blanche Mary Channing. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 62. Little, Brown & Co. $1. net.

A Little Child's Wreath. By Elizabeth Rachel Chapman; illus. by W. Graham Robertson. 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 70. John Lane. 50 cts. net.

Vashti: A Poem in Seven Books. By John Brayshaw Kaye. Third edition; 12mo, gilt top, pp. 166. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Poems and Songs. By J. R. Newell. 12mo, uncut, pp. 136. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

Songs of a City. By Howard V. Sutherland. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 98. San Francisco: James H. Barry. $1.

Echoes from the Glen, in Divers Keys. By William Page Carter. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 138. Grafton Press. $1. net.

Lyrics of Childhood. By Edward Mayhugh. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 55. Grafton Press. $1. net.

Pebbles from the Shore. By E. A. Kimball. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 58. R. G. Badger. $1.25.

Tears: A Drama of Modern Life. By Julius Hopp. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 78. Poet-Lore Co. $1.25.

FLEETING FANCIES. By William F. Kirk. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 127. R. G. Badger. $1.25.

POEMS. By William M. Byram. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 109. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

A NATIONAL PAEAN: Poems and Songs. By Walter Allen Rice. With portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 94. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

THE TRAGEDY OF SAUL, First King of Israel. By Lewis A. Storrs. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 124. G. W. Dillingham Co. 75 cts. net.

THE HEAVENLY DYKES. By June E. Downey. 12mo, uncut, pp. 63. R. G. Badger. $1.

FICTION.

THE SON OF ROYAL LANGBRITH. By W. D. Howells. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 369. Harper & Brothers. $2.

TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 363. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE LAW OF THE LAND. By Emerson Hough. Illus., 12mo, pp. 416. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

THE TRUANTS. By A. E. W. Mason. Illus., 12mo, pp. 379. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

DOUBLE HARNESS. By Anthony Hope. 12mo, pp. 410. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

MY LADY OF THE NORTH: The Love Story of a Gray-Jacket. By Randall Parrish. Illus., 12mo, pp. 362. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

THE YOUTH OF WASHINGTON. Told in the form of an autobiography. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 290. Century Co. $1.50.

THE LADY OF LOYALTY HOUSE. By Justin Huntly McCarthy. 12mo, pp. 299. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

BEATRICE OF VENICE. By Max Pemberton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 378. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE COMMON LOT. By Robert Herrick. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 426. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THE MASQUERADER. By Katharine Cecil Thurston. Illus., 12mo, pp. 328. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

GENEVRA. By Charles Marriott. 12mo, pp. 313. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE FARM OF THE DAGGER. By Eden Phillpotts. Illus., 12mo, pp. 297. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE REAPER. By Edith Rickert. 12mo, pp. 341. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

A BOX OF MATCHES. By Hamblen Sears. Illus. in colors, etc., 12mo, pp. 369. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

PATHS OF JUDGMENT. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. 12mo, pp. 346. Century Co. $1.50.

A CAPTAIN IN THE RANKS: A Romance of Affairs. By George Cary Eggleston. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, pp. 337. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE. By A. W. Marchmont. Illus., 12mo, pp. 422. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

HEARTS IN EXILE. By John Oxenham. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 300. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

THE EAGLE'S SHADOW. By James Branch Cabell. Illus., 12mo, pp. 256. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

TRAITOR AND LOYALIST; or, The Man Who Found his Country. By Henry Kitchell Webster. Illus., 12mo, pp. 318. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THE PRINCESS THORA. By Harris Burland. Illus., 12mo, pp. 360. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE LETTER D. By Grace Denio Litchfield. 12mo, pp. 322. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

BETHANY: A Story of the Old South. By Thomas E. Watson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 383. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE FISHERS. By J. Henry Harris. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 344. John Lane. $1.50.

THE GRAY WORLD. By Evelyn Underhill. 12mo, pp. 351. Century Co. $1.50.

THE HILLS OF FREEDOM. By Joseph Sharts. Illus., 12mo, pp. 296. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE MADIGANS. By Miriam Michelson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 361. Century Co. $1.50.

FALAISE OF THE BLESSED VOICE: A Tale of the Youth of St. Louis, King of France. By William Stearns Davis. 12mo, pp. 360. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THE PRINCE CHAP: A Story in Three Curtains and Several Scenes. By Edward Peple. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 386. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.10 net.

THE DIVINE FIRE. By May Sinclair. 12mo, pp. 597. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE RECORDS. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 321. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

A CHICAGO PRINCESS. By Robert Barr. Illus., 12mo, pp. 306. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

COMRADES IN ARMS: A Tale of Two Hemispheres. By General Charles King. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 350. The Hobart Co. $1.50.

TRIXY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 299. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE CLOSED BOOK, concerning the Secret of the Borgias. By the Chevalier William Le Queux. 12mo, pp. 350. Smart Set Publishing Co. $1.50.

DOCTOR TOM: The Coroner of Brett. By John Williams Streeter. 12mo, pp. 271. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

SWEET PEGGY. By Linnie Sarah Harris. Illus., 12mo, pp. 279. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE RAGGED MESSENGER. By W. B. Maxwell. 12mo, pp. 384. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

THE SORROWS OF SAP'ED: A Problem Story of the East. By James Jeffrey Roche. Illus. in color, 12mo, uncut, pp. 195. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

MAMMY 'MONGST THE WILD NATIONS OF EUROPE. By Ruthella Mary Bibbins. Illus., 12mo, pp. 305. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

JIM HICKEY: A Story of the One-Night Stands. By George V. Hobart. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 119. G. W. Dillingham Co. 75 cts.

TWENTY-FIVE GHOST STORIES. Compiled and edited by W. Bob Holland. 12mo, pp. 255. J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. 50 cts.

RELIGION.

BALANCE: The Fundamental Verity. By Orlando J. Smith. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 286. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

THE CHURCHES AND EDUCATED MEN. By Edwin Noah Hardy, M. A. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 305. Pilgrim Press. $1.25 net.

THE LITTLE BOOK OF LIFE AFTER DEATH. By Gustav Theodor Fechner; trans. from the German by Mary C. Wadsworth; with introduction by William James. 12mo, pp. 108. Little, Brown & Co. $1.

THE EPISCOPALIANS. By Daniel Dulany Addison. Illus., 16mo, pp. 252. "Story of the Churches." Baker & Taylor Co. $1. net.

THE DIVINE PRESENCE. By Martin R. Smith. 12mo, uncut, pp. 203. Longmans, Green & Co. 80 cts. net.

FINDING THE WAY. By J. R. Miller, D. D. 16mo, pp. 282. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 65 cts. net.

THE FACE OF THE MASTER. By J. R. Miller, D. D. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 31. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cts. net.

MESSAGES OF THE MASTERS: Spiritual Interpretations of Great Paintings. By Amory H. Bradford. New edition; illus., 16mo, pp. 256. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 65 cts. net.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

JAPAN: An Attempt at Interpretation. By Lafcadio Hearn. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 541. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

JAPAN BY THE JAPANESE: A Survey by its Highest Authorities. Edited by Alfred Stead. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 697. Dodd, Mead & Co. $5. net.

THE KINGDOM OF SIAM. Edited by A. Cecil Carter, M. A. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 280. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. net.

ACTUAL INDIA: An Outline for the General Reader. By Arthur Sawtell. With map, 12mo, uncut, pp. 120. London: Elliot Stock.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

PRESIDENTIAL PROBLEMS. By Grover Cleveland. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 281. Century Co. $1.80 net.

FACTS AND FIGURES: The Basis of Economic Science. By Edward Atkinson. 8vo, pp. 202. Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM. By Frank L. McVey, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 300. "Business Series." D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

SCIENCE AND NATURE.

THE LAND AND SEA MAMMALS of Middle America and the West Indies. By Daniel Giraud Elliott, F. R. S. E. In 2 parts, illus., large 8vo, uncut. Chicago: Field Columbian Museum. Paper.

ASTRONOMY FOR AMATEURS. By Camille Flammarion; authorized translation by Frances A. Welby. Illus., 12mo, pp. 345. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

AN INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY. Based on the author's "Handbook of Psychology." By J. Clark Murray, LL. D. 12mo, pp. 517. Little, Brown & Co. $1.60 net.

THE STORY OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. By A. T. Story. Illus., 12mo, pp. 215. D. Appleton & Co. $1. net.

A KITTIWAKE OF THE GREAT KILLS. By Charles Frederick Stansbury. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 221. Grafton Press. $1.25 net.

A QUINTETTE OF GRAYCOATS. By Effie Bignell. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 220. Baker & Taylor Co. $1. net.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

A DICTIONARY OF THE DRAMA: A Guide to the Plays, Playwrights, Players, and Playhouses of the United Kingdom and America, from Earliest Times to the Present. By W. Davenport Adams. Vol. I., A-G. 8vo, pp. 627. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3. net.

A. L. A. CATALOG: 8,000 Volumes for a Popular Library, with Notes Prepared by the New York State Library and the Library of Congress under the auspices of the American Library Association Publishing Board. Large 8vo, pp. 900. Washington: Government Printing Office. Paper.

A PRIMER OF LIBRARY PRACTICE for Junior Assistants. By George E. Roebuck and Wm. Benson Thorne. 12mo, pp. 159. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cts.

SYNOPSES OF DICKENS'S NOVELS. By J. Walker McSpadden. 24mo, pp. 208. "Handy Information Series." T. Y. Crowell & Co. 45 cts. net.

ART AND MUSIC.

WOMEN IN THE FINE ARTS, from the Seventh Century, B. C., to the Twentieth Century, A. D. By Clara Erskine Clement. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 395. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50 net.

THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE: A Handbook. By Russell Sturgis, A.M. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 235. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50 net.

HOW TO COLLECT OLD FURNITURE. By Frederick Litchfield. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 169. Macmillan Co. $2.

MODERN MUSICAL DRIFT. By W. J. Henderson. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 211. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20 net.

THE OLD MASTERS AND THEIR PICTURES. By Sarah Tytler. Illustrated edition; 8vo, gilt top, pp. 371. Little, Brown & Co. $2.

THE ART OF CARICATURE. By Grant Wright. Illus., 12mo, pp. 180. Baker & Taylor Co. $1. net.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS.

NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By John Fiske. Holiday edition; illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 338. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4. net.

FRANCE, Historic and Romantic. By Joel Cook. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt tops. Henry T. Coates & Co. $4.

THE TAR BABY, and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus. By Joel Chandler Harris; illus. in color, etc., by A. B. Frost and E. W. Kemble. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 191. D. Appleton & Co. $2. net.

ROME. By Walter Taylor Field. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 16mo, gilt tops, uncut. L. C. Page & Co. $2.40 net.

NATURE AND CULTURE. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. Holiday edition; illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 326. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

FLORENCE IN THE POETRY OF THE BROWNINGS. Edited by Anna Benneson McMahan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 230. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.40 net.

THE LOVE OF AZALEA. By Onoto Watanna; illus. in color by Gazo Foudji. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 239. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

A JOURNEY IN SEARCH OF CHRISTMAS. By Owen Wister; illus. by Frederic Remington. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 93. Harper & Brothers. $2.

OLD LOVE STORIES RETOLD. By Richard Le Gallienne. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 183. Baker & Taylor Co. $1.50 net.

THE POET'S CORNER: Drawings in Color by Max Beerbohm. Folio. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

THE BOOK OF CLEVER BEASTS: Studies in Unnatural History. By Myrtle Reed; illus. by Peter Newell. 12mo, pp. 231. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

CHRISTMAS EVE ON LONESOME, and Other Stories. By John Fox, Jr. Illus. in color, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 234. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

CHISWICK SERIES. New vols.: Aucassin and Nicolete, trans. by Andrew Lang; Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, trans by Edward FitzGerald; Dante's The New Life, trans. by D. G. Rossetti; Gray's Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard; Goldsmith's The Deserted Village; Storm's Immensee, trans. by Bertha Schimmelfennig; Richard Wagner, by Nathan H. Dole; Ralph Waldo Emerson, by Sarah K. Bolton; Raphael, by Sarah K. Bolton. Each illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per vol., 50 cts. net.

MORNING THOUGHTS TO CHEER THE DAY. Selected and arranged by Maria H. LeRow. 18mo, pp. 315. Little, Brown & Co. 80 cts. net.

A BROWNING CALENDAR. Edited by Constance M. Spender. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 76. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cts. net.

WHAT IS WORTH WHILE SERIES. New vols.: The Lost Art of Reading, by W. Robertson Nicoll, LL.D.; The Inner Life, by J. R. Miller; Bethink Yourselves! by Lyof N. Tolstoi, trans. by V. Tchertkoff and I. M.; How to Bring up our Boys, by S. A. Nicoll. Each 12mo. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Per vol., 30 cts. net.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

THE TEACHING OF BIOLOGY in the Secondary School. By Francis E. Lloyd, A.M., and Maurice A. Bigelow, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 491. "American Teachers' Series." Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

THE PREPARATION OF THE CHILD FOR SCIENCE. By M. E. Boole. 12mo, pp. 157. Oxford University Press. 50 cts.

THE SONNETS OF SHAKESPEARE. With introduction and notes by H. C. Beeching, M.A. 12mo, pp. 145. "Athenæum Press Series." Ginn & Co. 60 cts. net.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FETICHISM IN WEST AFRICA: Forty Years' Observation of Native Customs and Superstitions. By Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau, M.D. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 389. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

THE ART OF CROSS-EXAMINATION. By Francis L. Wellman. New and enlarged edition. Large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 404. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF MENTAL AND SOCIAL MEASUREMENTS. By Edward L. Thorndike. Large 8vo, pp. 212. New York: The Science Press. $1.50 net.

WOMAN'S HOME LIBRARY. New vols.: House and Home, a practical book on home management, by Mary Elizabeth Carter; The Courtesies, a book of etiquette for every day, by Eleanor B. Clapp. Each 16mo. A. S. Barnes & Co. Per vol., $1. net.

CAREERS FOR THE COMING MEN: Practical and Authoritative Discussions of the Professions and Callings Open to Young Americans. By various writers. With portraits, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 245. Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.50.

THE TABLE, and How to Decorate It. By Mary Whipple Alexander. Illus., 12mo, pp. 210. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

THE EXPERT MAID SERVANT. By Christine Terhune Herrick. 16mo, pp. 139. Harper & Brothers. $1. net.

DUALITY OF THOUGHT AND LANGUAGE: An Outline of Original Research. By Emil Sutro. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Physio-Psychic Society. $1.50.

HINTS ON REVOLVER SHOOTING. By Walter Winans. Illus., 16mo, pp. 130. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1. net.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting; collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

AMERICAN HISTORY. Catalogue of Books published and for sale, mailed on request.
GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Rochester, N. Y.

LIBRARY RESEARCH
TOPICS of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries for scholars, writers, and others, who have not at hand the books needed in preparing theses, lectures, addresses, club papers, books or articles for publication, or in any piece of investigation. Highest university and library references.
Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 96 Cheatnut Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BOOK Publishing Company of high standing wants investor. Established two years. May take active part in management on liberal salary, if desired. Company has valuable connections and contracts to develope. Best references. Experience not necessary. McDONALD-WIGGINS CO., 257 Broadway, New York City.

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS
Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes.
List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WADSWORTH;

or, THE CHARTER OAK

AN AMERICANA ITEM WHICH READS LIKE A ROMANCE.

400 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $2.00 prepaid.

W. H. GOCHER, Hartford, Conn.

BRAIN makes SUCCESS easier. A right use of body and brain, as other things and forces are used, makes success easiest. Go to the unignorable **evolutional bases** by reading **"Crania-Muscular Origins of Brain and Mind,"** Erbés. Illustrated, Pop. Lang., cloth, $1.20. Postage 10 cts. *At bookstores, or* **The Promethean Publisher, 622 N. Rockwell Street, Chicago.**

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

WALTER R. BENJAMIN,

Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.

Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

THE STUDY-GUIDE SERIES

The Study of Ivanhoe, with plans of Castle and map of Ivanhoe Land; **A Guide to English Syntax,** for the study of grammar in prose text; **The Study of the Idylls of the King,** including college entrance requirement; **The Study of Romola, The Study of Henry Esmond,** for the study of historical fiction, arranged especially for study clubs and college classes; **The Creative Art of Fiction,** an essay; **Study-Guide Courses** (10 cts.), method of work in clubs and reading classes. *Single copies each, 50 cts. Special price for classes.*

Address H. A. DAVIDSON, Cambridge, Mass.

CHOICE AND RARE BOOKS

From private libraries and London auction sales. New catalogue just ready. Best ever issued. Send postal at once and you will secure some bargains.

All in Fine Condition

C. E. LAURIAT CO. : : Boston, Mass.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition

Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes. List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WILLIAM R. JENKINS

FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS

Sixth Avenue & 48th Street NEW YORK

NO BRANCH STORES

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

C. J. PRICE,

1004 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTER OF CHOICE and RARE BOOKS

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Invites the attention of Book-Lovers and those forming Fine Libraries to his collection of First and Choice Editions of Standard Authors, Americana, Books illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, and "Phiz," first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Leigh Hunt, etc. Devoting his attention exclusively to the choicer class of books, and with experienced agents abroad, he is able to guarantee the prompt and efficient execution of all orders.

Frequent catalogues of Select Importations are issued and sent gratis on demand.

SHAKESPEARE, First Folio Edition

Edited by PORTER-CLARKE. Printed by DeVINNE

Volumes now ready: "Midsommer Nights Dreame," "Loves Labours' Lost," "Comedie of Errors," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth" ("Julius Cæsar" in December, "Hamlet" in March, other plays to follow). Price in cloth, 50c. net; limp leather, 75c. net. (Postage, 5c.)

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

FOR ANY BOOK ON EARTH write to H. H. TIMBY, Book Hunter. Catalogues free. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Conneaut, O.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS

Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson, Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought.—WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the **New York Bureau of Revision,** 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?

Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.

EDITORIAL BUREAU,

55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?

Covers to Order | Price List Free

YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.

H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS

Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi. *Send for Descriptive Booklet.*

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets, Chicago.

Week beginning October 31

ARNOLD DALY

IN BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDIES

The Man of Destiny

AND

How He Lied to Her Husband

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO

Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry

Or THE ELEVEN DAYS' CAMPAIGN

By HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN, Brig.-General

12mo. Cloth. 560 pages.
Portraits, maps, and numerous illustrations.
Price, $1.50 net; postage, 12c. extra.

A concise and true account of the closing days of the great Civil War, together with a record of the surrender of General Lee and the grand review in Washington.

BONNELL, SILVER & BOWERS
NEW YORK

THE
Appreciation of Sculpture

By RUSSELL STURGIS

Companion volume to "How to Judge Architecture" by the same author, and "Pictorial Composition" by HENRY R. POORE.

Each volume, over 80 illustrations, net, $1.50. (Postage 14 cts.)
Special edition of THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE, net, $3.00. (Postage 24 cts.)

The third in a series of handbooks invaluable to those who would master the fundamentals in the understanding and appreciation of art.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
33-37 East Seventeenth St., New York

Now ready:

PROF. DR. DIETRICH REICHLING

Appendices ad Hainii Copingeri Repertorium bibliographicum

Additiones et emendationes. Pars I.

Very important bibliographical item containing a full description of 365 incunabula entirely unknown to Hain and Copinger, and very many corrections and annotations to both books. 206 pages. 8vo. Price, $2.50.

JACQUES ROSENTHAL
10 Karl Str., Munich, Bavaria, Germany.

☞ *Catalogues of Scarce and Valuable Books and MSS. to be had, post free, on application.*

VOLUME VI

OLD SOUTH LEAFLETS

Contains twenty-five leaflets of the Old South series. The subjects include the English explorations in America; the expansion of the United States; the Peace Movement, etc. *Bound in cloth, $1.50.*

DIRECTORS OF OLD SOUTH WORK
Old South Meeting House
WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Woodward & Lothrop

BOOKSELLERS : : WASHINGTON, D. C.

The careful attention of book buyers throughout the United States and Canada is called to our fine collection of rare and choice books, including those printed by the **Kelmscott, Essex House, Vale, Mosher, Elzevir, Aldine, Roycroft, Astolat,** and other well-known presses, whose name is a guarantee of excellence in workmanship.

We call special attention to a set of **William Morris's Works,** (supplemental to the Kelmscott issues) in 8 vols., printed by the trustees of his estate, and completing his works; a rare edition of the famous **Golden Legend,** by Archbishop Voraigne, printed in Black Letter at Nuremburg in 1472; the Vale Press **Shakespeare,** 38 vols.; large paper editions of **Charles Lamb; John Fiske's Histories;** and **Noctes Ambrosiana.**

Also the **Satires of Juvenal,** printed by Aldus Manutius in 1501; **The Essex House Psalter; Shelley's Letter to T. Peacock** (45 copies printed); **Life of William Morris,** printed at the Doves Press; and many others.

A descriptive catalogue with prices will be sent to any address in the world.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
Book Dept. Washington, D. C.

The Dura Library Binding

Is the outgrowth of the Wales Improved Binding patented June 7, 1898, and is warranted to outwear *any* binding in use. Endorsed by many Librarians. It costs no more than by the old way, and will stand more than 100 per cent. more wear.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED

J. RUFUS WALES, 40 SHAWMUT AVENUE. MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

SOURCE BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

This series of annotated reprints will include some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, history, and biography dealing with the Colonial and Revolutionary periods and the exploration and settlement of the farther West, and will be edited by RUFUS ROCKWELL WILSON, author of "Rambles in Colonial Byways," etc.

ANDREW BURNABY

Travels Through the Middle Settlements of North America, 1759-1760

Small 8vo, cloth, $2.00 net. An educated Englishman's fair-minded account of the condition of the colonies on the eve of the Revolution.

Major-General WILLIAM HEATH

Memoirs of the American War

Small 8vo, cloth. (Ready Oct. 31.) $2.50 net. Especially valuable for its accounts of the British retreat from Lexington, the battle of Bunker Hill, and the later engagements about New York.

W. W. CANFIELD

The Legends of the Iroquois, As told by the Cornplanter

From authoritative Notes and Studies. New and enlarged edition. Illustrated. Small 8vo, cloth, $1.50 net.

Other titles in preparation. Detailed circular upon request.

A. WESSELS COMPANY, 43 EAST 19TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

An Index to Poetry and Recitations

Being a Practical Reference Manual for the Librarian, Teacher, Bookseller, Elocutionist, etc.

Edited by EDITH GRANGER, A. B.

"The librarian, bookseller, teacher, will recognize the utility of the INDEX OF POETRY AND RECITATIONS at a glance, and will give it a place beside Poole's. It is presumably the most copious index of first lines in existence. The editor has set a high example of originality, intelligence, laboriousness, and accuracy." —*From a column review in The Nation, Sept. 22.*

The work indexes very nearly four hundred standard and popular collections of poetry and recitation books, including dialogues, orations, drills, etc., comprising about thirty thousand titles, arranged alphabetically under three heads — titles, authors, and first lines. An appendix contains lists of titles suitable for special occasions, such as Arbor Day, Washington's Birthday, etc., also lists of drills, tableaux, pantomimes, etc. These additional helps will be of great assistance to those for whom the INDEX is intended.

Price, $5.00 net

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

Public Library, Lawrence, Mass.

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | *Volume XXXVII. No. 442.* | CHICAGO, NOV. 16, 1904. | *10 cts. a copy. 82. a year.* | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

NEW BOOKS *SCRIBNERS*

The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature

(Clark Lectures given at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1902–1903.)

By BARRETT WENDELL, Professor of English at Harvard College.

8vo. $1.50 net. (Postage, 16 cts.)

CONTENTS

Elizabethan Literature
The Disintegration of the Drama
The Decline of the Drama
The Divergent Masters of Lyric Poetry
The Disintegration of Lyric Poetry
The Development of Prose
The Bible and Bacon
The Development of Prose
Raleigh, Burton, and Browne
The Earlier Puritanism
The Later Puritanism
Milton before the Civil Wars
The Maturity of Milton
The Age of Dryden

The Inferno of Dante

Translated, with notes, into English verse.

By MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D., LL.D.

$1.50 net.
(Postage 15 cts.)

A translation into the English ten-syllable line, without rhyme. It is at the same time an accurate and almost literal rendering of the original text without sacrificing the just claims of the laws of rhythm and accent of English verse.

New Poems by Doctor van Dyke

Music and Other Poems

By HENRY VAN DYKE

"A true singer of Nature and Life."—*Outlook.*

HENRY VAN DYKE has produced a mature volume of serious poetry—a distinct advance in technical skill over his former volumes and wider in its sympathies and finer in its imagination. He is one of the very few men in this country who are writing poetry of distinction in form and profound in its inspiration. He confirms his position as a leader among American poets by the Odes to "Music" and "God of the Open Air," by the sonnet "Patria," and by the lyrics "Light Between the Trees" and "A Mile with Me." These are poetry of a high rank, and moreover are inspiring to the reader.

$1.00 net. (Postage, 10 cents.)

The Italian Poets Since Dante

By the Hon. WILLIAM EVERETT, LL.D.

12mo, $1.50 net.
(Postage 15 cts.)

Beginning with Petrarch, he considers Ariosto, Tasso, Alfieri, Leopardi, and others, including not only the leading figures but lesser lights, such as Parini and Monti. Copious extracts in felicitous translation are a feature of the book.

Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century

By SIDNEY LEE. With 6 Portraits. $1.75 net. (Postage 16 cents.) A volume of distinguished papers on More, Sidney, Raleigh, Bacon, Spenser, and Shakespeare.

Gainsborough

And His Place in English Art

By Sir WALTER ARMSTRONG

With 48 full-page illustrations in half-tone and 4 in photogravure. $3.50 net.

History of Andrew Jackson

Pioneer, Patriot, Soldier, Politician, President

By AUGUSTUS C. BUELL, author of "Paul Jones," now in its eighth edition. Two volumes. Illustrated. $4.00 net. (Expressage extra.)

The most casual reading of his work is sufficient to show what pains he took to sift all the evidence on disputed points, and to secure accuracy at every step. But no one is likely to rest content with a casual reading, for the quality which chiefly distinguishes the volumes is that of enthralling interest.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

IMPORTANT NEW SCRIBNER BOOKS

The Strategy of Great Railroads

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

CONTENTS

The Vanderbilt Lines
The Pennsylvania System
The Harriman Lines
The Hill Lines
The Fight for Pittsburg
The Gould Lines
The Rock Island System
The Atchison
The Big Granger Lines
I. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
II. The Chicago and Northwestern
The Rebuilding of an American Railroad
The First Transcontinental Railroad
The Early Day in Railroading

DURING the last five years extraordinary struggles have arisen between contending financial interests for supremacy in control among American railroads. The story of the strategy of those fights is one of real fascination. An enormous capital has been expended in rebuilding the transcontinental systems and links and the Atlantic trunk lines. New railroad wildernesses have been thrown open and states almost rediscovered. Mr. Spearman has put the story of all this concisely into his book, and it will appeal to those who have followed his railroad stories and enjoy a presentation of striking and dramatic features of railroad life and operation.

With nine maps. $1.50 net. (Postage 15 cts.)

The Theory of Business Enterprise

By THORSTEIN B. VEBLEN, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago.

Cr. 8vo.
$1.50 net.
(Postage 16 cts.)

Corea
The Hermit Nation

By WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS

New edition, with four new chapters, bringing it to date.

New maps and illustrations.

$2.50.

By THOMAS NELSON PAGE

The Negro: The Southerner's Problem

Presenting a Conservative Southerner's Views on the Present Relations of the Two Races in the South, with an Account of the Steps by which the Relation has Come About.

TO the great value and interest of the work in itself much is added by the author's preeminence as the sympathetic depictor, the historian, as it were, of the old relation between master and slave and of the mistakes that have been made since the war; in short, this book presents the matured opinions, to-day, of the author of "Marse Chan."

12mo, $1.25 net. (Postage 13 cts.)

CONTENTS

Slavery and the old Relation between the Southern Whites and Blacks
Some of the Difficulties and Fallacies
Its Present Condition and Aspect, as shown by Statistics
The Lynching of Negroes—Its Cause and Its Prevention
The Partial Disfranchisement of the Negro
The Old-Time Negro
The Race Question
Of the Solution of the Question

THE FIRST BOOK ON THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST—READY NOVEMBER 19

With Kuroki in Manchuria

By FREDERICK PALMER. With 24 full-page illustrations and new maps. $1.50 net. (Postage 15 cts.)

CONTENTS

When Komura Sent for De Rosen
The Old and the New
The Night of Victory
To the Front
Catching Up with the Army
First Operations at the Yalu
Crossing the Yalu
The Battle of the Yalu
The Pursuit after the Yalu
The Day's Work at Feng Wang Cheng
The Owner of the Battleground
A Tribute to the Dead
An Advance by Three Roads
The First Russian Attack on Motien Pass
The Second Attack on Motien Pass
The Battle of Tien Suiten
How the Correspondent Lived
Fighting Our Way to Liao-Yang
The Artillery Duel at Liao-Yang
With Kuroki's Flanking Movement at Liao-Yang
Close of the Ten Days' Fighting at Liao-Yang
Aftermath and Results at Liao-Yang
The Lessons of the War

By EUGENE FIELD

Poems of Childhood

The color illustrations by MAXFIELD PARRISH

The Outlook; "A beautifully made quarto, with striking illustrations and a cover which is happily audacious. The illustrative work, like the verse, is wholly out of the common, the volume forming an exceptional piece of book-making for children."

8vo. $2.50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

"The most important American novel of the year."—*Holyoke Daily Transcript.*

THE UNDERCURRENT

By ROBERT GRANT. Illustrated. $1.50.

"The author of 'Unleavened Bread' has made a powerful study of the DIVORCE PROBLEM and of the larger issues which it involves. It is a story full of human nature, human passion and strife, and may easily become the most discussed novel of the season."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"In every page we see the keen judicial mind and the shrewd observer of society."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

"'The Undercurrent' should prove a more popular novel even than the author's earlier work. The discerning reader cannot fail to find a keen pleasure in the fine literary art which the book displays as well as in the masterly fashion in which the story is developed."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HENRY SETON MERRIMAN
Illustrated
$1.50

The Last Hope

"Might be called the author's masterpiece."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*
"Certainly one of Mr. Seton Merriman's best novels."—*London Saturday Review.*

JOHN FOX, JR.
Color Illustrations
$1.50

Christmas Eve on Lonesome

"Six of the best short stories ever written by any modern author."—*Newark Advertiser.*
"They play upon the reader's emotions and hold his fascinated attention."—*Boston Herald.*

HENRY JAMES
Two Volumes
$2.50

The Golden Bowl

This international story is a thoroughly dramatic work. It will make a distinctively popular appeal, and is sure to attract the wider audience as well as the elect whom Mr. James always interests more than any other living writer.

H. G. WELLS
12mo, $1.50

The Food of the Gods

And How It Came to Earth

"He shows himself in his true character as a profound and even passionate idealist. It is this that gives 'The Food of the Gods' its significance and value, exalting it into an amazing allegory of extraordinary interest."—*London Daily Mail.*

NELSON LLOYD
Illustrated by A. B. Frost
$1.50

The Soldier of the Valley

"It would be difficult to find anywhere in recent fiction a novel that is so vivid and so graphic a picture of life. It is vital and vigorous, a human picture."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

W. W. JACOBS
Humorously Illustrated
$1.50

Dialstone Lane

Will take its place immediately among the most striking examples of the inimitable humor of the author of "At Sunwich Port." Every page shows some new and subtle development of action and character.

HILAIRE BELLOC
Illustrated by
G. K. Chesterton
$1.50

Emanuel Burden, Merchant

"A notable book."—*Athenæum.*
"As a satirical document and perhaps also as a work of art, it will fill the place that no satire has been able to fill since Thackeray's invaluable 'Book of Snobs.'"—*Speaker.*

PAUL BOURGET
12mo, $1.50

A Divorce

A brilliant exposition of the drama of the soul produced by the new conditions which, in France, permit legal divorce in a society which religiously is thoroughly and inveterately hostile to the idea of it.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

THE AMERICAN NATION: A HISTORY

From Original Sources by Associated Scholars

Edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph.D., LL.D., *Professor of History at Harvard University*

IN 28 VOLUMES

THIS work is the greatest, most authoritative, and only exhaustively complete history of America that has ever been undertaken. The work is under the editorial supervision of Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History at Harvard University, in consultation with advisory committees appointed by the Massachusetts, Virginia, Texas, and Wisconsin Historical Societies. The history will be complete in twenty-eight volumes, each the work of an acknowledged historical scholar who is a specialist in that period of our nation's history of which his volume treats. Each writer has spent years of study in preparing for this great work, and has searched all records and historical data. The names of these scholars are an assurance of the authority, finality, and permanence of this great work. The series will include a set of unexcelled maps in color and in black and white. Each volume is indexed and a general index volume to the whole series will be prepared, thus making the whole group useful for ready reference. Accompanying each volume is a chapter of bibliography suited to the further needs of the general reader.

Five volumes are now completed and the remaining volumes will follow quickly. This first group of five is complete in itself.

Vol. I. THE EUROPEAN BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by Professor E. P. Cheney, University of Pennsylvania. It deals with the condition of European civilization at the time of the sailing of Columbus and just after, which led to his voyages and other journeys to the American continent.

Vol. II. BASIS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by Professor Livingston Farrand, Columbia University, deals particularly with the conditions of our continent in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, Indian civilization, climate, topography, etc.

Vol. III. SPAIN IN AMERICA, by Professor E. G. Bourne, Yale University, deals with the period of Spanish colonization, between the years 1450 and 1580.

Vol. IV. ENGLAND IN AMERICA, by Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College, deals with the early English colonies in Virginia and New England.

Vol. V. COLONIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by Professor Charles M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College, deals with the early self-government of the Spanish, French, English, and Dutch Colonies.

Each volume is illustrated with frontispiece and maps in color and black and white. Crown 8vo, polished buckram, leather labels, with gilt lettering, gilt tops, uncut edges, five vols. in box, net $9.00.

THE LAND OF RIDDLES

By HUGO GANZ

THIS book is an inside study of Russian political and social conditions, and answers many of those questions which intelligent people are asking about Russia. Dr. Ganz is a trained journalist of keen insight who has had exceptional opportunities for getting at the heart of matters in Russia. The book has just been completed and is the last word on the subject of Russia. Among the subjects treated are Russian Finance, Socialism, Bureaucracy, Public Opinion, the Czar and his Powers, the Courts of Justice, the Students, the late Minister Plehve, the Press, the Jews, and the "Impending Crisis."

Crown 8vo, $2.00 net.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK CITY

Send for Illustrated Fall Catalogue

NEW BOOKS

Send for Illustrated Fall Catalogue

GENERAL LITERATURE

Ralph Waldo Emerson
Poet and Thinker

By ELISABETH LUTHER CARY, author of "The Rossettis," "William Morris," etc. 8vo, with numerous illustrations in Photogravure. Uniform with Miss Cary's other works. Net, $3.50. (By mail, $3.75.)

Addressed not to the student but to the general reader, this volume shows Emerson as he looks to the generation succeeding his own.

Portraits of the 17th Century
Historical and Literary

By C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE. Translated by KATHARINE P. WORMELEY. Two Parts. 8vo. With about 30 illustrations. Sold separately, each, $2.50, net.

These brilliant essays include as subjects many of the most notable persons in the history and literature of France of the seventeenth century. The name of Miss Wormeley (the translator of Balzac) is sufficient guarantee that the English reader will have a translation accurate as well as scholarly.

A Mediæval Princess

The true story of Jacqueline, last independent sovereign of Holland, Zealand, and Hainant, 1401–1436.

By RUTH PUTNAM, author of "William the Silent." 8vo, with 38 illustrations. Net, $2.25. (By mail, $2.40.)

"Miss Putnam is one of those agreeable historians who have the art of writing history which is not only authoritative and trustworthy, but dramatic. Here is a real woman and a real princess, and her experiences are as fascinating as if they had been shaped for fiction."—*Literary World.*

Narragansett Bay

Its Historic and Romantic Associations and Picturesque Setting

By EDGAR MAYHEW BACON, author of "The Hudson River from Ocean to Source," etc. Large 8vo, with 50 drawings by the author and numerous photographs. Net, $3.50. (Carriage, 25 cents.)

Mr. Bacon presents, in a form similar to his "Hudson River," another volume emphasizing the unique beauty, the great historic interest, and the legendary charm of Rhode Island's noble bay.

Breaking the Wilderness

The story of the conquest of the far west, from the wanderings of Cabeza de Vaca to the first descent of the Colorado by Powell and the completion of the Union Pacific Railway. With particular account of the exploits of trappers and traders.

By FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH, author of "The Romance of the Colorado River," "North Americans of Yesterday," etc. 8vo, fully illustrated. Net, $3.50. (Carriage, 25 cents.)

While there have been numerous books published relating to various parts of this period, yet there appears to be no single volume which presents a comprehensive and concise view of the whole. It is intended that "Breaking the Wilderness" shall, in a measure, fill this place.

FICTION

The Master's Violin

By MYRTLE REED. 12mo. Net, $1.50. (By mail, $1.65.)

"It is a rare piece of work, an exquisite literary production, full of delicately woven fancy, tenderness, and humor. It is, in short, a captivating love story."—*Newark Advertiser.*

The Book of Clever Beasts
Studies in Unnatural History. By MYRTLE REED.

Illustrated by PETER NEWELL. 12mo. $1.50.

"A piece of sheer, whimsical burlesque, full of delicious unexpected foolery, sly digs and bare-faced distortions, which arouse shouts of laughter."—*Philadelphia Item.*

The Prince Chap
A Story in Three Acts and Several Scenes

By EDWARD PEPLE, author of "A Broken Rosary," etc. 12mo. Colored Frontispiece. Net, $1.10. (By mail, $1.25.)

A winsome love story, the scene being laid in a London art colony, and the hero an American sculptor. The book contains humor, pathos, and sentiment, mingled in just the proper proportion to make delightful reading.

The Ragged Messenger

By W. B. MAXWELL. 12mo. Net, $1.20. (By mail, $1.35.)

"A remarkable novel — one of the most remarkable of recent years. Mr. Maxwell has imagination; he has a keen eye for human emotion, for the pathos of life, and the comedy. And with it all a sense of proportion and the powers of arrangement which have enabled him to produce a four-square and powerful piece of work. . . . It is a strong book and a fine book."—*St. James Gazette.*

Three Dukes

By G. YSTRIDDE. 12mo. Net, $1.20. (By mail, $1.35.)

The story of a pretty English girl who goes as a governess into the family of an eccentric and grim Russian noble. Her pupils are both over twenty, and their mother, an ignorant, hysterical woman, is most anxious to get them married. The "three Dukes who come a-riding," as the old song has it, are three lovers, attracted by the beauty of the governess and the imaginary dowries of her pupils.

Green Mansions
A Romance of the Tropical Forest

By W. H. HUDSON. 12mo. Net, $1.20. (By mail, $1.35.)

"A fine piece of work, purely romantic, and, although written in very sound prose, purely poetic. The descriptions of forest and scenery are exquisite, and no less exquisite are the passages which describe the half-supernatural heroine, whose pursuit forms a wonderful idyl of savage life. A book that should on no account be missed by those who appreciate what is rare and fine in fiction." — *Athenæum.*

Secret History of To-Day
Being Revelations of a Diplomatic Spy

By ALAN UPWARD. 12mo. Illustrated. $1.50.

"So ingenious and so plausible that doubtless many people will regard them as true. They make good reading, though, in whatever light they are regarded." — *Cleveland Leader.*

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED FALL CATALOGUE

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

NEW YORK AND LONDON

Longmans, Green, & Co.'s New Books

A New Novel by S. Levett-Yeats

ORRAIN: A ROMANCE

By S. Levett-Yeats, author of "The Chevalier d'Auriac," "The Honor of Savelli," etc. Crown 8vo. $1.50.

"Narrated with unusual skill." — *The Athenæum.*
"An unusually absorbing romance." — *Kansas City Star.*
"The interest never flags." — *Indianapolis News.*
"A stirring story, well prepared, well written, well considered." — *Record-Herald, Chicago.*
"Worth reading and praising to others." — *Evening Mail, N. Y.*

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By Alexander Bain, LL.D., Professor of Logic and English, University of Aberdeen. With a Supplementary Chapter by William L. Davidson, and 4 Portraits. 8vo. $5.00, *net.* By mail, $5.30.

This work is Professor Bain's Autobiography, up to the year 1890, together with a Supplementary Chapter by his literary executor, Professor Davidson, giving a brief account of Professor Bain's life from 1890 to 1903 (the year of his death).

THE DIVINE PRESENCE

By Martin R. Smith, author of "What I have Taught my Children," and "The Past, the Present, and the Future." Crown 8vo. 80 cts. *net.* By mail, 88 cts.

A SHORT HANDBOOK OF MISSIONS

By Eugene Stock, formerly one of the Secretaries of the Church Missionary Society. Crown 8vo, cloth. 60 cents.

IDEALS OF SCIENCE AND FAITH

ESSAYS BY VARIOUS AUTHORS

Edited by the Rev. J. E. Hand. Crown 8vo, pp. xx–334. $1.60, *net.* By mail, $1.74.

Contents — Approaches through Science and Religion, by Sir Oliver Lodge, Professors Patrick Geddes, J. H. Muirhead, and others. Approaches through Faith, by the Rev. John Kelman, the Rev. Ronald Bayne, Wilfrid Ward, and others.

MODERN MUSICAL DRIFT

A NEW VOLUME OF ESSAYS

By W. J. Henderson, author of "The Story of Music," etc. Crown 8vo. $1.20, *net.* By mail, $1.30.

Contents — Parsifalia, Der Ring Des Niblungen, Isolde's Serving Woman, Richard Strauss, Aux Italiens, The Oratorio of the Theatre.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MANDELL CREIGHTON

SOMETIME BISHOP OF LONDON

Edited by Mrs. Creighton. With 4 Photogravure Portraits and 7 Portraits and other Illustrations in Half Tone. 2 vols., 8vo. 996 pages. $9.00, *net.* By mail, $9.42.

NOTES ON GERMAN SCHOOLS

WITH SPECIAL RELATION TO CURRICULUM AND METHODS OF TEACHING

By William H. Winch, M.A., late Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Inspector of Schools, author of "Problems in Education." Crown 8vo. $1.50, *net.* By mail, $1.62.

Mr. Lang's Book of Fairy Tales for 1904

THE BROWN FAIRY BOOK

Edited by Andrew Lang. With 8 Plates in Color and 43 other full-page and Text Illustrations by H. J. Ford. Crown 8vo, cloth, full gilt. $1.60, *net.* By mail, $1.75.

A New "Golliwogg" Book

THE GOLLIWOGG IN HOLLAND

Illustrated in Color by Florence K. Upton. With Verses by Bertha Upton. Oblong 4to, boards. $1.50, *net.* By mail, $1.65.

BABIES' CLASSICS

Chosen by Lilia Scott Macdonald. With 67 Illustrations and 37 Initial Letters by Arthur Hughes. Large crown 4to. $1.50, *net.* By mail, $1.64.

This book is a collection of poems that may fairly be called "Children's Classics." They are selected from William Blake, Jane and Ann Taylor, Mary Howitt, Isaac Watts, Charles Kingsley, George Macdonald, etc.

Longmans, Green, & Co., 91-93 Fifth Avenue, New York

NEW BOOKS FROM JOHN LANE'S LIST

By the author of "The Rat Trap" and "The Story of Eden."

CAPTAIN AMYAS

Being the Career of D'Arcy Amyas, the late Master of R. M. S. Princess

A Novel. By DOLF WYLLARDE 12mo. $1.50.

THE SPANISH CONQUEST IN AMERICA

And Its Relation to the History of Slavery and to the Government of Colonies

By SIR ARTHUR HELPS

A new edition, with an introduction and maps by M. Oppenheim

In 4 volumes. $6.00 per set.

"A book that it does the soul good to read."—John Fiske.

A LATER PEPYS

The Correspondence of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., Master in Chancery, 1758-1825, with Mrs. Chapone, Mrs. Hartley, Mrs. Montagu, Hannah More, William Franks, Sir James Macdonald, Major Rennell, Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, and Others.

Edited, with an Introduction and Notes,

By ALICE C. C. GAUSSEN

With numerous illustrations

8vo. 2 volumes. Boxed, $7.50 *net.*

"The daily life of a London gentleman of wealth and refinement is depicted quite as clearly as in the case of the Diary of Samuel."—*Washington Evening Star.*

AFRICA FROM SOUTH TO NORTH THROUGH MAROTSELAND

By Major A. St. H. GIBBONS

With numerous illustrations and maps.

2 vols. 8vo. Boxed, $7.50 *net.*

"The author's description of his travels through the whole length of the African continent is amongst the most valuable contributions to this class of literature published in recent years."—*Philadelphia Press.*

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

PEDAGOGUE AND POACHER

A Drama

By RICHARD GARNETT, author of "The Twilight of the Gods," etc.

12mo. $1.25 *net*

SIR EDWARD ELGAR

Vol. II. in the series "Living Masters of Music."

By R. J. BUCKLEY

12mo. $1.00 *net.*

THE SPECIALIST

A Novel

By A. M. IRVINE

12mo. $1.50.

DAUMIER AND GAVARNI

The Greatest of French Humorous Draughtsmen

Special Winter Number of

The International Studio

With upwards of 20 photogravures and color plates, and 100 black and white reproductions.

With an Essay on Daumier by Henri Frantz *and an Essay on Gavarni by* Octave Uzanne

Large 4to. Cloth, $3.00 *net*

A NEW PAOLO AND FRANCESCA

A Novel

By ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH, author of "The Years that the Locust Hath Eaten," etc.

12mo. $1.50.

BEFORE THE CRISIS

A novel of the John Brown Episode

By F. B. MOTT

12mo. $1.50.

HELEN ALLISTON

A Novel

By the author of "Elizabeth's Children."

12mo. $1.50.

ÉMILE ZOLA NOVELIST AND REFORMER

An Account of his Life and Work. By ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY

WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, PORTRAITS, ETC. 8vo. $3.50 *net.*

"Speaks with undoubted authority."—*The Dial.*

JOHN LANE *WRITE FOR COMPLETE FALL LISTS* *67 FIFTH AVENUE* *NEW YORK*

STOKES' NEW BOOKS

THE LACE BOOK

By N. HUDSON MOORE

For lovers and owners of lace. The lace of each country is considered separately, and each variety is described.

The finest laces are shown in 70 engravings, in duotint, of specimen pieces and of portraits by masters of the different periods. Under each portrait is given the variety of lace it illustrates. The illustrations make the book a veritable work of art. With ornamental border, initials, etc.

4to, beautifully decorated and printed, cloth, richly ornamented, net $5.00, postpaid $5.30.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ECONOMY IN NUTRITION

By PROFESSOR RUSSELL H. CHITTENDEN, Sheffield Scientific School.

A wonderful revelation of the real dietary needs of man.

A concise account of the scientific experiments carried on at New Haven in a study of the food requirements necessary to meet the true physiological needs of the body under different conditions of life and activity.

A notable feature of the book is 16 half-tone illustrations showing athletes and soldiers who were the subjects of these experiments and should, according to ordinary theories, have been half starved.

Primarily a scientific treatise, it is full of valuable suggestions and information for the lay reader.

8vo, cloth, net $3.00, postpaid $3.25.

HOW TO KNOW THE STARRY HEAVENS

By EDWARD IRVING

An invitation to the Study of Suns and Worlds.

The best written, most accurate, and best illustrated popular work on astronomy.

Illustrated by colored plates and about 100 star and lunar charts, drawings, sketches, diagrams, and photographic reproductions in black and white.

Large 12mo, cloth, net $2.00, postpaid $2.20.

IMPORTED AMERICANS

By BROUGHTON BRANDENBURG

The first intelligent attempt at a human understanding of the question of European immigration to America. Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg crossed the ocean twice in the steerage. What they saw is told in a simple, direct manner. Numerous incidents, entertaining stories, and many illustrations from remarkable photographs illuminate the swiftly moving narrative.

8vo, cloth, net $1.60, postpaid $1.75.

THE CAPTAINS AND THE KINGS

By HENRY HAYNIE

In this interesting work the reader will find himself in the very presence, as it were, of emperors, kings, queens, and princes, of savants and distinguished people of all sorts.

Mr. Haynie's purpose in describing the many eminent personages he has met is to show their leading characteristics, their human side as well as their official or public side.

8vo, cloth, fully illustrated, net $1.60, postpaid $1.75.

THE ORIENTAL RUG BOOK

By MARY CHURCHILL RIPLEY

The most complete and fully illustrated work on the subject. With important new features.

Deals with rugs as they are found to-day in modern homes, and offers a definite method of study that will furnish the rug-lover with a simple system enabling him to classify individual possessions. The evolution from natural to conventional design is pointed out, and classified illustrations are given of the great styles and periods in art.

With 8 illustrations in color and over 150 in black-and-white.

Large 12mo, cloth, net $3.00, postpaid $3.20 three-quarters crushed levant, net $6.00, postpaid $6.20.

SAINTS AND FESTIVALS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

By H. POMEROY BREWSTER

A unique book on the Saints and Festivals of the Christian Church, prepared by a hagiologist after many years of arduous study.

Practically a "Year Book," it is unlike any books of a similar character, since it has the hearty approval of the clergy of all branches of the Church. It gives in clear, terse terms the history of the origin, growth, and, in some cases, decadence of the varied Feasts, Fasts, and Festivals of the Church. With exhaustive and valuable indexes.

Large 12mo, cloth, with numerous illustrations in the text, net $2.00, postpaid $2.20.

FLOWER FABLES AND FANCIES

By N. HUDSON MOORE

A thousand charming fancies and conceits linger around the rose, the lily, the violet, and other popular flowers.

Many of these fables and fancies have been gathered in this book, which is addressed to all who love flowers.

12mo, cloth, with the text printed within floral borders in tints, and 48 illustrations in black-and-white. Net $1.60, postpaid $1.77.

GOOD FICTION AND HUMOR

A Chicago Princess. By Robert Barr. A characteristic, breezy, and humorous romance of an over-rich Chicago girl with a craze for titled personages. 12mo, cloth, with illustrations in color, $1.50.

The Queen's Advocate. By Arthur W. Marchmont. A story of adventure in the Balkans, with an American for a hero. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1.50.

A Japanese Romance. The third of the successful Japanese series of novels by Clive Holland. Over 70,000 copies of "Mousmè" and "My Japanese Wife" have been sold. 12mo, cloth, illustrated in color, $1.50.

American Wives and Others. By Jerome K. Jerome. The best work of this talented humorist since "The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow." 12mo, cloth, profusely illustrated, $1.50.

Strenuous Animals. By Edwin J. Webster. A book of humor in an entirely new vein. Stories of animals engaged in helping their masters, either accidentally or as a result of training. Profusely illustrated, 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

Mammy 'Mongst the Wild Nations of Europe. By Ruthella Mory Bibbins. Equipped with the wisdom of her two classics, the Bible and Mother Goose, this old Virginia darkey visits Europe and compares the Old World with the New in a shrewd dictum that is as refreshing as it is original. 12mo, cloth, with eight illustrations, $1.25.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

An illustrated Catalogue sent free to any address on application

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY, 5 AND 7 EAST 16TH STREET, NEW YORK

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 442. NOVEMBER 16, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

LITERATURE IN SCHOOL 293

ROMANCE AND REALISM. *Clayton Hamilton* . 295

COMMUNICATION 297

'The Socialization of Humanity.' *Charles Kendall Franklin.*

THE ADVANCE OF THE WEST. *Frederick Jackson Turner* 298

SOME HUMAN REMINISCENCES. *Percy F. Bicknell* 303

AN EPOCH-REMAKING BOOK. *Guido H. Stempel* 304

NEW LETTERS OF ELIA. *Munson A. Havens* . 306

NEGRO SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS. *Walter L. Fleming* 307

WHAT IS KNOWN OF EARTHQUAKES. *Herbert A. Howe* 310

RECENT FICTION. *William Morton Payne* . . . 310

Howells's The Son of Royal Langbrith.—Herrick's The Common Lot.—Lewis's The President.—Luther's The Mastery.—Harben's The Georgians.—Parrish's My Lady of the North.—McCutcheon's Beverly of Graustark.—Woolley's Roland of Altenburg.—Levett-Yeats's Orrain.—Pemberton's Beatrice of Venice.—Oxenham's Hearts in Exile.—Wells's The Food of the Gods.—Housman's Sabrina Warham.—Anthony Hope's Double Harness.

NOTES ON NEW NOVELS 314

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS 315

Oregon, from wilderness to statehood.—New essays by Miss Repplier.—Appreciation of Sculpture.—Astronomy of the sentimental sort.—Familiar talks on country topics.—Memoirs of leaders of the French Revolution.—The invitations of Nature.—A proffered substitute for creeds out-worn.

BRIEFER MENTION 318

NOTES 318

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 319

LITERATURE IN SCHOOL.

The idea of literature considered as a subject for school instruction is not unsuggestive of the late Mr. Longfellow's popular verses on 'Pegasus in Pound.' The case of the winged steed made captive and forced for a time to consort with the vulgar equine herd has a like quality of pathos with the case of Shakespeare's or Milton's soaring imagination brought down to earth and made to jostle roughly with the crude thoughts of childish minds. Theoretically, those minds may be taught to soar by this enforced communion; practically, they are apt to view with contempt the example offered them, and continue to grovel or to grope as before. Some of them, it is safe to say, will continue to grovel after the stage of childhood is past. They may become excellent blacksmiths or drummers or politicians, but their imaginations will never learn to soar, and the daily newspaper (with pictures) will be the only sort of reading that will ever really interest them. The grovellers are by nature impervious to literature, and they may frankly be abandoned as hopeless. It is different with the gropers. They, at least, offer possibilities; but if these are to be encouraged and developed, it must be gradually and by persuasion, not suddenly and by categorical imperative. Too fierce a flood of light, too determined a guidance, are dangers rather than helps to the groping spirit.

Those of us who have been watching rather closely the developments of the past twenty years in the school teaching of English literature do not feel altogether encouraged by what has been accomplished. The expenditure of breath and ink upon the subject has been prodigious; the results are so slight as to indicate that most of this energy has been misdirected. We have devices and methods and scientifically-planned courses without number, of a kind never dreamed of in the old days, but they do not seem to give our boys and girls a finer appreciation of literature, or a deeper love for good reading, than was achieved without making any particular fuss about it a generation ago. It is evident that something is wrong, and it is deeply important for us to find out just where the fault lies, as a necessary preliminary for the suggestion of remedies.

In a general way, we feel safe in asserting that the root of the failure to produce results in the teaching of English literature commen-

surate with our efforts is to be found in the fact that we deal with the subject too much as we deal with other subjects, not recognizing the differences which set it fundamentally apart from linguistics and history and science. We make it a matter of cram and pedantic detail, of examination and essay-writing, practices which are almost certain to defeat the inculcation of literary taste, although such inculcation must surely be the primary aim of the work. Above all, we administer prescribed texts and courses of reading, and tamely submit to the abominable system of specific tasks invented by the colleges to save themselves the trouble of making a real investigation of the literary qualifications of those who apply at their doors for admission.

Three years ago President G. Stanley Hall, speaking upon this subject before the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, denounced our present methods in the following vigorous language:

'I doubt if among all the recent triumphs of the uniformitarians any has been worse than marking off a definite quantum in this great field, or more violence done to both the subject and the youthful mind. The wide acceptance of these requirement books and authors marks, I believe, a pedagogic decadence, which in a future far nearer than we dream of will be pointed out as the low-water mark of English teaching which the last century can show, and as one of the most disastrous triumphs of mechanism and convenience over mental needs.'

This language is not, in our opinion, any too scathing, but we fear that the future toward which it so confidently looks will not prove to be one 'far nearer than we dream of.' Before we can secure the needed reform, we must overcome an inertia which it is difficult to overestimate; we must effect a general substitution of vital methods, which are difficult, for mechanical methods, which are easy, in the work of our teachers of English literature high and low.

The single word 'flexibility' is the word which better than any other expresses the rational ideal of instruction in this all-important subject. The changes are rung upon this word, and upon the need which it fits, by Professor W. P. Trent, in a recent paper so admirably conceived that it deserves the widest possible reading. Originally prepared as a lecture at Columbia University, it is now printed in the October issue of 'The Sewanee Review.' The charge usually brought by the partisans of pedantry and mechanism against the literary teaching of literature is that it encourages 'chatter about Harriet,' and unregulated emotional expression, and all the vaporings of dilettanteism. But this charge does not lie against an advocate who, like the one now in question, has already given to scholarship the most substantial of hostages, and whose precepts are the outcome of many years of professional practice. What such a man says carries weight, even if one dissents from it; for our own part, we agree most heartily with premises and conclusions alike.

Mr. Trent, like the subject of 'In Memoriam,' has 'faced the spectres of the mind,' but he has not laid them. He says:

'I even venture to question whether the average boy or girl goes to college with much more knowledge and love of literature than was the case before they were drilled and examined in the redoubtable "English Classics" . . . What I doubt is whether the generation now entering college, after a course of literature in the schools, is much better off, so far as a love and knowledge of literature are concerned, than my own generation was with practically no training in the subject.'

And the reasons for this failure he sees clearly enough. They are exemplified in the histories of English literature, in the kind of notes provided with the texts studied, in the misuse of the written examination, and in the vicious practice of writing essays, which are likely to be bricks without straw, except of the baled variety afforded by the encyclopædias.

Here are some apposite quotations upon each of the above four points, expressing the results of the writer's experience as a teacher:

'But my new treatment of my younger students led to some important results. Reading so much to them myself and giving them so much outside reading to do left no time for the study of a formal manual of literary history. . . . I finally required the reading of Stopford Brooke's excellent "Primer of English Literature," but did not examine on it. I knew well enough that I was making a sacrifice on the side of exact knowledge, but it seemed to me it had to be made.'

'The teacher . . . must be prepared to make other sacrifices. If the annotated texts furnished him do not produce the best results, he must eschew their use. Personally I have found such texts occasionally valuable, but I prefer Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics" to any annotated text I ever used.'

'Do we not sacrifice the spirit of literature while we are examining on the letter, or rather training our poor children so that they may stand some other person's examination on the letter? As the dread day comes around, do teachers find themselves and their classes reading with rapt interest the noble speeches of Portia, or are they busy with the date of the play, with some critic's opinion with regard to Portia's womanliness, with the names and dates of actual women lawyers and law teachers in Italy, with the sources of the caskets incident, and similar matters only too dear to examiners?'

'For the school or college essay used as a test of literary work rather than as a test of work in English composition I must confess I have very little respect. I fear that it encourages smattering, that it stimulates juvenile conceit, that it tends to crystallize tastes and opinions at an age when every effort should be made to widen and lend flexibility to the mind, that it leads to unconscious plagiarism and to a complacent habit of airing one's commonplaceness and fatuity.'

Mr. Trent calls these opinions heresies, and doubtless they will seem so to many pedagogues. But the time will come when they shall be regarded as the merest commonplaces of self-evident truth, and not until that time does come will we have cause for self-gratulation on the subject of the teaching of literature.

Our own conclusion is so exactly that of the writer that we cannot do better than state it in the words which he uses as a spokesman of the class of teachers to which he belongs. Addressing his fellow-teachers of other subjects, he says:

> 'We can, if we please, make our examinations as rigid as you do yours, but we do not believe that our facts are as important as yours, or at any rate can be acquired with so much advantage to our pupils. We wish to grade and advance our pupils on more flexible lines than you adopt, because we believe that the nature of our subject makes such flexible lines advisable. We believe that both the subject we teach and the subjects you teach are necessary to a catholic education; but that, while we are contributing to the same end as you, our means must be different from yours.'

And the upshot of the matter is that our work 'resolves itself into little more than securing a wide amount of reading from children during their school years. . . Let us have fewer new bad essays written and more good old books read.'

ROMANCE AND REALISM.

Although fiction deals with the lives and characters of imaginary people, it is at its best no less true than history and biography, which set forth the actual facts of life. The truth of fiction is indicated by its constant popularity in all ages among all races. 'You can't fool all the people all the time,' and if the drama and the epic and novel were not true, men would pass them by as they put away childish things.

There is a distinction between fact and truth, between actuality and reality. A fact is a specific manifestation of a general law: this general law is the truth that causes and explains the fact. It is a fact that when an apple-tree is shaken in the breeze, the apples that are loosened from the twigs fall to the ground; it is a truth that bodies in space attract each other with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance between them. The universe as we feel it with our senses is actual: the laws of the universe as we discover them by our understanding are real.

All human investigation, whether scientific or artistic, is an endeavor to arrive at the truth which underlies the facts that we perceive; it is an effort to understand the large reality of which the actual is but a sensuously perceptible embodiment. Both the scientist and the artist begin their work by collecting a large number of related facts and arranging them in an intelligent manner; and then proceed to induce from the observation of them an apprehension of the general law that explains their relation. This hypothesis is then tested in the light of further experience, until it seems so incontestible that men's minds accept it as the truth. Art and science do not differ in their method of arriving at the truth; they diverge merely in their means of expressing it after it has been apprehended. The scientist formulates it in a theoretic statement, while the artist gives it an imaginative embodiment perceptible to the senses.

The purpose of fiction is to embody the truth of human life in a series of relations between imaginary characters. The writer of fiction, when he does his work well, first observes carefully the facts of life, studies them in the light of extended experience, and induces from them certain general laws which he deems to be the truths which underlie them. He then creates imaginatively such characters and scenes as will illustrate the truths he has discovered and convey them clearly to the minds of his readers. His work must be as earnest and rigorous as that of the natural scientist; and it is therefore not strange that most great novelists should ripen late.

If the general laws of life which the novelist has thought out be true laws, and if his imaginary embodiment of them be thoroughly consistent, his characters will be true men and women in the highest sense. They will not be actual, but they will be real. The great characters of fiction, — Sir Willoughby Patterne, Tito Melema, D'Artagnan, Pere Grandet, Rosalind, Tartuffe, Hamlet, Ulysses, — embody truths of life that have been arrived at only after long observation of facts and patient induction from them. Cervantes must have observed many, many dreamers before he learned the truth of the idealist's character which he has expressed in Don Quixote. The great people of fiction are typical of large classes of mankind. They live more truly than do you and I, because they are made of us and of many men beside. They have the large reality of general ideas, which is a truer thing than the actuality of facts. This is why we know them and think of them as real people, — old acquaintances whom we knew before we were born, when we lived with them in Plato's realm of ideas. In France, instead of calling a man a miser, they speak of him as an Harpagon. We know Rosalind as we know our latest summer love; Hamlet is our elder brother, and understands our own wavering and faltering.

The characters in the noblest fiction are so real and true that even their creator has no power

to make them do what they will not. Shakespeare tells us that Oliver suddenly changed his nature and won the love of Celia; but we know that in this case Shakespeare lies. The scene is not true to the truth of fiction. Colonel Newcome is a dear old soul, and we do not want him to be made miserable; but if Thackeray had told us that the good man lived happily until his death, surrounded by the people that he knew, Thackeray would have lied. The author had to tell the bitter truth, though it cost him many tears. Arbitrary plotting is of no avail in fiction: Tom and Maggie Tulliver were not really drowned in a flood. We know when a story is true and when it is not.

The aim, then, of all writers of fiction who take their work seriously and do it honestly, is to body forth the truth of life in a series of imagined facts. But there are two different ways of doing this — two distinct methods of setting forth the truth; and hence we find two schools of novelists, which we distinguish by the titles Realistic and Romantic.

The distinction between Realism and Romance is fundamental and wide-reaching; for every man, whether consciously or not, is either a realist or a romanticist. The reader who is a realist by nature will prefer George Eliot to Scott; the reader who is romantic will rather read Victor Hugo than Balzac; and neither taste is better than the other. Each is born in the blood, and has its origin deep in the general heart of man. In view of this fact, it seems strange that no adequate definition has ever been made of the difference between Realism and Romance. Various superficial explanations have been offered, it is true; but none of these has been scientific and satisfactory. We have been told, for instance, that the romanticists dwell chiefly upon action, while the realists are interested mainly in drawing character. But this explanation is obviously wrong, for we have great romantic characters like Romeo, and great realistic scenes like Rawdon Crawley's discovery of his wife with Lord Steyne. We have been told also that the realists paint the manners of their own place and time, while the romanticists deal with more unusual material; but Stevenson's highly romantic 'New Arabian Nights' depicts details of London and Parisian life in our own day, and the realistic 'Romola' carries us back through many centuries to a mediæval city far away.

For the true distinction between Realism and Romance, we must revert to our analogy between the work of the writer of fiction and that of the natural scientist. If we consider the matter carefully, we shall see that the difference is merely this: In setting forth his view of life, the realist follows the inductive method of presentment, while the romanticist follows the deductive method. The distinction between inductive and deductive processes of thought is very simple and is known to all. When we think inductively, we reason from the particular to the general; and when we think deductively, we reverse the process and reason from the general to the particular. In our ordinary conversation, we speak inductively when we first mention a number of simple facts and then draw from them some general inference; and we speak deductively when we first express a general opinion and then illustrate it by adducing specific illustrations. Now it is just in this way that Realism differs from Romance. Both the realist and the romanticist aim to set forth a true view of life; but in doing so, as I have said, the realist works inductively and the romanticist deductively.

In order to bring to our knowledge the law of life which he wishes to make clear, the realist first leads us through a series of imagined facts as similar as possible to the details of actual life which he was obliged to study in order to arrive at his general conception. He elaborately imitates the facts of life, so that he may say to us finally, 'This is what I saw in the world, and from this I learned the truth I have to tell you.' He leads us step by step from the particular to the general, until at last we not only know the truth he has to express but are also familiar with the very processes of thought by which he arrived at this truth. 'Adam Bede' tells us not only what George Eliot knew about life, but also how she came to learn it.

But the romantic novelist works differently. He does not try to show us how he arrived at his general conception. His only care is to bring his general idea home to us by giving it a specific illustrative embodiment. He feels no obligation to make the imagined facts of his story resemble closely the actual details of life; he is anxious only that they shall represent his idea adequately and consistently. Stevenson knew that man has a dual nature, and that the evil in him, when pampered, will gradually gain the upper hand over the good. He did not attempt to set forth this truth inductively, showing us the kind of facts from the observation of which he had drawn his conclusion. He merely gave his thought an illustrative embodiment, conceiving a dual character in which a man's uglier self should have a separate incarnation. He constructed his tale deductively: beginning with a general conception, he reduced it to particular terms. 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' is a thoroughly true story, even though its incidents are contrary to the actual facts of life. It is just as real as a realistic novel; and in order to make it so, its author, because he was working deductively, was not

obliged to imitate the facts he had observed. 'I have learned something in the world,' he says to us; 'here is a fable that will make it clear to you.'

We see immediately that each of these two methods of presentment is natural and true; and hence all criticism that aims to exalt Romance above Realism, or Realism above Romance, must be forever futile. The minds of men have always moved in two channels, and always will. We have both inductive and deductive sciences, — we even have inductive and deductive systems of morality; and as long as men shall write, we shall have, and ought to have, both inductive and deductive fiction.

Neither of these two methods of writing fiction — the realistic and the romantic — is truer than the other; and both are great when they are well employed. Each, however, lends itself to certain abuses which it will be well for us to notice briefly. In his careful imitation of actual life, the realist may grow near-sighted and come to value facts for their own sake, forgetting that his primary purpose in setting them forth should be to lead us to understand the truths which underlie them. From this misconception arise the tedious minuteness of George Eliot, the interminable tea-cups of Anthony Trollope, and the mire of the imitators of Zola. The romanticist, on the other hand, because he works with greater freedom, may o'erleap himself and express in a loose fashion general conceptions which are hasty and devoid of truth. To this defect is owing the vast deal of rubbish which has been foisted on us recently by feeble imitators of Scott and Dumas. The realists gain nothing by hooting at the abuses of Romance; and the romanticists gain as little by yawning over Realism at its worst. The Scylla and the Charybdis of fiction-writing may both be avoided; and at their best, the realist working inductively, and the romanticist working deductively, are equally able to arrive at the truth of fiction.

CLAYTON HAMILTON.

COMMUNICATION.

'THE SOCIALIZATION OF HUMANITY.'

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

May I ask for a little space in your journal in which to reply to some strictures on my book, 'The Socialization of Humanity,' reviewed in your issue of October 16? In the first place, your reviewer says that 'There are many quotations from Comte' in my book; whereas in fact there is not even one. Your reviewer would lead a person to think I am a Positivist, a disciple of Comte; whereas I am no more a disciple of Comte than of Spencer or Schopenhauer, or of any other philosopher who has profoundly influenced the thought of the race. He says I did not heed Spencer's criticism of Comte; whereas I did heed it, and cited it as an example of the familiar fact that even the greatest of philosophers are often unjust in criticising one another. He says, further, 'We have a misleading reference to Kant (p. 90); his destructive criticism of theology is mentioned, but nothing is said of his constructive argument.' Yet on page 344 of my book I do refer to his constructive argument, showing that it was based on sentiment, not on facts and reason.

Your reviewer quotes an invective sentence criticizing the successful teacher in our modern universities; but he heads his remark with, 'This is the author's idea of a university,' which is absurdly false. Throughout the book, time and again, I say that the function of the school is to adjust man to his environment, natural and social, and that in the future it will be the greatest institution of the race, and the teacher the greatest of men. He ends his criticism by saying of my invective sentence, 'One must feel relieved after expelling that kind of matter from his consciousness!' Had I reviewed a book as he reviewed mine, I am sure I would have a load on my conscience, even if the review was actuated by feeling aroused from criticism of my profession or opposition to my beliefs.

One of the books noticed in connection with mine was 'The Laws of Imitation,' by Gabriel Tarde. Your reviewer points out the imperfection of Tarde's concept, saying, 'Imitation is a fact which explains many facts, but it itself is a phenomenon to be explained.' Yet he failed to see that in Chapter II. of my book this difficulty is overcome in my concept of the Law of Repetition, in which I show that there are two forms of this law, internal and external, and that imitation is but a form of the Law of External Repetition. The sub-title of my book, 'An Analysis and Synthesis of the Phenomena of Nature, Life, Mind, and Society, through the Law of Repetition,' should have caused him to compare the two books, for both attempt to explain the various phenomena of Nature through different conceptions of the same great law.

Your reviewer remarks that 'Those who have felt the rational difficulties of this crude form of monism may regard it as final'; and then suggests that those who have studied Hegel, Kant, Green, Pfleiderer, and Tiele, will conclude 'that there are problems of philosophy that this writer has not even had a glimpse of.' Perhaps so. But would a philosopher send a pupil to Kant or Hegel to-day expecting him to find a solution of the Riddle of the Universe? Spencer says of Kant: 'I commenced reading a copy of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason," but did not go far. The doctrine that Time and Space are "nothing but subjective forms,—pertain exclusively to consciousness, and have nothing beyond consciousness answering to them,"—I rejected at once and absolutely. Tacitly, giving an author credit for consistency, I take it for granted that if his fundamental principles are wrong the rest cannot be right' (Autobiography, Vol. I., p. 289).

Schopenhauer says of Hegel: 'But the height of audacity in serving up pure nonsense, in stringing together senseless and extravagant mazes of words, such as had previously been heard only in mad-houses, was finally reached in Hegel, and became the instrument of the most barefaced mystification that has ever taken place, with a result which will appear fabulous to posterity and will ever remain as a monument of German stupidity.' ('The World as Will and Idea,' Vol. II., p. 22.) After this, one would think there would be an end to citing Kant and Hegel as authorities with which to eclipse present-day philosophers.

Knowing the fairness of THE DIAL I submit my protest to this review. No one could possibly gather from it anything as to the real nature of my book.

CHARLES KENDALL FRANKLIN.

Chicago, Nov. 10, 1904.

[The author's retort is natural, and, from his standpoint, just. Certainly he has a right to a hearing. It may be more exact to say that he uses Comte's ideas without giving him credit by name; and if he prefers this phrasing to 'quotation,' he is welcome to use it. His reference to page 344, where Kant is said to have rejected a belief in God, must further illustrate his misrepresentation of that author. The charge made against actual universities whatever might happen in the author's imaginary institutions, the reviewer still believes to be gross caricature. Each reader must judge for himself whether the author has improved on Tarde; the reviewer finds nothing of value in the additions. In spite of the formidable quotation from Mr. Spencer, weighted with the author's own judgment, the idealists will probably continue to hold a place in the scholar's world.—THE REVIEWER.]

AN extensive Schiller celebration, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the poet's death, is to be held in Chicago next May, under the management of a central committee formed by coöperation of the American Institute of Germanics, and the Schwabenverein of Chicago. Prizes are offered of $75. each, open to competition throughout the United States, for two prologues in verse, to be recited during the days of the festival, one in German, the other in English, neither of which shall require more than seven minutes for expressive recitation. All poems offered in competition must be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary of the Committee on the Schiller Commemoration, 617 Foster St., Evanston, Ill., on or before March 1, 1905. The poems must be sent under an assumed name, and accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the real name and address of the author. The right of publication of the accepted prologues must be given to the Committee.

The New Books.

THE ADVANCE OF THE WEST.*

The publication of a series of reprints of 'Early Western Travels' in thirty-one volumes, contemporaneously with the appearance of the Lewis and Clark journals in their first complete form, and so soon after the monumental edition of the 'Jesuit Relations,' is a sign of the interest that is aroused in Western history and an indication that the region on this side of the Alleghany mountains has reached the stage that comes to every people when, in the pride of achievement, it turns to survey the records of its past. Dr. Thwaites, the editor of all these series, has done a service to historical scholarship in bringing out these important sources of Western history.

It is a wonderful panorama that these 'Early Western Travels' reveal. The 'Jesuit Relations' had exhibited the French exploration of the vast interior as told by religious enthusiasts wandering in the forests of the Great Lakes, pushing their canoes along the labyrinth of water-courses that thread the Mississippi Valley, and describing the savage life in this wild new world before the coming of the farmer and the artisan. The eight volumes thus far issued in the present series of western travel show us the procession of civilization into this wilderness for two generations after the middle of the eighteenth century. The opening volume tells of traders among the Indians of the Ohio and agents from English Colonies negotiating by savage council-fires for Indian friendship in the final struggle just beginning between England and France for the dominance of the Ohio Valley in the middle of the eighteenth century. Successive travellers carry forward the story of advance into new regions and describe the development in the older areas over which they pass. We are taken into the life of fur-traders

* EARLY WESTERN TRAVELS, 1748-1846. A series of Annotated Reprints of some of the best and rarest contemporary volumes of travel, descriptive of the Aborigines and Social and Economic Conditions in the Middle and Far West during the Period of Early American Settlement. Edited, with Notes, Introductions, Index, etc., by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Ph.D., Vol. I., Journals of Conrad Weiser (1748), George Croghan (1750-1765), Christian Frederick Post (1758), and Thomas Morris (1764). Vol. II., John Long's Journal, 1768-1782. Vol. III., André Michaux's Travels into Kentucky, 1793-96; François André Michaux's Travels West of the Alleghany Mountains, 1802; Thaddeus Mason Harris's Journal of a Tour Northwest of Alleghany Mountains, 1803. Vol. IV., Cuming's Tour to the Western Country (1807-1809). Vol. V., Bradbury's Travels in the Interior of America, 1809-1811. Vol. VI., Brackenridge's Journal up the Missouri, 1811; Franchère's Voyage to Northwest Coast, 1811-1814. Vol. VII., Ross's Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River, 1810-1813. Vol. VIII., Buttrick's Voyages, 1812-1819; Evan's Pedestrious Tour, 1818. [To be completed in 31 volumes.] Illustrated. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co.

in the forests of Canada and Wisconsin, in the days of the Revolution. We are shown the beginnings of town-life on the Ohio, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and on the uplands of the Carolinas, in the closing years of the eighteenth and the first of the nineteenth century. Later travellers in the period preceding and following the War of 1812 describe for us the farms, the inns, the life on the highways along the road blazed by the soldiers of the French and Indian war, and show us communities, still rude and in the gristle, but buoyant with young life and vigor, springing up where the log-cabin and the backwoodsman's clearing had made a beginning, or on the sites recently occupied by traders' stations or by army posts on the Ohio. They carry us down the current of the Mississippi, and give us views of the plantations on its lower reaches, of New Orleans, and of the returning boatmen making the dangerous overland journey by the Natchez trace, or going by sea to Philadelphia to complete by land the circuit to the head of the Ohio. In the later volumes, pathfinders for the advance into the wider West stretching across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains to the waters of the Pacific tell of their adventures and picture the savages and the country. As traveller after traveller in successive periods passes over the routes of his predecessor, reporting the life by the wayside and in the towns, we can almost see American society unfolding with startling rapidity under our gaze; farms become hamlets, hamlets grow into cities; the Indian and the forest recede; new stretches of wilderness, unoccupied empires, come into view in the farther West, and we see the irresistible tide of settlement flowing toward the solitudes.

In spite of all the petty detail of personal elements, and the daily itinerary, these volumes are intensely interesting; for we have not many dry pages to turn before we come upon some realistic Indian speech exhibiting forebodings of their coming doom, some graphic description of Indian life or traders' perils, some pen-picture of a city now populous and powerful in the commerce of the Union, but then in its rude infancy. But the volumes are more than entertaining. For the critical reader, they constitute a mine of material on the economic and social development of the West. Making due allowance for the mistakes of the travellers, we may learn much from them of such topics as the land-values of the successive areas of settlement, and may better comprehend the forces at work to attract the pioneers to the cheap lands that bordered the region of towns and clearings. We have accounts of pioneer agriculture; of the modes of clearing the land; of the shipments of the surplus of flour down the Ohio and the Mississippi, to serve the planters of the South or to go on to the West Indies; and of the droves of cattle and hogs going to Baltimore or Philadelphia. Tables of prices of provisions and the rate of wages in Western communities show the exceeding cheapness of some commodities and the dearness of others, and the opportunities that the West afforded to the workman to secure a surplus with which to purchase lands of his own. The beginnings of cotton cultivation in the up-country of the South, along the alluvial lands of the lower Mississippi, and in central Tennessee, are noted, and the dependence of the staple areas upon the provisions of the upper Mississippi Valley. We are also given pictures of the social life of the Westerners; the contrasts between the Southern and New England elements are drawn, and the beginnings of an interest in music and the drama are indicated as occasional exceptions in the general indifference to such elements of social development.

Of course, the accounts of these travellers are to be taken with many grains of allowance. America bitterly resented the tone of most of the English visitors, and denied the correctness of their portraiture of our manners and conditions. The 'War of the Reviews,' from 1819 to 1824, which McMaster has epitomised in the fourth volume of his 'History of the American People,' shows how the English periodicals pointed their criticisms against American civilization on the basis of the accounts of English travellers, and how hotly their criticism was resented by the sensitive American public. The traveller is always prone to be impressed by the exceptional rather than by the typical; the English travellers of that day particularly had their own customs and prejudices, and for the most part they did not remain long enough to acquire full comprehension of the conditions. But the present series combines American with English and French travels, and the volumes so far issued are sympathetic rather than captious.

The principle of selection applied by Dr. Thwaites is a compromise between the desire of the publishers, on the one side, that only rare books should be selected, and the natural inclination of the editor to choose those of greatest historical value. The volumes dealing with the region east of the Mississippi in the period from 1800 to 1835, for example, are selected from a possible list of at least a hundred, many of them quite as worthy as those included, some more valuable. But some of the best of these are still in the market, so that we may be thankful for the policy that has given renewed life to those that were disappearing. Works in English, French, German, Italian, and Spanish exist for this period, which seems to have attracted an unusual number of travellers.

Only brief characterizations can here be given to the separate volumes that treat of the country east of the Mississippi, leaving for future review the travels of Bradbury, Brackenridge, Franchère, and Ross, which extended to the Missouri and Oregon countries.

The first volume of the series is made up of typical early journeys into the Indian country in the middle of the eighteenth century, when the Ohio wilderness was the region of Indian fighting and the bone of contention between England and France. Conrad Weiser's journal of a tour to the Ohio in 1748, as agent of the colony of Pennsylvania, tells of his mission to bring presents to the Indians. 'Bretheren,' said he to the Ohio savages, 'some of you have been in Philadelphia last Fall & acquainted us that You had taken up the English Hatchet, and that you had already made use of it against the French, & that the French had very hard heads & your Country afforded nothing but Sticks & Hickerys which was not sufficient to break them.' The peace of 1748 intervening, the English had changed the succor thus demanded to a friendly present, with the intimation that the French would soon be at war again with the English. Nothing could more clearly reveal the hollowness of the treaty and the certainty of hostilities on the Ohio. The editorial introduction to this volume gives only an inadequate presentation of the career of Conrad Weiser, whose life exhibits the importance of the German element in the interior of New York and Pennsylvania; no reference is made to the recent biographies of Weiser.

The Irish element on the frontier is represented by selections from the writings of George Croghan, illustrating, (1) the period of English ascendancy on the Ohio, by three documents of 1750 and 1751; (2) the period of French ascendancy, hostility toward the English, and war on the frontiers, by four documents of 1754-1757; and (3) the period of the close of the war, the surrender of the French forts, and the renewed hostility of the Indians, by two journals. Croghan's work as fur-trader and Indian agent for Pennsylvania, and afterwards for New York, was very important. It is interesting to notice the careful attention to soils and other conditions for future settlement shown in his journals. The account of his journey of 1765, which was an important source for Parkman in his 'Conspiracy of Pontiac,' is a combined version made by the present editor from two supplementary versions, one the official report (New York Colonial Documents, VII. 779-788), and the other the private journal published by Featherstonehaugh and afterward by Mann Butler in his 'History of Kentucky.' For the Western conditions in this period of transition of the Ohio Valley from French to English control, the writings of Croghan are of much value. The list of Indian tribes in the Northern district, with the location and numbers of warriors, is a valuable document for the student of the American Indians.

Post's journals give us his two journeys to the Ohio; one in 1758 to the neighborhood of Fort Duquesne, and the other in 1758-59 to win the Indians to support the advance of General Forbes. Post was a Moravian missionary, and his career illustrates the way in which the English authorities made use of these German apostles of peace to conciliate the Indians. The courage and devotion of this missionary clearly appear in his journey into the hostile region of the forks of the Ohio still possessed by the French. We get from his journals the impression (due perhaps to his own views in part) that the Indians were reluctantly drawn into the conflict between the French and the English. 'Why do not you and the French fight in the old country, and on the sea? Why do you come to fight on our land? This makes everybody believe you want to take the land from us by force and settle it.'

Captain Morris's journal is of a different type. It is by an English officer, with a lightness of literary touch and an equal lightness of mind, 'a fashionable dilettante' who was rather out of place in the midst of the hostile conditions of Detroit and the Maumee in 1764. His account of his escapes from torture and his flight to Detroit is interesting, as is his interview with Pontiac (pp. 305, 307).

The second volume is given to the travels of John Long, an English Indian-trader who came to North America in 1768 and passed nearly twenty years among the Indians of the upper St. Lawrence, the Nipigon district north and northeast of Lake Superior, and in the Hudson Bay region. The work is of value in its description of the intercourse of traders and savages, in the period of the free trader, before the great fur companies were formed; in its accounts of the Indians; and in its narrative of the expedition of Canadians and Indians from Mackinac to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1780, to secure the furs of that place from capture by the forces of George Rogers Clark. The book appeared in London in 1791, when the question of the evacuation of the Northwestern posts was under consideration by England; and Long's opinion that the retention of the posts was essential to England's maintaining an effective barrier for Canada, doubtless influenced public opinion. The appendix to this volume contains a vocabulary of the Chippeway language. The conservatism of the editor is shown by his note to Long's assertion

that 'the Menominee Indians kill their wives and children before they go to battle.' Dr. Thwaites comments that 'No mention of such a barbarous custom as this is made by other writers. Long may have been misinformed.' Let us hope so!

In the third volume we have the travels of the Michauxs, father and son. André Michaux's journal is of interest not only as a view of Kentucky conditions in 1793, and of the western waters in 1795-96, but also from the fact that the journey was something more than the tour of a botanist. Michaux was the agent of Genet to concert with George Rogers Clark an attack by the frontiersmen upon New Orleans in the interest of France. It is only side-lights that we get, however, upon his important interviews with Kentucky leaders. The later journey of 1795 and 1796 no doubt had also a relation to the revised plans of France for the recovery of Louisiana in those years. As a botanist of well-established reputation, Michaux could travel in these regions without especial suspicion; and his journal gives ample evidence that his heart was in his botanical investigation. Jefferson had favored him as the leader of a trans-continental exploration by way of the Missouri in 1793 (not 1794, as the editor's note gives it), and was, in fact, familiar with Genet's purposes in sending him to Kentucky. Michaux gives us information on the routes of travel between Kentucky and Tennessee and the seaboard, and upon the extent of settlement in the period of his visits to the West.

François André Michaux, the son, is a more valuable traveller, for he wrote fuller accounts of the western country which he visited in 1802. He also was a botanist of note, and his expedition was undertaken under the auspices of the French Minister of the Interior at the time when France had actually received Louisiana by treaty, and when she was preparing to take possession. He was one of a considerable number of savants sent into the West by France, in this period, to report upon the country. His descriptions include accounts of Charleston, New York, Philadelphia, and the route to Pittsburgh. The growing importance of this gateway of the Ohio Valley was recognized by Michaux, and he gives us an appreciative picture of the Ohio Valley, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the return route between the mountains and Charleston. The time was that when the cultivation of cotton was extending into the up-country of the South, and Michaux's account of the progress of this movement is highly important. But his own preference was for the Ohio, 'the centre of commercial activity between the eastern and western states.' He gives his opinion 'that the banks of the Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Louisville inclusively, will, in the course of twenty years, be the most populous and commercial part of the United States, and where I should settle in preference to any other.' The reader will enjoy his accounts of agriculture and commerce in the West. He tells of the success of the Marietta settlers in 'exporting directly to the Carribee Islands the produce of the country, in a vessel built in their own town, which they sent to Jamaica'; of the horse-trade of Kentucky with Charleston; of the Kentucky cattle, driven in droves of from two to three hundred to Virginia, along the Potomac river, where they were sold to graziers who (in anticipation of the arrangement between the ranchers of the Great Plains and the Kansas farmers of our time) fattened them for the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia; of the lone backwoodsman on the upper Ohio, paddling in a canoe to examine the borders of the Missouri for a hundred and fifty miles beyond its mouth.

> 'His costume, like that of all the American sportsmen, consisted of a waistcoat with sleeves, a pair of pantaloons, and a large red and yellow worsted sash. A carabine, a tomahawk or little axe, which the Indians make use of to cut wood and to terminate the existence of their enemies, two beaver-snares, and a large knife suspended at his side, constituted his sporting dress. A rug comprised the whole of his luggage. . . . Such were the first inhabitants of Kentucky and Tennessee, of whom there are now remaining but very few. It was they who began to clear those fertile countries and wrested them from the savages who ferociously disputed their right; it was they, in short, who made themselves masters of the possessions, after five or six years of bloody war; but the long habit of a wandering and idle life has prevented their enjoying the fruit of their labors, and profiting by the very price to which these lands have risen in so short a time. They have emigrated to more remote parts of the country, and formed new settlements. It will be the same with most of those who inhabit the borders of the Ohio.'

He goes on to picture the coming of later emigrants from the Atlantic states, who will replace the log-house with framed dwellings, and extend the clearing to fields of varied agriculture.

This volume also contains Dr. Harris's 'Tour into the Territory Northwest of the Allegheny Mountains' (1803). Harris was a New England clergyman, for a time librarian of Harvard, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and various other learned associations. The work contains useful data, but is brief and lacks the charm of description of Western life found in more sympathetic visitors. His journey took him through Pennsylvania to Marietta, Ohio, and the return.

As the younger Michaux portrays an advance of settlement over that described by his father,

so Fortescue Cuming, in his 'Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country' in 1807-1809, gives a further stage of growth. He was a travelled Englishman, fair in his judgments, and a good observer. The first part of his trip was made on foot from Philadelphia to Pittsburg; after a sojourn through the winter there, he went by boat to Marysville, Kentucky, and thence on horseback through the blue-grass lands of Kentucky, and back to Maysville. From here he proceeded along the stage-road through Chillicothe and Zanesville to Wheeling, and returned to Pittsburg. The following year he went by boat down the Ohio and the Mississippi to Bayou Pierre, and thence on horseback into the settlements of Mississippi territory and into West Florida. Cuming remained long enough in the West to understand its life, and the book abounds in interesting material on the stage of development which Michaux foresaw — the development of town-life, and the replacement of the hunter type by the agricultural settler and the bustling town-builder. It would be impossible here to sketch the contents of his work, but it is sufficient to say that it is one of the best of its class.

The fifth volume contains a summary of conditions in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and the surrounding regions, by Bradbury, a Scotch naturalist, who accompanied the Astorians in 1810 to the Mandans, but returned with Brackenridge. He went down the Mississippi to New Orleans in 1811, and spent the period of the war of 1812 in the United States, possibly making his journey to the Ohio Valley after this. The work is a useful estimate of conditions at the same period as Cuming's tour, and adds material on the situation at the close of the war.

In volume eight, two American travellers give their views of the West in the years 1812 to 1819. Buttrick was a New Englander who had made a voyage to the East Indies by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and another to the West Indies, both of which he describes. His love of wandering took him to Kentucky in 1814, by the route through New York to the Alleghany; and in the succeeding year he repeated his journey. He gives us an account of emigrants chiefly from Maine, who had gathered to the number of about twelve hundred at the headwaters of the Alleghany, waiting for the opening of navigation to descend the Ohio to seek farms where they might avoid the hard times that followed the war of 1812 in New England. He went on to New Orleans, and returned over the famous Natchez trace through the Indian country — the route of returning flatboat men. Of the perils of travel through this lawless region, he gives a vivid picture.

In his 'Pedestrious Tour of Four Thousand Miles through the Western States and Territories,' Estwick Evans, a New Hampshire lawyer, evidently eccentric, gives an account of his journey through western New York and northern Ohio to Detroit, and then down the Alleghany, the Ohio, and the Mississippi, to New Orleans. Even his absurd garb of furs, his painfully verbose moralizing, and his other oddities, do not destroy the value of his reports of life in the West after the ravages of the war. Michigan territory, Indiana, and Illinois, are described in an important period of their forming society, and the rich life of the Southern plantations on the lower Mississippi is brought vividly before the reader.

When an editor has achieved the deservedly high reputation enjoyed by Dr. Thwaites for the accuracy and clearness of his notes, it is to be expected that critics will find particular enjoyment in the discovery of slips. The editorial introductions and abundant annotations certainly add greatly to the value of this series, presenting much information upon the places visited as well as data regarding the authors and the texts. Their value would be enhanced, however, by more frequent citation of the sources from which the facts are drawn. The notes are not free from misprints; some opportunities are missed, and occasional doubtful statements are found. In illustration, reference may be made to the date 1851 for 1853 (I., p. 21); Blainville for Bienville (I., pp. 23, 59); 'comsmandant' (I., p. 56); 'Jesuits Relation' (II., 80). It is doubtful whether the editor of the 'Jesuit Relations' should have stated that Lac des Puans (Stinking Lake) was a name used by the French for Green Bay (II., 186). When the word *Lac* was used, the term was applied either to Lake Michigan or to Lake Winnebago. Evans's reference to Colonel Pinkney (VIII., p. 159) is confused by the editor's note spelling the family name 'Pinckney.' As an example of neglected opportunities may be instanced the failure to explain the importance of the Black Swamp between the Sandusky and the Maumee, in Harrison's operations in the War of 1812. Evans calls it 'famous' for this reason; but the note (VIII., p. 196) fails to mention the military importance of the place. The maps of the various volumes are carefully reproduced, and the index, promised as the concluding volume of the thirty-one which are to make up the series, will be of great aid to students. The publishers have given the travels in these well-printed and substantially bound volumes an excellent setting. The large type, ample margins, and good paper, form a pleasing contrast to the original editions.

FREDERICK JACKSON TURNER.

Some Human Reminiscences.*

Among those nuggets of philosophy scattered irrelevantly but not unacceptably through the pages of Thoreau's 'Week,' is the following: 'We do not learn much from learned books, but from true, sincere, human books, from frank and honest biographies.' A frank and human and at the same time most entertaining book of the honest biographical, or rather autobiographical, kind is Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's 'Bits of Gossip,' a piece of writing whose only serious fault is that it is not longer. Mrs. Davis is best known, at least to older readers, by her story of 'Life in the Iron Mills,' one of the earliest, and perhaps the most powerfully written, of the many stories of laboring-class life in America.

Passing her girlhood successively in western Pennsylvania, in one of the Gulf states, and in West Virginia, and her maturer years chiefly in Philadelphia, with interspersed sojourns in New England and elsewhere, Mrs. Davis views her fellow countrymen and women with no provincial narrowness of vision, and comments on their sectional peculiarities with the large tolerance and understanding of one to whom fulness of years and wealth of experience have brought kindliness as well as wisdom. Especially appreciative of excellences and tolerant of defects is she in her attitude toward the slaveholding Southerner of ante-bellum days, and his deadly enemy the abolitionist Northerner. Living on the neutral border as she did for some years before and during the war, this clear-eyed observer was able to see both sides of the perplexing question, — a far less comfortable frame of mind, as she truly remarks, than that of the thorough-going partisan. But a wise impartiality surely reaps its rewards in the end. In keeping with this unbiased attitude, — a coolness and fairness of judgment not too common in women, — is Mrs. Davis's delightfully honest and not too reverential treatment of the New England worthies whom she met on her first visit to Boston and Concord. Here is the way she prefaces her recollections of them:

'I wish I could summon these memorable ghosts before you as I saw them then and afterward. To the eyes of an observer, belonging to the commonplace world, they did not appear precisely as they do in the portraits drawn of them for posterity by their companions, the other Areopagites, who walked and talked with them apart — always apart from humanity. That was the first peculiarity which struck an outsider in Emerson, Hawthorne, and the other members of the "Atlantic" coterie; that while they thought they were guiding the real world, they stood quite outside of it, and never would see it as it was.'

* Bits of Gossip. By Rebecca Harding Davis. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

She is particularly severe on the 'would-be seer' whose memorable achievement in carpentry was the rustic arbor he built for Emerson 'to do his thinking in,'— a very artistic and well-appointed structure, except that it had no door, and so no one could use it. To the lady from Virginia, this wonderful edifice seemed 'a fitting symbol for this guild of prophets and their scheme of life.' We have read much of Mr. Alcott's praise of vegetarianism. A page from Mrs. Davis's book may perhaps help us to rate these laudations at their true value. We quote, as the author has written, with no unkindness of purpose. Indeed, one can hardly help liking the amiable dreamer all the better after viewing his innocent absurdities through Mrs. Davis's eyes.

'Early that morning, when his lank, gray figure had first appeared at the gate, Mr. Hawthorne said: "Here comes the Sage of Concord. He is anxious to know what kind of human beings come up from the back hills of Virginia. Now I will tell you," his eyes gleaming with fun, "what he will talk to you about. Pears. Yes. You may begin at Plato or the day's news, and he will come around to pears. He is now convinced that a vegetable diet affects both the body and soul, and that pears exercise a more direct and ennobling influence on us than any other vegetable or fruit. Wait. You'll hear presently." When we went in to dinner, therefore, I was surprised to see the sage eat heartily of the fine sirloin of beef set before us. But with the dessert he began to advocate a vegetable diet, and at last announced the spiritual influence of pears, to the great delight of his host, who laughed like a boy and was humored like one by the gentle old man.'

The Transcendentalists are one and all handled, not roughly, but certainly without gloves, by Mrs. Davis. Her estimate of them can be given in no better words than her own.

'New England then swarmed with weak-brained, imitative folk who had studied books with more or less zeal, and who knew nothing of actual life. They were suffering under the curse of an education which they could not use; they were the lean, underfed men and women of villages and farms, who were trained enough to be lawyers and teachers in their communities, but who actually were cobblers, mill-hands, or tailoresses. They had revolted from Puritanism, not to enter any other live church, but to fall into a dull disgust, a nausea with all religion. To them came this new prophet with his discovery of the God within themselves. They hailed it with acclamation. The new dialect of the Transcendentalist was easily learned. They talked it as correctly as the Chinaman does his pigeon English. Up to the old gray house among the pines in Concord they went — hordes of wild-eyed Harvard undergraduates and lean, underpaid working-women, each with a disease of soul to be cured by the new Healer.'

The author's presentation of the great ones of Boston and neighborhood is almost always shrewd, and furnishes excellent reading, however much the reader may at times feel inclined to dissent. But when, in praise of Hawthorne, she denies to him all self-consciousness, and

writes that 'he probably never knew that he was different' from those around him, and that 'he knew and cared little about Nathaniel Hawthorne,' one cannot suppress a word of emphatic disagreement. A man cannot spin romances out of his brain and drop his plummet into the hidden depths of our common human nature without gaining, from the introspection involved, some very real sense of his own capacities and limitations, and an abiding consciousness of the awful mystery that each is to himself even more than to his fellows. We linger perhaps unduly over this chapter on 'Boston in the Sixties,' but one more quotation demands insertion. It is a rather startling characterization of Thoreau by his friend Emerson.

'He said to me suddenly once, "I wish Thoreau had not died before you came. He was an interesting study." "Why?" I asked. "Why? Thoreau?" He hesitated, thinking, going apparently to the bottom of the matter, and said presently: "Henry often reminded me of an animal in human form. He had the eye of a bird, the scent of a dog, the most acute, delicate intelligence, — but no soul. No," he repeated, shaking his head with decision, "Henry could not have had a human soul."'

It is refreshing to read an author so out of humor with the commercial spirit of the age as is Mrs. Davis. She was reared in a community where discussion of money matters was considered vulgar, and any reference to one's own or one's neighbor's pecuniary condition the extreme of bad taste. She cherishes, too, the old-fashioned reverence for things sacred. 'With a conceit quite unconscious of its own absurdity,' she writes, 'each college boy and girl puts the Almighty and His Messenger to man on trial, and pronounces judgment on them.' Yet she is not without hope for the future even in this particular; for 'after all,' she says, 'we are a young nation, and vanity is a fault of youth. We will [*i. e.* shall] grow out of it presently.'

Writing of those who wrought for the freeing of the slave, she speaks as follows of Lowell, Whittier, and Beecher:

'Lowell's politics and poetry were, as a rule, kept inside of his books. He himself in every-day life was so simple, so sincere, so human, that you forgot he had any higher calling than that of being the most charming of companions. Mr. Whittier, on the contrary, was always the poet and the Abolitionist. He did not consciously pose, but he never for a moment forgot his mission. He was thin, mild, and ascetic, looking like a Presbyterian country minister. He gave his views of slavery and the South with a gentle, unwearied obstinacy, exasperating to anyone who knew that there was another side to the question. I never saw a human being with a personality more aggressive than that of Henry Ward Beecher. . . He had an enormous following of men and a few women. But, back of the heavy jaws and thick lips and searching eyes swathed in drooping lids, back of the powerful intellect and tender sympathy, there was a nameless something in Mr. Beecher which repelled most women. You resolved obstinately not to agree with his argument, not to laugh or cry with him, not to see him again. Perhaps it is ungracious in me to tell this. But I cannot give the impression he made without it. He was always Dr. Fell to me, in spite of his strength and the wonderful charm of his sympathy with every living creature.'

After this avowal of temperamental antipathy to Beecher, one is not surprised to learn that Mrs. Davis was no worshipper of Walt Whitman. To her, 'Whitman simply was indecent, as thousands of other men are indecent, who are coarse by nature and vulgar by breeding.' Many interesting things are related of Clay and Blaine, the former of whom was the political idol of her youth, and the latter a distant cousin and a fellow resident of Washington, Pa., her birthplace. She writes with every advantage of an intimate and lifelong acquaintance; but when she declares of Blaine that this 'melancholy idler . . . at heart did not care whether he ever entered the White House or not,' we are not entirely convinced. By the way, to refer to Washington, Pa., is about as definite as referring to Smithville or Farmington, U. S., as there are twenty-three Washingtons in Pennsylvania, according to Lippincott's Gazetteer. But the context makes it reasonably certain that Washington of Washington County is meant. Another criticism may be ventured in this same field of geography. Why does the author invariably spell Culpeper (the Virginia county and town) with three p's? The Virginians of that district are, we believe, rather careful to distinguish their county and county-seat from the condiment containing three labials.

Mrs. Davis has given us a little book that is sane and wise and cheerful, as well as entertaining. Perhaps one reason why she is so good a romancer is that she has so firm a hold on reality and so keen a scent for sham and humbug; and she clothes her reality in so attractive a guise because she is quick to see the romantic in character and situation.

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

AN EPOCH-REMAKING BOOK.*

No idea of the contents of 'The Rise of English Culture,' the posthumous work of an English Congregationalist, the Rev. Edwin Johnson, is conveyed by the title. These contents are an absolute denial of credit to any modern historical work said to have been composed before the period of the Revival of Letters. To the author, Polydore Vergil is 'the first scholar of known personality who undertook to write the history of our country since the old Roman time'; all that passes for

* THE RISE OF ENGLISH CULTURE. By Edwin Johnson, M.A. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

the history of Europe between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance is an elaborate fable worked out in a widely ramified literary conspiracy of the Benedictine monasteries. With the self-interest of the Benedictines as a *pou sto,* the author easily heaves the mediæval world, as we assume to know it, out of existence.

The book, a generously handsome octavo of over 600 pages, consists of a memoir of its author by Edward A. Petherick, a Part I. devoted to the Benedictines and their varied activities, and a Part II. devoted to following their trail through the historical writings of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Why the book, written ten years before the author's death, was not printed until nearly three years after his death, is nowhere apparent.

From Mr. Petherick's memoir we learn that the book is the last of a series: 'Antiqua Mater,' 'The Rise of Christendom,' and 'The Rise of English Culture.' 'Coming suddenly, after months of earnest research, upon a clue, it was gradually revealed to him that the actual writers of the Church and Gospel histories were not ancient. Not one only, or a few only, of the supposed ancient writers seemed to write in a sixteenth-century manner, as Canon Westcott had remarked of Jerome: nearly all of them belonged to that late period.' What the clue is, is not very clear. But Petherick makes much of the fact that both Bryce and Freeman comment on the absence of mediæval monuments in Rome; and regarding Palestine, he makes such assertions as this: 'Other inscriptions have been found in abundance, but not a single Hebrew word.'

Here we may turn to Mr. Johnson himself. Mr. Johnson places the seat of Judaism in Spain. Here about the year 1200, 'Maimonides gave the Jews a Creed; and it was near to Maimonides' time that the Hebrew Scriptures were written, began to be recited in the Synagogues and to be commented on by the Rabbins. . . Now, the Benedictine corporation could not have come into existence before the Hebrew Scriptures were in some version known to them, because they base their system of teaching upon a certain interpretation of those Scriptures. . . [The Benedictines] constructed out of their study of "the Old Testament," as they called the Hebrew Scriptures, another book which they chose to call "the New Testament."' The Benedictine Order, like its older rival the Synagogue, invented a charter, a *quasi* divine patent for their greed and rapacity. But they did more. They planned and executed a multifarious fable, — first, to fill out an assumed antiquity of the Order; secondly, over and over again 'to define the dogma of the Order by setting up an imaginary heretic to teach its opposite'; thirdly, to secure material advantages to themselves by feigning long established use of possessions and tributes. 'And who can dispossess his memory of the saying put into the mouth of the genial and secular-minded Pope Leo X., — *"How profitable to us that fable of Jesus Christ!"*'

From among the names which the author attaints by means of quotation marks, we may cull the following: 'St. Augustine,' 'Tertullian,' 'St. Basil the Great,' 'Isidore of Seville,' 'Eusebius Pamphili,' 'St. Gregory the Great,' 'Thomas Aquinas,' 'Scotus,' 'Gregory of Tours,' 'Bede,' 'Alcuin,' 'Lanfranc,' 'Anselm,' 'Wiclif,' 'Charlemagne,' 'Alfred the Great,' 'William the Conqueror.' Columbus was invented to derive to the monks the glory of a discovery really made later and at first doubted and flouted by them.

The second part of the book is the one to which the title of the whole work is properly applicable. Five chapters are devoted to Polydore Vergil as a critic and dupe. Specific adulterations are pointed out and explained as allegories of what was going on in Henry VIII.'s reign. *E. g.,* 'The law *Ne exeas regno* is put in force when required, under Henry VIII. It also is traced up to the tyrannic system of exaction and confiscation under Rufus. . . Norman fable again proves to be Tudor fact.' In the chapter on Leland, the author argues that Chaucer is the syndicate name of a number of Tudor wits; and in the next chapter, on Early Printed Books, that Caxton is an hypostasis of the printing confraternity, the Benedictine hoof being visible in the printer's use of the word *chapel.* The Inns of Courts were a school of poetry, for the law-books that should have been studied had not yet been invented. In the chapter on Public Records, the existence of such records before the Tudor period is with much circumstance denied. The Bible in England, The New Testament, Poets and Critics, — whatever the heading, the tenor of the chapter is the same. The tale, indeed, becomes monotonous. The conclusion is nerveless by comparison with the main thesis: it is hardly more than a homily on the Truth of Letters and Science and the rival Truth proclaimed by the Church; and there is a curious intimation that in America and the Colonies the Truth of Letters and Science will be established.

That this book will strike the trained scholar as preposterous, is certain at the outset. But the author is himself a trained scholar, a man of great erudition and some method. Thus the book distinguishes itself from such works as 'The Great Cryptogram' of Ignatius Donnelly and similar books that believe nothing and

believe it with unswerving fatuity. By comparison with them, it seems worthy of a matter-of-fact refutation. Such a refutation would be the proper task of an historian. In one way, however, it may best be made by ancillary sciences. A breath of one of these may prove more potent than the shock of a phalanx of the enemy — here, accepted historical criticism.

Let us then take a look at the philological aspect of the author's theory. The theory implies, and the author elsewhere explicitly states, that 'Anglo-Saxon letters are a sixteenth century invention.' Surely, the author could have had no idea of what such a statement carried with it. It means the invention of archaic forms of language such that scholars three hundred years later could work out a chronological and geographical gradation of forms, a many-branched linguistic history covering a thousand years ; this history, moreover, agreeing in principle with the history of other Germanic languages, and also with that of the Romance and the classical languages. It means the invention of forms which show, when observed in the established chronology, phonetic changes conformable to physiological laws not understood until three hundred and fifty years after the supposed invention, and of forms unintelligible as forms to any comparison with cognate tongues, yet perfectly clear when, three hundred years after the supposed invention, Sanskrit and the earlier forms of Latin and Greek came to be studied. The invention of an historical system of men, events, laws, and customs, which Mr. Johnson attributes to the Benedictines, is an act of human intellect far outstripping the greatest yet known — the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. But the incidental invention of the multifarious phenomena of Germanic and Romanic linguistics outstrips the historical fabulation far more than that outstrips the

> 'Sphere
> With Centric and Eccentric scribbled o'er,
> Cycle and Epicycle, orb in orb.'

Grimm and Sievers and Sweet would no doubt enjoy converse with the abbot whose stupendous genius uttered this truly Jehovan fiat.

Non liquet. But even if it did, of what use could such a Babel made-to-measure have been? The phenomenon we call *umlaut,* for instance, adds no whit of credibility to any part of this alleged fabrication. The supererogation of the invention is quite as unparalleled as the invention itself would have been. Again, the Benedictines, or *qui que ce soit,* might have invented Chaucerian metrics from sixteenth-century English and French usage. But why should they have invented alliterative verse, — or, inventing it, why did they invent such distinct varieties of it as are exemplified in Langland, in Genesis A and Old English poetry generally, and in Genesis B and the continental poetry generally? Why did they think it necessary to have a Latin Bede and also a vernacular Bede, — why a Boëthius in the Alfredian vernacular and a quite independent Boëthius in the Chaucerian vernacular? All, all supererogation; and wholly unbelievable, even if it served a useful end in the *fable convenue.*

The author of this misguided work has strained at an historical gnat and swallowed a philological camel. Very likely he has swallowed besides an architectural camel, a chronological camel, kitchen-middings, and what not else. Every expert along the boundaries of history would probably give testimony as damaging as that of the philologian. But the testimony of philology alone will at least suffice to bring in the Scotch verdict, 'Not proven.'

GUIDO H. STEMPEL.

NEW LETTERS OF ELIA.*

Sixty-seven years have passed since Thomas Noon Talfourd, acting in the capacity of literary executor, presented to the public a slender volume containing all the letters of Charles Lamb that were then deemed suitable for publication. Eleven years later, the death of Mary Lamb was followed by Talfourd's 'Final Memorials,' revealing the tragic and tender story of the Lambs. Since that far-away day succeeding editors, — Hazlitt, FitzGerald, Lucas, and Ainger, — have garnered stray letters, almost one by one, until now this latest edition comprises no less than four hundred and sixty-eight epistles, — and still 'makes no claim to be complete.'

Since the publication in 1888 of the first Ainger edition, many letters have come to light, most of them appearing in the Macmillan *edition de luxe* of 1900. These are all included in the present edition, but devoted Elians will be chiefly grateful for the publication here of the hitherto unprinted series of sixteen letters written by Lamb to John Rickman, one of the best loved of the 'Wednesday' men.

The first of these Rickman letters is written in September, 1801, from Margate, whither Charles and Mary had gone 'to drink sea water and pick up shells.' Lamb whimsically complains of the treatment accorded his contributions to the 'Morning Chronicle.'

> 'I did something for them, but I soon found that it was a different thing writing for the Lordly Editor of the great Whig Paper to what it was scribbling for the poor *Albion.* More than three-fourths of what I did was superciliously rejected;

* THE LETTERS OF CHARLES LAMB. 'Eversley' edition. Newly arranged, with additions. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Alfred Ainger. In two volumes. New York: The Macmillan Co.

whereas in the old *Albion* the seal of my well known handwriting was enough to drive away any nonsense current. I believe I shall give up this way of writing, and turn honest, scramble on as well as I can for a year, and make a *Book*, for why should every creature make books but I?'

The gentle irony of Lamb, so familiar to us, is never long missing.

'G. Burnett had just finished his essay when I came away. Mushrooms scramble up in a night; but diamonds, you know, lie a long while ripening in the bed. The purport of it is to persuade the world that opinions tending to the subversion of Established Religion and Governments, systems of medicine, etc., should not be rashly vented in every company: a good orthodox doctrine which has been preached up with the "holy text of Pike and Gun" with you in Ireland, and is pretty familiar in England, but is novel to George; at least he never wrote an Essay upon that subject before. Critics should think of this, before they loosely cry out, This is commonplace, what is there new in it? It may be all new to the Author, *he* may never have thought of it before, and it may have cost him as much brain-sweat as a piece of the most inveterate originality.'

Another of the new letters begins, 'Your goose found her way into our Larder with infinite discretion.' A letter addressed to Mrs. Rickman gives a hint of Lamb's book-hunting propensity, and almost certainly refers to the 'Poetry for Children,' a book rarely to be met with even then. 'Will you regive or *lend* me, by the bearer, the one Volume of Juvenile Poetry? I have tidings of a second at Brighton. If the two tally, we may some day play a hand at old whist, *who shall have both.*' Of Rickman himself we have this pleasant portrait:

'The finest fellow to drop in a' nights, about nine or ten o'clock — cold bread and cheese time — just in the *wishing* time of the night, when you *wish* for somebody to come in, without a distinct idea of a probable anybody. Just in the nick, neither too early to be tedious, not too late to sit a reasonable time. He is a most pleasant hand; a fine rattling fellow, has gone through life laughing at solemn apes; — himself hugely literate, oppressively full of information in all stuff of conversation, from matter of fact to Xenophon and Plato — can talk Greek with Porson, politics with Thelwall, conjecture with George Dyer, nonsense with me, and anything with anybody; * * * understands the *first time* (a great desideratum in common minds)— you need never twice speak to him; does not want explanations, translations, limitations as Professor Godwin does when you make an assertion; *up* to anything; *down* to everything; whatever *sapit hominem.* A perfect man.'

One misses in this edition Lamb's letter of proposal to Frances Maria Kelley, and the truly noble one that followed her declination of his offer of marriage, — a serious omission, but perhaps an unavoidable one.

Both for the new and interesting matter that they contain, and as an evidence of the sustained interest in Lamb's life and work, these two handsome volumes will be welcomed by every lover of 'Elia.'

MUNSON A. HAVENS.

NEGRO SLAVERY IN ILLINOIS.*

In the work under review we have in the fullest detail an account of negro servitude in Illinois, one of the states supposed by the student of school histories to have been preserved by the Ordinance of 1787 from the blighting influence of slavery. In the early chapters, the author traces the history of negro slavery during the period of the French and English occupation, and during the existence of the territorial and state governments, to the period of anti-slavery agitation that began in the '30's. The judicial decisions are explained in detail, until the final decisions destroyed negro servitude in Illinois. Much the greater part of the volume is devoted to the history of the anti-slavery agitation and its local manifestations in the state, and to the rise of the several political parties that made use of the abolition sentiment. A final chapter sketches the progress, or rather the lack of progress, of popular sentiment in regard to the negro. A complete and scientific bibliography is appended. In the appendix are also some interesting papers relating to Illinois slavery, — sale papers, indentures, and letters from the masters of slaves. A table is given showing the growth of the anti-slavery vote, from 160 in 1840 to 172,196 in 1860. The illustrations consist of a photograph of the Lovejoy monument at Alton, a reproduction of an Underground Railway advertisement, likenesses of several anti-slavery agitators (the two Lovejoys, Lyman Trumbull, Zebina Eastman, and Abraham Lincoln), and, very lonely in that company, Stephen A. Douglas.

Of slavery in Illinois as a social institution, Mr. Harris says almost nothing. His concern is with the legal status of the negroes. Negro slavery was introduced into the Illinois country by the French; the English conquest in 1763 did not affect slavery, nor were property rights disturbed by Virginia, which gained the territory during the Revolution. Virginia ceded her claims to the United States on condition that all inhabitants be allowed to retain all their possessions and their ancient rights. The Ordinance of 1787 guaranteed the continuation of these rights and at the same time prohibited slavery in the Northwest Territory. This anti-slavery clause was interpreted by Congress, by the territorial governors, and by the people, as prohibiting the introduction of more slaves, — not as destroying slavery in the territory and hence making it free territory, nor as prohibiting limited servitude. Consequently, from this time until 1848, when slavery was destroyed by

* THE HISTORY OF NEGRO SERVITUDE IN ILLINOIS, and of the Anti-Slavery Agitation in that State, 1719-1864. By N. Dwight Harris, Ph.D. Illustrated. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

a new constitution, there were three classes of negroes in Illinois, — slaves for life, belonging to the French settlers and their descendants; indentured servants, bound to a master for a term of years, often as long as life; and free negroes with no civil status. A slave-owner from Virginia or Kentucky might come into Illinois with his slaves, and by a process of registration, supposedly 'voluntary' on the part of the negroes, change them into servants bound for terms of two to ninety-nine years. Thus the substance of slavery was preserved, under a different form, and in spite of the Ordinance of 1787. To regulate the slaves and indentured servants, a code of laws, borrowed from the slave codes of Virginia and Kentucky, was drawn up in 1803. These 'Black Laws' remained on the statute-books until repealed, as late as February 7, 1865. This code regulated the treatment of the servants, their food and clothes, term of service, and punishment; it provided for a pass system, and made it illegal for whites to trade with them. The servants had no standing in law. Under this code, they were bought, sold, and bequeathed by will, as if they were Mississippi slaves; and the prices paid — $300 to $600 for boys and girls, and $800 to $1,000 for men — prove that the limitations on servitude had little effect on the value of the slave.

In 1818, when the state constitution was formed, probably a majority of the Illinois settlers wanted a pro-slavery constitution; but, from motives of expediency, the one adopted allowed only a limited servitude except in the case of the French slaves. However, there were many who wanted unlimited negro slavery; and from 1820 to 1824 there was a contest to secure two-thirds of the legislature in order to have a convention called which, it was expected, would revise the constitution and legally establish negro slavery. The necessary number was secured; but a majority of the people, some of them disgusted by the methods of the convention party, voted against having a convention, the vote being 6,640 to 4,972.

This victory decided that immigration to Illinois should be from the East, and not from the South; the Southerner did not feel safe in risking his negro property under the laws of Illinois. Yet there was then no anti-slavery movement; in fact, the laws and court decisions gradually strengthened the master's hold upon his servants. In 1828, the Supreme Court decided that the Ordinance of 1787 was not binding upon the state of Illinois, having been suspended by the constitution of 1818. It further decided that 'registered servants are goods and chattels, and can be sold on execution.' But about 1835, influenced by the growing anti-slavery sentiment, the courts began to limit the operation of the 'Black Laws' by enforcing registration, by declaring the children of servants to be free, by reversing the decision of 1828 which declared that servants were chattels, by forbidding the sale of servants, and finally, in 1843, by deciding that residence in a free state made a free man of a slave voluntarily brought in by his master. The courts of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri had already asserted this principle. In 1844, the remnant of French slavery was abolished by the courts. All servitude not imposed by the state was destroyed by the constitution of 1848, and in 1864 the supreme court decided that the state could not sell a free negro immigrant into slavery. So the last negro became free a year before Lincoln died. The laws of Illinois were always in favor of slavery until 1865; the supreme court until about 1835 was pro-slavery, and after that date was controlled by anti-slavery sentiment rather than guided by law or precedent.

But while the slaves were thus gaining freedom through the courts the laws and public opinion were making the position of the free negro unbearable. He was ill-treated and scorned and abused in all places; he had no standing in the courts, no rights, civil or political, and though forced to pay taxes he was not allowed to send his children to school. In order not to be sold into servitude, he must have a certificate of freedom, and must furnish a thousand-dollar bond that he would not become a public charge. There was much opposition to the presence of the free negroes, and the constitution of 1848, which destroyed domestic slavery, gave the legislature authority to prevent free negro immigration. This article of the constitution was adopted by a majority of 28,182; and in 1853 a law was passed to enforce it by selling free negro immigrants into servitude. In spite of all anti-slavery agitation, the sentiment of the people did not soften toward the free negro. A proposed constitution was rejected in 1862, by 16,051 majority; yet an article of that constitution forbidding the immigration of negroes was accepted by a majority of 100,590, and an article prohibiting negro suffrage was adopted by a majority of 176,271, only 35,649 voting against it. Under such influences, the free negro population did not increase rapidly, many preferring to remain slaves; many of the free negroes were kidnapped by thrifty Illinoisians and sold to the Southern planters. The position of the negro since emancipation has improved but little, the author thinks, although the unfavorable laws have disappeared from the statute-books.

In tracing the rise of anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois, Mr. Harris does not clearly distinguish between the various kinds of anti-slavery

people. Some were opposed to slavery in Illinois; others to slavery anywhere; some wanted no negroes at all in the state, others wanted only free negroes; some were abolitionists from moral reasons, others because of politics, and still others because of economic reasons. All of these Mr. Harris puts together as anti-slavery men, or abolitionists. In reality, there was little genuine anti-slavery sentiment in Illinois until the late '50's. Most of the people wanted no negroes, slave or free, but were not inclined to meddle with slavery in the South. This is proved by the Lovejoy episode, and by the fact that an anti-slavery organization could not be maintained nor an anti-slavery paper be supported. The attempts at founding an anti-slavery political party resulted in failure until 1856. Slavery in Illinois politics was hardly a moral issue, in spite of the efforts of the author to show high moral motives in the anti-slavery politicians. Much space is devoted to anti-slavery politics; every platform and every vote is given, every candidate named, but, with few exceptions, it looks like a case of the 'Outs' trying to become the 'Ins,' and slavery is used as a good weapon in the struggle. We discount the sympathy expressed for the Southern slave, when we know that nothing whatever was done for the few free negroes in their midst. Dislike for the master led the abolitionist to aid runaway slaves, but the latter must not stop in the state; no voice was raised for the free negro. We should now admire those abolitionists more had they succored the wretches at their own doors instead of stirring up the flames of sectional hatred by the course they pursued. A queer instance of their ethics is shown in the Lovejoy episode: Lovejoy, seeing that no good was likely to come of his agitation, wrote a letter resigning the editorship of the abolition paper at Alton. The letter was to be published, but an intimate friend suppressed it, and consequently Lovejoy went on to his death at the hands of the mob.

The peculiar composition of the population of Illinois materially influenced politics. The central and southern counties were controlled by men of Southern birth or descent; the northern counties were settled from the East, and were usually opposed in politics to the southern part. Most of the negroes were in the southern counties. To favor negro immigration was to favor the political opposition, and naturally the Northern settler opposed anything that would strengthen the Southern settlers or cause more of them to come into the state. Mr. Harris would have done well had he traced more thoroughly the sectional influences in the state; a few good maps would reconcile his readers to the omission of the illustrations used.

The author is decidedly abolitionist in his sympathies; for the pro-slavery Democrats and the Southern settlers he shows slight respect. A wealth of adjectives enables him to express his appreciation of the former and his dislike of the latter, yet this feeling seems almost colorless; the dry recital of names, dates, and platforms causes one to welcome these expressions of opinions, which seem rather to be inherited than formed as a result of knowledge. Mr. Harris proceeds upon the assumption that the faith of the anti-slavery men was always good, their motives pure and unselfish, their character and intelligence above the average; but he is suspicious of all that pertains to their opponents, and is inclined to believe them guilty of the secret plans and treacherous methods that went out with dynastic politics. Of the abolitionists he says: 'The spirit displayed by these men was admirable, and worthy of a noble cause.' 'Enough cannot be said in praise of the self sacrifice, the patient perseverance, the conscientious devotion to duty, the high sense of political honor, and withal the genial liberality of these men.' Of the Southern element in the population, he says that those from the Carolinas and Georgia were 'ignorant, shiftless, and obstinate,' 'unscrupulous and dishonest'; 'Andrew Borders, a man well-known for his cruelty and rapacity, . . . a true Southerner'; 'these people [of Southern Illinois] were as narrow-minded and stubborn as they were kind-hearted and hospitable.' He says that the negro is still persecuted as of old, and 'a state of affairs very similar to that in the South exists there.' It is but fair to say that these expressions of feeling do not seem to be the result of personal prejudice, but rather the reflection of the spirit of the time caught from research among its documents, or acquired through tradition as a matter of course, like the small Southern boy's belief that 'Yankees have horns,' or the opinion of the New York schoolboy that 'Southern people are black and lazy.'

Mr. Harris evidently does not know his negro except through documents; he states that 'to a white man all negroes look alike,' and he locates Hampton Institute in North Carolina. No attention is paid to the influence of economic forces that were working for the extinction of slavery; the anti-slavery and anti-negro sentiments of the Southern settlers (like Lincoln), who fled from slavery, are not considered important; the almost universal 'lily white' feeling, and its importance, escaped him altogether; with him, the task was to work out the anti-slavery history of Illinois as a moral and humanitarian movement, which it was not, to any great degree. The result is that we have all the facts, but the collector was unable to interpret them; he really did not understand

his subject in its largest aspects; the history of slavery in Illinois is inseparably connected with that of slavery in the rest of the country, and cannot be written as if entirely independent.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF EARTHQUAKES.*

The study of earthquakes, from the viewpoint of the new seismology, must be considered as somewhat technical. For such a study is really a branch of physics, and concerns itself with the laws of the propagation of waves in the solid body of the earth. To treat this subject in such fashion that it will be as pleasant and easy to master as an ordinary novel, is quite an impossible feat. Nevertheless, Major Dutton, whose reputation as a student of geology and an investigator of earthquakes is international, has succeeded in explaining and popularizing the new seismology in a noteworthy degree, in his recent book upon that subject. In a very few cases, a formula, modest in dimensions and easy to understand, finds its way into the text, and saves much circumlocution; but the book is practically free from mathematical symbols.

The introductory chapter aims to acquaint the reader with the general terms used in the discussion of these phenomena, and to describe the various ways in which an earthquake commonly manifests itself. The author then explains the two principal causes of earthquakes, which are volcanic action and the mysterious force which shows itself in various dislocations of the earth's crust, such as mountain building and other displacements which might be caused by gradual contraction of the earth, or by subterranean influences of the precise nature of which we are ignorant. The most dreadful earthquakes are shown to be non-volcanic in origin.

The best modern instruments for detecting quakes, and also for measuring the complex motions of the earth's surface during these disturbances, are described in detail, and the four sorts of waves produced are discussed. The different scales used for measuring the intensity of shocks are explained, and the speeds of the various kinds of waves are determined. It is shown that all recorded earthquakes originate at depths probably never as great as twenty miles. Yet the vibrations caused are, in the case of great quakes, transmitted through and around the earth to distances of thousands of miles.

The determination of the speeds at which the different classes of vibrations travel is a difficult matter, and is of the highest importance in revealing the nature of the earth's interior. Major Dutton therefore devotes three chapters to this part of the subject. One of the conclusions drawn is that the more deeply rocks lie imbedded in the earth's crust, the more elastic and rigid they are. On the whole, the rigidity of the earth must be very great.

Two of the closing chapters of the book treat of the geographical distribution of earthquakes; it appears that they are most frequent where the earth's crust is most rugged and highly diversified in profile. The final chapter is devoted to the very interesting topic of 'sea-quakes.' This term is applied to peculiar agitations of the sea which cause ships to tremble, and are often accompanied by a strange roar emanating from the water; they are due to any force which lifts or depresses the sea-bottom or the littoral. The exhaustive tables of De Montessus de Ballore, founded upon reliable data from 131,292 quakes, showing the geographical distribution of seismicity, are inserted as an appendix. The book is packed with many details which it is impossible to mention in limited space. The typographical dress of the volume, and the excellence of the full-page plates and other illustrations which adorn it, befit the sterling merits of the work.

HERBERT A. HOWE.

* EARTHQUAKES in the Light of the New Seismology. By Clarence Edward Dutton, Major U. S. A. Illustrated. (Science Series.) New York; G. P. Putnam's Sons.

RECENT FICTION.*

Mr. Howells has so assured a position among our living novelists that he can afford, upon occasion, to be something less than his best self; and some of his recent work has shown signs,

*THE SON OF ROYAL LANGBRITH. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE COMMON LOT. By Robert Herrick. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE PRESIDENT. By Alfred Henry Lewis. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.

THE MASTERY. By Mark Lee Luther. New York: The Macmillan Co.

THE GEORGIANS. By Will N. Harben. New York: Harper & Brothers.

MY LADY OF THE NORTH. The Love Story of a Gray-Jacket. By Randall Parrish. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK. By George Barr McCutcheon. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

ROLAND OF ALTENBURG. By Edward Mott Woolley. Chicago; Herbert S. Stone & Co.

ORRAIN. A Romance. By S. Levett-Yeats. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

BEATRICE OF VENICE. By Max Pemberton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

HEARTS IN EXILE. By John Oxenham. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE FOOD OF THE GODS, and How It Came to Earth. By H. G. Wells. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

SABRINA WARHAM. The Story of her Youth. By Lawrence Housman. New York: The Macmillan Co.

DOUBLE HARNESS. By Anthony Hope. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

if not exactly of flagging energies, at least of a lack of that concentration of power which the most serious art demands. No such apology as this, however, need be made for 'The Son of Royal Langbrith,' which is the latest of his long series of novels. In this work he appears before the public at his highest and surest, joining with the invention and grasp of his best early books a heightened degree of that reflective ripeness which comes only with the advancing years. It is one of the finest books he has ever written; one of the best American novels of our time. The situation depicted is old enough, although the publishers naïvely describe it as 'new in fiction'; but this offers no bar to our satisfaction. The oldest situations are apt to be the best, and the only fair criterion of judgment must be, not the choice of the situation, but the use that is made of it. The story is of James Langbrith, who has been brought up to revere the memory of the father whom he lost in childhood. This ancestor-worship has become with him a sort of cult, and he loves to dwell upon the sturdy virtues and quiet philanthropies in the exercise of which the father had made himself a shining example to his fellow-men. But the real facts of the case are that this same father was an unmitigated scoundrel, who built up his own fortunes at the expense of others, and who posed as a pillar of respectability while leading a dissolute life. When the son grows up and is graduated from Harvard, these facts are known to only three people in the little manufacturing town which is the scene of the novel. One is his long-suffering mother, who has never dared to undeceive him; the other two are the dead man's brother (now in charge of his mills) and the old family physician. For the rest of the community—the young and the new-comers—the old pious legend of Royal Langbrith's virtues is as fixed a fact as the patriotism of George Washington. Thus is raised the moral problem with which Mr. Howells has chosen to deal. That he deals with it subtly and judiciously, allowing a fair hearing to all the conflicting considerations, is a matter of course. Just how the problem is worked out is of less importance than the way in which it is put,—a way which is strikingly that of Dr. Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' although in the present case there is no problem of heredity superadded to make the outcome horrible. But the truth has to be revealed, and when it has been revealed,—by accident, as it were, rather than of set purpose on the part of those who have kept it hidden,—we see clearly enough how sophistical were the reasonings of those who, knowing what it was, had advised that it be left buried forever. Fortunately, the revelation brings with it no need of tragedy, and its chastening effect upon the enlightened son seems to be just what that young man needs for the shaping of his character.

There is one situation to which the novelist can always have recourse when others fail him,—the situation offered by the marriage of a strong man to a weak woman, or of a weak man to a strong woman. It is always possible to treat this relation with some degree of freshness, because the variations upon the theme are practically inexhaustible. Mr. Robert Herrick's 'The Common Lot' is based upon this relation, and he has chosen to depict the latter of the two possible cases. The man of his book is a young architect, bent upon worldly success, and gradually yielding to one temptation after another until a sort of dry-rot has come to permeate his entire moral organism. The woman has a character of Puritan sensitiveness in matters of right and wrong, but she makes the too-frequent mistake of idealizing the man whom she loves, until first instinct and then proof of a more sensible nature gradually do their work of disillusionment. When she learns the truth, she deserts her husband until such time as he shall realize his degradation and seek her forgiveness. The climax comes with the destruction by fire of a hotel building of the architect's construction, and the loss of many lives. It was a contractor's building, dishonestly erected with the connivance of the architect. This tragedy opens his eyes to the true meaning of the practices into which he has fallen, and by confession and restitution he makes what tardy reparation is within his power. Reunited with his wife, he starts to rebuild his broken career—this time upon an honest foundation; and there the story ends. We hesitate to call it the best of Mr. Herrick's books, because we think highly of the others; but it is without doubt a strong piece of work, such as few of our novelists could hope to equal. It has much variety of character and scene, almost photographically observed, and it has many interesting incidents of secondary importance; but its chief virtue is to be found in the impressiveness with which it presents the ethical problem, and enforces (by artistic implication) the teaching that the moral life is a unity,—that conduct cannot be a matter of compartments, but that each of our acts must affect all the others for good or for evil.

'There arose a smothered feline screech as from a tiger whose back is broken in a deadfall. Richard gave his wrist the shadow of a twist, and Snorri fell on one knee. Then, as though it were some foul thing, Richard tossed aside Snorri's hand, from the nails of which blood came oozing in black drops as large as grapes.' In such fashion does heroism cope with villainy in the first chapter of 'The President,' and thus are we assured that virtue will be triumphant in the end. Those who like their fiction highly-colored and strenuous will find their account in this melodramatic tale by Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis. Snorri is a Russian of the deepest dye, who seeks to marry the daughter of Senator Hanway, and to loot the United States Treasury by tunnelling beneath its foundations. Richard, who is a multi-millionaire incognito, seeks the hand of the same young woman, and thwarts the burglarious designs of his desperate rival with a degree of success as shining as Snorri's discomfiture is black. These are but sample elements of the interest with which the novel is crammed. We have also such matters

as the revenge of an outraged woman, a colossal stock-jobbing operation, and an intrigue for the presidency. This political feature, which we mention last, is really the substance of the book, which takes us to the seats of the mighty at Washington, and bids us behold the inner workings of the great confidence-game which is called politics. Mr. Lewis has no style to speak of, but he has picturesque invention in plenty, and is anything but commonplace.

Mr. Mark Lee Luther's new novel, 'The Mastery,' is a vigorous production, although it does not seem to us quite the equal of 'The Henchman' in interest. It is primarily a strictly localized story of New York politics, although it also embodies a love-story which crops out now and then when the exigencies of the political situation permit the hero to spare a breathing-spell for sentiment. In the end, he proves equally triumphant in love and in politics. This sort of novel, the work of tense diction, nervous energy, and harsh actuality, is being produced in great quantities at the present time, and is not without a certain value. But the value is of the kind that belongs to journalism rather than to literature.

Those who have read Mr. Harben's 'Abner Daniel,' and wished to have further acquaintance with that shrewd rustic, have only to turn to 'The Georgians' for the satisfaction of their desires. These books are of the sort that exist almost wholly for the sake of a single character, —in the present case, for the sake of the story-telling busybody whose quaint humor saves every critical situation, and whose persuasive methods dissolve every difficulty. With Abner's dialect stories eliminated, 'The Georgians' would prove a thin enough performance, although there is sufficient pretence of connected plot to keep the book from absolute incoherency.

The supply of Civil War stories shows no signs of giving out. One of the best of them is 'My Lady of the North,' by Mr. Randall Parrish. As the title indicates, the heroine is a Federal sympathizer, which makes it obvious that the hero must be a Confederate. It would be a tame sort of romance that should forego the opportunities offered by this opposition for exciting adventure, generosity toward the adversary, and final union after the war is over. The scene of this novel is Virginia; the time the closing years of the conflict. It is all done upon the conventional pattern, and very well done. The sentimental agony is prolonged by the device of leaving the hero to suppose that the heroine is the wife of his bitterest foe, when she is in reality only his sister-in-law and a widow.

Sequels are proverbially dangerous things to attempt, but Mr. George B. McCutcheon's 'Beverly of Graustark,' which is a sequel to his first successful novel, has taken no great risks. Both books are absurd from every point of view except that of invention, and invention is about all the saving grace that is called for by the class of readers whose interest they enlist. In the new romance, we are again transported to the remote kingdom of Graustark, this time in the company of an American girl from Washington, whose words and ways give piquancy to the narrative. Most of the weirdly-named characters of the earlier work reappear, and the special sentimental interest is provided by the girl Beverly and the brigand-prince Dantan who eventually comes to his own in both senses. It is a harmless sort of book, capable of affording an hour of agreeable diversion.

Mr. Edward Mott Woolley's 'Roland of Altenburg' is another romance of the 'Graustark' sort, somewhat less prolific in invention, but conforming more closely to the conventional type of this kind of artificial composition in matters of diction and stage-setting. It is a story that makes some pretence of taking itself seriously; whereas Mr. McCutcheon's productions rather produce the impression of being innocent jokes at the reader's expense. In this book, Prince Roland, travelling incognito in America, meets the young woman whom fate has destined to be his consort, and afterwards, when she is visiting Altenburg and falls into danger, rescues her at some personal peril. This also is a harmless and mildly entertaining story.

The sort of historical romance that has for its hero a long-suffering soldier of fortune, and that disports itself by preference in sixteenth-century France, is well illustrated by the 'Orrain' of Mr. S. Levett-Yeats. The story concerns the rivalry of Diane de Poitiers and the Queen, and the strife between Huguenots and Catholics. A Huguenot maiden is the heroine, and her love is the romantic prize of the narrative; while her riches, coveted by Diane, lead her into desperate dangers. It is needless to say that Orrain is always there for her rescue in the nick of time. It is a little curious to find Catharine de Medicis saving a Huguenot victim from the clutches of the church, but the Queen at this time was a different person from the Queen Mother of the year of the Massacre. Mr. Levett-Yeats has a pretty trick of style and description, and knows how to construct an ingenious plot.

Mr. Max Pemberton's new novel, 'Beatrice of Venice,' has a subject of exceptional interest, and turns out to be a work of more 'body' than most of the author's previous inventions. It is a historical romance, dealing with the early stages of Napoleon's Italian campaign, and culminating with the horrors of the 'vespers of Verona,' after which the occupation of Venice becomes a matter of course. The action is about evenly divided between Venice and Verona, and for the necessary pair of lovers we have on the one hand a trusted aide of Napoleon, and on the other a great lady of Venice. The latter is enabled, at the risk of steps and positions that are dangerously compromising, to soften the fate of the captured city, and thus vindicate the patriotism which has been questioned by many suspicious persons. The story abounds in dramatic action, and is altogether a very creditable example of the sort of romance which it exemplifies.

Mr. John Oxenham's 'Hearts in Exile' tells the old melodramatic story of Russian tyranny, secret police, Siberian exile, and eventual escape,

but connects it with a plot of distinct novelty. Two men love the same woman, and she makes her choice. Afterwards both are exiled, her husband to the more remote and difficult region. The two meet on the journey to Siberia, and change names and destinations, thus giving the husband the better chance of escape. The wife, meanwhile, starts for Siberia to join her husband, and having reached her distant goal finds her rejected lover instead. The situation is difficult, for she must pass for his wife, lest the exchange of names be discovered and both men put in jeopardy. Long afterwards, news comes of the death of her husband, and in due course of time she marries the other man, whom she has always secretly loved. But of course the husband is not dead, and of course he reappears when the mischief is done. So there is nothing for it but to dispose of him for good, after the agony has been sufficiently developed; and this is done by having him shot when all three are escaping together. The author tells his story simply and directly, with much poignant force. As he himself says, the narrative 'deals with human emotions rather than with a too realistic detail of all the facts which excited them.' All of which means that the story is better than most of its class, although not to be compared with such powerful work as Mrs. Voynich's 'Olive Latham,' which it in some respects resembles.

Mr. H. G. Wells has added another to the lengthening series of his ingenious fantasies of mingled romance and scientific forecast. He calls it 'The Food of the Gods,' and bases it upon the chemical preparation of a food-product that produces gigantic growth in every organism to which it is administered. When this product finds its way out of the laboratories of the inventors, startling consequences are entailed. To begin with, it produces gigantic chickens and rats and wasps, to say nothing of dangerous rank growths of vegetation. But its real mission is to produce a gigantic race of men and women; and when a certain number of these creatures have been raised upon it, and grown to their mature stature of forty feet or thereabouts, civilization has to face a serious menace. These creatures are *Uebermenschen* in a more literal sense than that of which Nietzsche dreamed; and as soon as they become conscious of their power, they have things pretty much their own way. The Food (properly call Boomfood) once started on its revolutionizing mission, all attempts to suppress it prove futile, and in the end there seems to be no outlook but extermination for ordinary old-fashioned mortals. It is a big conception, developed with much ingenuity of detail; yet, with all his imagination, the author has only touched upon its possibilities here and there. There is not a little humor of the dry, satirical kind in the book, and here the author is at his best; when he seeks to be magniloquent he achieves only bathos.

One of the most important novels of the season, and one of the strongest works of fiction that we have read for many a day, is Mr. Laurence Housman's 'Sabrina Warham.' Mr. Housman takes his art very seriously, and most zealously avoids every species of claptrap and sensationalism. His style is both strong and finished, following approved conventional models rather than seeking to produce striking effects. The high seriousness of this work makes it almost sombre in coloring, for it is with the tragic deeps of life that the author chooses to deal, and he resorts sparingly to such elaborations of surface-detail as occupy the chief attention of nine out of ten contemporary novelists. Of his half-dozen or more leading characters, every one has the strength of distinct individuality. It may be the strength to maintain the citadel of one's ideals against insurgent temptations, as in the case of Sabrina; it may be the strength to endure greatly with no outward manifestation of emotion, as in the case of David, whom Sabrina eventually marries. Again, it may be the strength of a character narrowly opinionated, as in the case of Sabrina's mother; it may be the strength of a perverted and sour nature, as in the case of David's father; or it may be the strength of persistence in justifying an immoral course of conduct, as in the case of the man whom Sabrina first marries and afterwards rejects when she discovers how he has deceived her. It is possibly chargeable to Mr. Housman as a fault, that each of these characters is too unmitigated in its exemplification of a particular theory of life,— that all depart to some extent, in their rigidity of delineation, from the figures that actual life has to offer. We are not sure that this criticism is justifiable; what we are sure of is that the figures in this book have so deep an impress of vital truth that they make shadows or puppets out of the figures in most other novels of the hour. In reading 'Sabrina Warham,' we have been reminded more of Mr. Hardy than of any other novelist; but it is hardly fair even to make a suggestion of this sort, so entirely is the work Mr. Housman's own.

By way of contrast, let us set beside the work just reviewed, the 'Double Harness' of Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins. This is a very skilful piece of workmanship indeed, the product of a highly accomplished craftsman in letters; yet it cannot compare for a moment with the other in strength. It is not that it opposes the muse of romantic comedy to the muse of tragedy, for the one may inspire as profoundly as the other; but it is rather that it has a movement too obviously mechanical, a plan too obviously artificial, to prove convincing. Here we have delineated with admirable cleverness the lives of three married couples, each of them starting out, no doubt, with the best of intentions, yet each in its own special way making a mess of the matrimonial experiment. The three are ingeniously differentiated, so that each makes an effective foil for the others, and all are brought into a network of inter-relations that gives a certain unity to the work as a whole. Moreover, Mr. Hope's gift for phrase-making lends sparkle and animation to his every page But his characters leave no mark: they are not real in any natural

sense; if they are real in the sophisticated sense of modern English society, they prove that society rotten to the core, and thus unprofitable even for reproof. The author forgives his characters for their various sins—'Pardon's the word for all,' — and would have his readers forgive them also, which is Christian and commendable. We do not think he expects us to admire them, save in one instance, and that is the instance of a man who, when his wife is about to desert her husband and child, forces her return by the threat (which we are given to understand is made in deadly earnest) that if she leaves him he will forthwith kill both himself and their infant child. This is a trifle too strong even for melodrama, and we can hardly hold such a character at his creator's estimate.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

NOTES ON NEW NOVELS.

Apart from having his lovers practical Christians in the time of Augustus several years B. C., there is little in Mr. Irving Bacheller's 'Vergilius, a Tale of the Coming of Christ' (Harper) with which the most fastidious critic can find fault. He presents a vivid and convincing panorama of imperial Rome and Herodian Jerusalem, and through the political intrigues of both capitals his pair of Roman patricians, youthful soldier and beautiful maiden, thread a sure path to happiness. Plots and counter-plots, gladiatorial combats and exciting personal encounters, banqueting and voyaging, fill the pages and lead up to the fine scene of the first Christmas.

'Deacon Lysander' (Baker & Taylor Co.), Mrs. Sarah Pratt McLean Greene's latest book, is the story of an old-fashioned countryman of sufficient means, who takes his wife Candace with him on a visit to the national capital and has there a series of humanizing experiences. The happy and contented couple are housed by chance in a shabby-genteel school for girls with a boarding-house attachment. The secrets of the household are sufficiently obvious, with all the petty shifts to maintain appearances on the part of the three maiden sisters at its head. One of the three pupils is kept from making a silly match by the good Deacon, and eventually the three school-mistresses are drafted off to a more comfortable career in the pleasant little town in which the good man lives.

Kentucky, with its feuds, negroes, and whiskey, is the scene of Mr. Opie Read's 'Turk' (Laird & Lee). The story begins in the period just before the war, while the agitation for the abolition of slavery is going on, passing through that monumental struggle briefly, and bringing up somewhat abruptly with the hero in ownership of a fortune, all in gold coin, bequeathed him by a miser. The hero is a bound boy, the sole survivor of family welfare, and a well-drawn if somewhat unpleasant character. No small share of the narrative is given over to a discussion of the liquor evil, which includes a vivid delineation of the temptations suffered by one who has inherited a tendency to drink not wisely but too well. The book has more reserve and a better conception of plot than most of Mr. Read's books, and affords a convincing picture of the times.

Mr. Wilson Barrett's 'Never-Never Land' (Lippincott) is likely to make the reader 'sit up'—to borrow one of its favorite phrases. It is a thorough-going old-fashioned Adelphi melodrama in book form, with incident enough for a whole 'nickel library' between its two covers. It opens in the back country of Australia, with a bank robbery, a bush fire, a fatal accident, and a gang of villains using a dialect fearful and wonderful; it traverses the United States, where people speak the variety of English usually put into the mouths of American characters on the British stage; and it ends in merry England.

'A Kittiwake of the Great Kills' (The Grafton Press) is the collective title of twelve tales of living things, including birds, beasts, snails, crabs, and a tortoise, by Mr. Charles Frederick Stansbury. They are all placid, interesting, and sympathetic, written from the point of view of an elder and wiser brother, and well calculated, if read, to put an end to the lack of consideration with which so many created things are viewed by thoughtless human beings. Especially to be commended is the reserve with which the deeds of smaller beings are set forth, avoiding over-drafts on one's credulity in dealing with animal psychology.

Materials of the slightest furnish forth the contents of Mr. John Harwood Bacon's 'The Pursuit of Phyllis' (Holt). An American novelist of means, sent off on vacation to recuperate from overwork, chances upon letters addressed to a young woman he has never heard of; he undertakes the fantastic duty of delivering them to her, goes to Paris, Marseilles, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and various other remote regions, in pursuit of her, — and what was expected to happen duly comes to pass.

A rather flippant story of a fortune and its successive possessors, by Mr. James Branch Cabell, is called 'The Eagle's Shadow' (Doubleday, Page & Co.), the eagle having reference to good American money. A millionaire father dies and leaves all his wealth to his niece, with whom the son is in love. There is a general mix-up on account of two conflicting wills that are discovered, but all the differences between the lovers disappear after some misunderstanding, and all is well with the world at the close of the book.

'More Cheerful Americans' (Holt) is the name of Mr. Charles Battell Loomis's volume of eighteen humorous tales, done in his familiar manner. They have little purpose except to amuse, although a couple of them verge upon the domain of criticism: 'The Song That Sold' as showing what kind of music Americans can be persuaded to think they like, and 'How to Write a Novel for the Masses'—the latter so nearly true that one wonders why Mr. Loomis does not follow his own prescription and amass wealth thereby.

The manner in which millionaires from the new world can be taken in by unscrupulous venders of articles of *vertu* in the old gives Miss Alice Jones the central idea about which 'Gabriel Praed's Castle' (Herbert B. Turner & Co.) is constructed. As an American painter and an American designer of costumes also become involved in the plot, the story has elements of excitement akin to those of a good detective story, with two pretty love-stories thrown in.

Heading every chapter with a strain of music as well as a musical title, Miss Linnie S. Harris makes the heroine of 'Sweet Peggy' (Little, Brown & Co.) the possessor of a beautiful voice, and the hero a singer likewise. The scene is in the New England hills; the story is idyllic; and the minor characters are such as really exist in those regions.

Briefs on New Books.

Oregon, from wilderness to Statehood.

A terse sketch of the history of a most interesting portion of our Pacific Coast territory is furnished in Sidona V. Johnson's 'Short History of Oregon' (McClurg & Co). This rapid narrative touches briefly upon all the important episodes (which are not few) in the historical life of the region once known as 'the Oregon country,' and which now embraces the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, with portions of adjacent states. Beginning with the sub-title of 'Discovery,' the voyages of European sailors along the shores of the Pacific are recounted, ending with the discovery by Captain Gray of the estuary of the Columbia River in 1792, and his entrance upon its broad waters, and the subsequent acquaintance of the British seamen with this discovery, and their occupation of the shores of the Columbia under the claim of priority. Wisely refraining from re-arguing a question now admitted to be settled in favor of the United States, the compiler cites the facts as to our prior occupation of the valley of the river, and the strained construction of the facts under which Great Britain affected to dispute our claim, which was long since admitted. The exploration of the territory is illustrated by a summary of the leading features of the well-known Lewis and Clark expedition; following which, nearly half of the text is devoted to a more detailed history of the settlement of the Oregon country. The romantic story of the contest between two great Anglo-Saxon civilizations for the control of our empire on the Pacific is here related in a succinct and readable form. The labors and schemes of rival fur-trading companies, the competing plans for immigration and settlement, the quiet but often successful workings of the great companies in opposition to the introduction of immigrants for permanent occupation, the complications caused by the advent of missionaries of diverse creeds and their frequent clashes of opinion and influence, and the varying effects of these conflicting agencies upon the feeling and disposition of the native tribes, are here set forth as among the factors of a great international controversy; though to each of these episodes, as to the narrative of the labors and experiences of Dr. Marcus Whitman, ending in the lamentable 'Whitman massacre,' but little space can be allowed in this 'short history.' The work is a convenient compendium of the leading events in the period sketched, closing with an account of the final ending of 'the Oregon question,' and the institution in the disputed country, first of territorial and afterward of state government according to the American model. From wilderness to metropolitan statehood was such a rapid course in this instance as to warrant its being recounted as history in these 315 pages.

New essays by Miss Repplier.

We are growing accustomed to the plaint that the essay is dead, its place usurped by a new literary *genre*, the article of information written by the practical man and the specialist for a public that is tired of fine-spun theories and demands facts—when it is not occupied with fiction. We may be inclined to dispute the place of the practical man and his article in literature, but we are hardly in a position to deny the decadence,—or, to speak more accurately, the gradual disappearance,—of the essay. In America at least it would be in a bad way, were it not for a little band of choice spirits few enough to be counted on one's fingers, and numbering among their late recruits Dr. Samuel Crothers, and among their leaders tried and true Miss Agnes Repplier. It is almost superfluous to attempt a review of Miss Repplier's latest volume of essays, published under the title of 'Compromises' (Houghton). Most of these essays are already familiar to magazine readers; and even if that were not the case, she has long since found her public, who need no critical sanction to assure them that amid the snares and delusions of the book-mart Miss Repplier is of the few who may always be depended upon. The new 'Compromises' are as clever and as delightfully heretical as the older 'Points of View.' There is the same felicity of bookish allusion, the same keen-edged analysis, and the unfailing wit whereby Miss Repplier has done so much to enhance 'The Gayety of Life,' to quote the title of one of these essays, and the luxury of literature, to paraphrase another. As usual, she sweeps through a wide range of subjects. 'Marriage in Fiction,' 'Our Belief in Books,' and 'The Luxury of Conversation' are perhaps most characteristic. Another group of essays, including 'The Tourist,' 'The Headsman,' 'The Beggar's Pouch,' and 'The Pilgrim's Staff,' hint of recent European travel, some of them being the outgrowth of personal experience, and others clever bits of research along forgotten byways of history. There are plenty of people who do not care for Miss Repplier,—who find her hard as well as brilliant, too allusive, too personal in her attitude to life, too critical of its commonplace dogmas. They generally end by saying that Miss Repplier is a woman, and—for reasons that vary with each disputant—women cannot write essays. Only time can settle the large issue, and 'Compromises' will not alter the party lines much. In 'Points of View,' Miss Repplier reached her high-water mark, though one detects a slight gain in simplicity and mellowness in the more recent volumes.

Appreciation of Sculpture.

The real subject of the handbook entitled 'The Appreciation of Sculpture,' from the pen of that accomplished critic Mr. Russell Sturgis and published by the Baker & Taylor Co., is sculpture for sculpture's sake. This is sound doctrine. In full acceptance of its point of view, and all that is implied by it, lies the true criterion for those who would learn to know and appreciate. A work of art should be valued for itself rather than for any moral lesson it may inculcate, or for the appeal, however subtle or impressive, that it may make to sentiment. The more pointed the lesson and the stronger the appeal, the more does it tend to divert attention from the artistic

qualities of the work. To sculpture, because of its nature and limitations, this applies with especial force. If the sculptor be in truth an artist, his main thought and purpose must of necessity be aesthetic. Should enthusiasm for any associated idea sway him too far, his productions are sure to suffer by the substitution of thoughts foreign to his art as such. Historic, religious, mythological, or literary significances are all very well, and interest in them is not to be deprecated; but they are things quite distinct and apart from the artistic quality which is of first importance in works of art. By scattering such considerations through his book, instead of setting them forth at the outset, Mr. Sturgis avoids the semblance of preaching and aims to lead up to the right mental attitude rather than to formulate it. Yet somewhow, in spite of the truth of what he says, the manner of putting it is, on the whole, inconclusive. He begins by enumerating the existing works of sculpture that unquestionably are of the best epoch of Greek art, or have the characteristics of that epoch, and which constitute our best standard of excellence. The inquiry then proceeds, taking up the Greco-Roman works, those of Europe in the Middle Ages, the Italian Revival and Decadence, and ending with several chapters on the sculpture of our own day. Eighty excellent and well-chosen illustrations serve to point the author's remarks, which are always intelligent and discriminating.

Astronomy of the sentimental sort.

Camille Flammarion has a very considerable reputation as a writer on popular astronomy. He understands the audience for which he writes, and his works have a large sale in France. But when his latest book is placed before the American public under the title of 'Astronomy for Amateurs' (Appleton), there is cause for protest; for the title of the French volume of which this is the authorized translation is 'Astronomy for Women,' and the contents amply justify the title. Indeed, had the American title been 'Astronomy for French Women,' it would have described the book more accurately. There are, however, at least two passages in the first hundred pages which a French or American mother of average discreetness would hesitate to read to her family of growing girls and boys. Such passages might be expected in the pages of a French novel, but there is no good excuse for inserting them in a book on astronomy. The general style of the book may be indicated by saying that the text is sentimental, fanciful, rhetorically exuberant, at times inexact, and always readable by people who enjoy reading of that sort. The inexactness is sometimes due to the author's endeavor to adapt his knowledge to the average feminine intellect, as he estimates it. Educated American women will resent the estimate. Most of the errors, however, were evidently 'made in America.' For example, the statement that the two moons of Mars were discovered by 'Mr. Hall at the University of Washington,' can scarcely have been made by a man so well posted as Flammarion; his well-known antipathy to the French National Observatory would hardly lead him to refuse to credit this capital discovery to the U. S. Naval Observatory. As an illustration of the depths of sentimentalism with which the author essays to charm the reader betimes, we quote from p. 192, premising that 'Fig. 54' is a wood-cut which occupies nearly a page and represents a young girl looking at a stooting star. 'The young girl dreaming in the delicious tranquility of the transparent night smiles at this charming sister in the Heavens (Fig. 54). What cannot this adorable star announce to the tender and loving heart? Is it the shy messenger of the happiness so long desired? Its unpremeditated appearance fills the soul with a ray of hope and makes it tremble. It is a golden beam that glides into the heart, expanding it in the thrills of a sudden and ephemeral pleasure.' For a combination of irrefragable logic and unimpeachable English, behold the following quotation from page 208. The author is endeavoring to show how the earth is supported in space, without falling. 'A body can only fall when it is attracted, drawn by a more important body. Now in whatever direction we may wander upon the globe, our feet are always downward. *Down* is therefore the *center* of the Earth. The terrestrial globe may be regarded as an immense ball of magnet, and its attraction holds us at its surface. We weigh toward the center. . . This once understood, where could the Earth fall to? The question is an absurdity. "Below" being toward the center, it would have to fall out of itself.' But why quote further? The whole matter may be summed up by saying that the reader of this book is by turns enlightened, misled, bewildered, and amused.

Familiar talks on country topics.

Mr. William Potts, writing apparently as a resident, or summer resident, of Farmington, Connecticut, loyally maintains that this pleasant and somewhat historic town has held in its day a place next only to Rome and Boston as a world centre; and in that town the particular spot of chief interest and importance, to him at least, is very naturally his attractive home, which he has christened 'Underledge.' In 'More Notes from Underledge' (Dodd), he chats genially with his readers, sometimes as a botanist or a meteorologist, sometimes as an antiquary, and again on whatever subject pops into his head, be it 'the passing of the pump' or the hideous monstrosity of the so-called 'trolley.' The prime virtue of his little book is its frank and natural tone, which reveals the writer in his words and shows him to be a thoroughly companionable, communicative sort of person, with a merry mood that is not above quips and jests of even a very trivial kind. The style is indeed the man in his case, unless the reader is greatly deceived. From his chapter on 'Lamb's Tales,' which has nothing to do with its title, and but very little with sheep-raising, its ostensible theme, let us take, almost at random, a characteristic passage: 'A marsh is always an interesting place, especially to an artist, and also to one who is fond of wild-

flowers, for here he will find them in the greatest profusion and variety. And then what possibilities of snakes are here, not to speak of muskrats and other wild fowl!' Again, speaking of his cellar drainage, he says: 'It was a happy accident that the builder had been brought up in the school of that modern Greek who, what time there happened an unfortunate giving way in the bow of his boot, wisely made an equivalent aperture in the stern, so that the water which "ran in at the toe ran immejetly out at the heel."' Chitchat is not the highest form of literature, but who shall say it has not its uses?

Memoirs of leaders of the French Revolution.

There is a suggestion of invidious comparisons about the title 'The Great Frenchman and the Little Genevese' (Putnam), which Lady Seymour has chosen for her translation of Etienne Dumont's 'Souvenirs sur Mirabeau.' Judged by the impression which his memoirs have left upon students of the Revolutionary period, and by the estimates of his character held by such men as Sir Samuel Romilly, Dumont was the opposite of 'little.' He had not only an unusually clear and sympathetic mind,—he writes of his recollections with surprising candor. Many of the memoirs of the Revolution were composed during the Napoleonic period, or during the Restoration; but what writer confesses, like Dumont in 1799, 'during the last ten years I have already forgotten many facts, and I fear that if I wait much longer my memory of them will become very confused,' and 'as to the second part [the period after Mirabeau's death] I have still less to record, my recollections are very scattered and the sequence of them is often broken.' In this way he disclaims that restrospective omniscience which frequently misleads the reader of memoirs. His candor gives a pleasant conversational tone to his recollections; one feels that with so sane a guide one may see events and men as they would actually appear were we to step down into the streets of Revolutionary Paris. Dumont's work concerns Mirabeau chiefly, but his descriptions of Talleyrand, of Brissot, Clavière, and of Madame Roland, are almost equally interesting. With them all he was on confidential terms. Lady Seymour's translation is spirited, though not free from minor inaccuracies, including a mistake in the original title of the book. She is also in error when she says that hers is the first English translation of the 'Souvenirs,' for an English translation was published in 1832. Her work is none the less a service, because the earlier translation has long been practically unprocurable.

The invitations of Nature.

Apropos of the beatitude with which Mr. Bradford Torrey begins his delightful essay on Hazlitt, 'Blessed is the man who enjoys himself,' it is pertinent to respond, 'Blessed too is the man who enjoys the world around him.' And Mr. Bradford Torrey himself, if indeed not *the* man, is at least one of the chief of such men. It is a great deal to say that his new book, 'Nature's Invitation' (Houghton), which, like its predecessors, is a reprint from magazines and newspapers, is as good as his other writings. In truth, it is a little better,—a little more perfect in its amalgamation of life, literature, and nature, a little richer in its experience of birds and blossoms, men and mountains. It is wider, too, in geographical range, recording visits to Mt. Washington, the Everglades of Florida, and the deserts of New Mexico; but to 'the man with birds in his eye'—and other beautiful things,—location is a mere incident. 'The student of nature,' Mr. Torrey says, 'is never at a loss what to do with his day'; and never at a loss, moreover, to make the best of any situation in which he may be placed. A bleak trip up Moosilauke in May is cheered for him by the discovery of *Selkirkii*, 'the one species of our Eastern North American violets he has never picked'; the inanity of a Florida winter hotel is replaced by the excitement of identifying rare trees and shrubs in the hammock land near by; even the tedium of a nine hours' delay on the railroad is turned into an opportunity, for since 'the tourist's mind, like his stomach, abhors a vacuum,' he goes bird-hunting and has six new species to show for it. 'Blessed are they who want something, for when they get it they will be glad.' Especially blessed are they who want the beauties of the out-door world, and have gladness like Mr. Torrey's when they find them. All such will subscribe heartily to the naturalist's creed, which is thus simply stated: 'Man was not made to see one kind of beauty, or to believe in one kind of goodness. The whole world is hid in his heart. All things are his. The small and the great, the near and the far, light and darkness, good and evil, the intimacies of home and the isolations of infinite space, all are parts of the Creator's work, and equally parts of the creature's inheritance.'

A proffered substitute for creeds out-worn.

In Dr. Washington Gladden's latest book, 'Where Does the Sky Begin?' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), there is gathered some of the ripest fruit of two or three years' thinking and preaching. Dr. Gladden's congregation in Columbus are fortunate in having been the first to hear the nineteen discourses which compose this volume; but aside from the sonorous delivery which commended them so favorably to the ear, there is enough meat and marrow in them, enough sanctified common-sense, to meet the tastes and the needs of the larger constituency throughout the country who have often been helped to clear thinking by the utterances of this vigorous preacher of righteousness. The practical problems of the mind, and the Christian life as it can be lived even in this day and generation, are here discussed with unfailing freshness, only a suggestion of which may here be given by repeating some of the most striking titles. 'Moments and Movements,' 'The Fulfillment of Life,' 'Knowing How to be Rich,' 'The Everlasting Yea,' 'The Education of Our Wants,' 'How to be Sure of God,' 'The Lesson of the Cross,' are captions which will appeal not in vain to a wide range of thoughtful readers. Not much of the 'old

theology' is to be found in these pages, even as an object of denunciation; the polemics of other days have been succeeded by the glow and enthusiasm of a constructive Christianity that feels the obligation resting upon it to replace the outworn creeds by a living and working faith.

BRIEFER MENTION.

The new 'Gladstone' edition of Rossetti gives us in a single volume the complete poetical works, with full index and other editorial equipment. It follows the text of Mr. W. M. Rossetti's authorized edition, and has the introduction written by him nearly twenty years ago. It is published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

With the publication of Volume IV. of 'The Spanish Conquest in America,' by Sir Arthur Helps, Mr. John Lane has completed his handsome reprint of this important work. His share of the undertaking as publisher leaves nothing to be desired, and the editorial part of the work, as performed by Mr. M. Oppenheim, is also highly satisfactory.

Messrs. Lewis Emerson Horning and Lawrence J. Burpee have collaborated in the preparation of 'A Bibliography of Canadian Fiction' in English, which comes to us from Mr. William Briggs, Toronto, as a pamphlet publication of the Victoria University Library. This is a companion to the similar account of Canadian poetry which was published five years ago.

Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. publish 'In the Days of Chaucer,' by Mr. Tudor Jenks, with an introduction by Mr. H. W. Mabie. This is the first book of a series planned by Mr. Jenks for the purpose of vivifying the lives and times of the great English writers. The book is incidentally a biography, but essentially a picture of life in an age long past, and now described for us in simple and attractive language.

'The Art of Caricature' (Baker & Taylor Co.), by Mr. Grant White, is a text-book intended to provide its readers with a foundation upon which to build an art education. The information given has not, for the most part, appeared in printed form elsewhere, and the author has of course kept the needs of the beginner constantly in mind. As a book of instruction, it supplies technical knowledge that will appeal to the embryo artist, and the illustrations accompanying the chapters on expression, color, technique, composition, etc., are of such a nature as to furnish a fundamental idea of the general requirements of the art in question.

The 'Oxford Modern French Series,' edited by Mr. Leon Delbos, is a collection of texts, provided with introductions and notes, and published by Mr. Henry Frowde for the Oxford Clarendon Press. The following eight volumes are now at hand: Lamartine's 'Deux Héroïnes de la Révolution Française,' edited by Miss Mary Bentinck-Smith; Balzac's 'La Vendetta' and 'Pierre Grassou,' edited by Miss Marie Péchinet; Hugo's 'Bug-Jargal,' edited by Mr. Louis Sers; Sandeau's 'Mademoiselle de la Seiglère' (the novel), edited by Mr. A. L. Dupuis; a selection from Chateaubriand's 'Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe,' edited by Mr. Louis Sers; Karr's 'Voyage autour de mon Jardin,' edited by Mr. Stuart G. Hallam; Gozlan's 'Le Château de Vaux, edited by Mr. A. H. Smith; and 'Extraits des Voyages d'Alexis de Tocqueville,' edited by Mr. J. Mansion. Some of the texts are 'slightly shortened,' a matter for much regret.

NOTES.

A volume of 'Synopses of Dickens's Novels,' prepared by Mr. J. Walker McSpadden, is a useful little book published by Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co.

A collection of eight hundred letters written by William and Dorothy Wordsworth, their brother John, and other members of the family, has been prepared by Prof. William Knight and will be published this month by Messrs. Ginn & Co.

Professor Dana Carleton Munro has prepared for the use of teachers in secondary schools 'A Source Book of Roman History,' which should prove a valuable adjunct to the work of instruction. Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. are the publishers.

Mr. Jonathan Nield's 'Guide to the Best Historical Novels and Tales' is published by the Messrs. Putnam in a third edition, revised and enlarged. This is a very useful book, and in its present form is far more valuable than it was before.

Still another jiu-jitsu book comes to us from Mr. H. Irving Hancock, who has already done so much to familiarize us with Japanese methods of physical training. 'Jiu-Jitsu Combat Tricks' is the title of this volume, which is published by the Messrs. Putnam.

Mr. Ernest Pertwee follows up his recent 'Reciter's Treasury of Verse' with a companion volume of nearly a thousand pages devoted to Prose and the Drama. All degrees of literary merit are represented in the collection, but it seems on the whole well calculated to serve its special purpose.

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich's play entitled 'Judith of Bethulia,' written for Miss Nance O'Neill and lately produced by her in Boston, will be published at an early date by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is in part a dramatization of Mr. Aldrich's narrative poem, 'Judith and Holofernes.'

'The American Jewish Year Book' for 5665 (which is the year beginning this last September), is sent us by the Jewish Publication Society of America. It is edited by Dr. Cyrus Adler and Miss Henrietta Szold, is prevailingly biographical in character, and might be called a Jewish 'Who's Who in America.'

Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. have nearly ready Prof. Kellogg's long-delayed book on 'American Insects.' It will contain over eight hundred illustrations in color and black-and-white, and will cover in a comprehensive way the entire American insect world. The same publishers have nearly ready a volume entitled 'Pedagogues and Parents,' by Mrs. Ella Calista Wilson.

A biography of the late Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known writer and speaker on economic and industrial subjects, is to be prepared by his sister, Mrs. Caro Lloyd Witherington, of New York. Any personal letters or reminiscences of Mr. Lloyd, or any material desirable for the purpose, will be thankfully received by Mrs. Witherington, at 49 Wall Street, New York, in care of Mr. Henry W. Goodrich.

One of the most interesting biographies of the year may confidently be expected in Mr. James Douglas's Life of Theodore Watts-Dunton, poet, novelist, and critic, announced for early publication by Mr. John Lane. During his long life Mr. Watts-Dunton has been intimately associated with most of the great figures in Victorian literature and art. Reminiscences, anecdotes, and letters of these distinguished friends will occupy a large place in

the forthcoming volume, which will also include some hitherto unpublished poems by Mr. Watts-Dunton and extracts from his articles contributed to the London 'Athenaeum.'

Baedeker's 'Italy from the Alps to Naples,' recently imported by the Messrs. Scribner, is a new book compiled from the three more extended volumes devoted to Italy, and contains all the matter that the hurried traveller, and most of the matter that the leisurely traveller, will need for his guidance.

Messrs. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. reprint, in their 'Luxenbourg' edition of favorite standard novels, the following works: Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice,' William Ware's 'Zenobia,' Lever's 'Harry Lorrequer,' Bulwer's 'Rienzi,' and LeSage's 'Gil Blas.' Each volume is handsomely illustrated and neatly boxed.

The next title in Mr. Francis P. Harper's important Americana reprints, now nearly ready, will be 'The Life and Writings of Father Pierre-Jean De Smet,' edited by Major Hiram M. Chittenden and Mr. Alfred Talbot Richardson. The edition is in four large volumes, with full historical, geographical, ethnological, and other notes, a new biography of Father De Smet, and numerous illustrations.

Three books of much interest in connection with the great conflict in the far East are announced for publication during the present month. Two of these are by Japanese writers, — Dr. K. Asakawa's 'The Russo-Japanese Conflict: Its Causes and Issues' (Houghton), and Mr. Okakura-Kakuzo's 'The Awakening of Japan' (Century Co.). The third volume is Dr. Hugo Ganz's account of Russia of to-day, entitled 'The Land of Riddles' (Harper).

The newest issues in the series of 'Handy Volume Classics,' published by the Messrs. Crowell, are as follows: Sheridan's 'The Rivals,' and 'The School for Scandal,' edited by Professor Brander Matthews; 'Songs from the Dramatists,' edited by Robert Bell, with an introduction to the new edition by Professor Matthews; a selection of Addison's essays, with an introduction by Mr. H. W. Mabie; 'The Hundred Best English Poems,' selected by Mr. Adam L. Gowans; and a selection from Chesterfield's letters, edited by Mr. Charles Welsh.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 154 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Autobiography, Memories, and Experiences of Moncure Daniel Conway. In 2 vols., with photogravure portraits, large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6. net.

William Shakespeare, his Family and Friends. By the late Charles Isaac Elton; edited by A. Hamilton Thompson; with memoir of the author by Andrew Lang. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 521. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4. net.

Reminiscences of Peace and War. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. With photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 402. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

My Recollections. By Princess Catherine Radziwill. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 346. James Pott & Co. $3.50 net.

The Captain and the Kings. By Henry Haynie. Illus., 8vo, pp. 337. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.60 net.

George Eliot. By Mathilde Blind. New edition, with additional chapters by Frank Waldo, Ph.D., and G. A. Turkington, M.A. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, pp. 359. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Lyman Beecher. By Edward F. Hayward. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 114. The Pilgrim Press.

Laura Bridgman: Dr. Howe's Famous Pupil and What he Taught her. By Maud Howe and Florence Howe Hall. New edition; illus., 12mo, pp. 394. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

HISTORY.

Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry: A Reprint of War Memoranda. By Henry Edwin Tremain. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 563. Bonnell, Silver & Bowers. $1.50 net.

A Short History of Ancient Egypt. By Percy E. Newberry and John Garstang. 12mo, pp. 199. Dana Estes & Co. $1.20 net.

A History of Columbia University, 1754-1904. Published in Commemoration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of King's College. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 494. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

The Influence of Grenville on Pitt's Foreign Policy, 1787-1798. By Ephraim Douglass Adams. Large 8vo, pp. 79. Washington: Carnegie Institution. Paper.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by Emma Helen Blair and James Alexander Robertson; with historical Introduction and additional Notes by Edward Gaylord Bourne. Vol. XIX., 1620-1621. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 319. Cleveland: Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

The Great American Canals. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Vol. II., The Erie Canal. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 234. 'Historic Highways of America.' Arthur H. Clark Co. $2.50 net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

The Queen's Progress, and Other Elizabethan Sketches. By Felix E. Schelling. Illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 267. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50 net.

The Younger American Poets. By Jessie B. Rittenhouse. With portraits, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 352. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

Traditions of the Skidi Pawnee. Collected and annotated by George A. Dorsey, Ph.D. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 366. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $6. net.

The Legends of the Iroquois. Told by 'the Cornplanter.' From authoritative notes and studies by William W. Canfield. New edition; with portrait in color, 8vo, uncut, pp. 219. A. Wessels Co. $1.50 net.

American Familiar Verse (Vers de Société). Edited, with introduction, by Brander Matthews, Litt.D. 12mo, pp. 308. 'Wampum Library.' Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40 net.

The Practice of Self-Culture. By Hugh Black. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 262. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

True Bills. By George Ade. Illus., 16mo, pp. 154. Harper & Brothers. $1.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Shakespeare's Loves Labour's Lost, 'Variorum' edition. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, M.A. With frontispiece, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 401. J. B. Lippincott Co. $4. net.

The Wealth of Nations. By Adam Smith; edited, with introduction, notes, marginal summary, and enlarged index, by Edwin Cannan, M.A. In 2 vols., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6. net.

Portraits of the Seventeenth Century, Historic and Literary. By C. A. Sainte-Beuve; trans. by Katharine P. Wormeley. In 2 vols., with portraits, large 8vo, gilt tops. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5. net.

Tales and Poems of Edgar Allan Poe, Handy Volume edition. In 6 vols., illus., 16mo, gilt tops. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

Critical and Historical Essays of Lord Macaulay, Handy Volume edition. In 6 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 16mo, gilt tops. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

Edinburgh. By Robert Louis Stevenson. New edition; illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 190. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Monsieur Dupin: The Detective Tales of Edgar Allan Poe. Illus. by Charles Raymond Macauley. 12mo, pp. 339. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.25.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

Lyrics of Joy. By Frank Dempster Sherman. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 102. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1. net.

The Playmate Hours. By Mary Thacher Higginson. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cts. net.

Poems. By Alexander Francis Chamberlain, Ph.D. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 77. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

SONGS OF MOTHERHOOD. Selected by Elizabeth Johnson Huckel. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 111. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

POEMS. By William M. Byram. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 109. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

FICTION.

WHOSOEVER SHALL OFFEND. By F. Marion Crawford. Illus., 12mo, pp. 388. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THEOPHANO: The Crusade of the Tenth Century. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo, pp. 484. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

KATE OF KATE HALL. By Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler and A. L. Felkin. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 425. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE BRETHREN. By Rider Haggard. Illus., 12mo, pp. 411. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

PAINTED SHADOWS. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 339. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE MAN ON THE BOX. By Harold MacGrath. Illus., 12mo, pp. 361. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

CAPTAINS OF THE WORLD. By Gwendolen Overton. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 376. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

OFF THE HIGHWAY. By Alice Prescott Smith. 12mo, pp. 299. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

DOCTOR LUKE OF THE LABRADOR. By Norman Duncan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 327. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.

MR. WADDY'S RETURN. By Theodore Winthrop; edited by Burton E. Stevenson. 12mo, pp. 278. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

ZELDA DAMERON. By Meredith Nicholson. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 411. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

THE COMMON WAY. By Margaret Deland. 16mo, pp. 200. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

THE WOLVERINE: A Romance of Early Michigan. By Albert Lathrop Lawrence. Illus., 12mo, pp. 337. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE MISFIT CROWN. By Frances Davidge. 12mo, pp. 342. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE UNPARDONABLE WAR. By James Barnes. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 356. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THE CUSTODIAN. By Archibald Eyre. Illus., 12mo, pp. 359. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

LITTLE CITIZENS: The Humours of School Life. By Myra Kelly. Illus., 12mo, pp. 353. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

MAY IVERSON—HER BOOK. By Elizabeth Jordan. Illus., 12mo, pp. 282. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE KNITTING OF THE SOULS: A Tale of 17th Century Boston. By Maude Clark Gay. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 395. Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

PLAYERS AND VAGABONDS. By Viola Roseboro'. 12mo, pp. 334. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

BIDDY'S EPISODES. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. 12mo, pp. 327. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

ELLEN AND MR. MAN. By Gouverneur Morris. Illus., 12mo, pp. 189. Century Co. $1.25.

FRECKLES. By Gene Stratton-Porter. Illus. and decorated, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 433. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE ALBERT GATE MYSTERY: Being Further Adventures of Reginald Brett, Barrister Detective. By Louis Tracy. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 209. R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

THE WISDOM OF FOLLY: Being Three Exciting Days in the Otherwise Peaceful Life of a Fluffy-Minded Lady. By Cosmo Hamilton. 12mo, pp. 224. James Pott & Co.

A BOOK OF GHOSTS. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. Illus., 12mo, pp. 383. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

THE RIVER'S CHILDREN: An Idyl of the Mississippi. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 179. Century Co. $1.

ANDREA: The Tribulations of a Child. By Karin Michaëlis; trans. from the Danish of John Nilsen Laurvik. 12mo, pp. 142. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

ITALY: A Popular Account of the Country, its People and its Institutions, (including Malta and Sardinia). By Prof. W. Deecke; trans. by H. A. Nesbitt, M.A. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 485. Macmillan Co. $5. net.

BY NILE AND EUPHRATES: A Record of Discovery and Adventure. By H. Valentine Geere. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 355. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

ROMA BEATA: Letters from the Eternal City. By Maud Howe. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 362. Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES. By Lawrence Hutton. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 200. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

DAR-UL-ISLAM: A Record of a Journey through Ten of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey. By Mark Sykes; with appendix by John Hugh Smith, and introduction by Prof. E. G. Browne. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 294. Charles Scribner's Sons. $5. net.

JAPANESE LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By George William Knox. Illus., 12mo, pp. 275. 'Our Asiatic Neighbors.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

SWEDISH LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. By O. G. von Heidenstam. Illus., 16mo, uncut, pp. 286. 'Our European Neighbors.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

THE ISLAND OF TRANQUIL DELIGHTS: A South Sea Idyl and Others. By Charles Warren Stoddard. Illus., 16mo, pp. 318. Herbert B. Turner & Co.

A TRANSPLANTED NURSERY: Being the Simple Chronicle of a Summer Sojourn in Brittany, Told in Letters Home. By Martha Kean. Illus., 12mo, pp. 268. Century Co. $1.20 net.

THREE WEEKS IN EUROPE: The Vacation of a Busy Man. By John U. Higinbotham. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 274. H. S. Stone & Co.

RELIGION.

EDUCATION IN RELIGION AND MORALS. By George Albert Coe, Ph.D. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 434. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.35 net.

THE IDEAL MOTHER: Meditations on the Character and Crown of the God-Fearing Mother. By B. Gwernydd Newton. 8vo, gilt, uncut, pp. 322. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

LETTERS OF AN OLD METHODIST to his Son in the Ministry. By Robert Allen. 12mo, pp. 243. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.25.

NATURE.

FAR AND NEAR. By John Burroughs. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, pp. 288. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

THE MOUNTAINS. By Stewart Edward White. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 282. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50 net.

AN INDIAN GARDEN. By Mrs. Henry Cooper Eggar. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 181. James Pott & Co.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

MASS AND CLASS: A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. 12mo, pp. 260. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

IMPORTED AMERICANS: The Experiences of a Disguised American and his Wife Studying the Immigration Question. By Broughton Brandenburg. Illus., 8vo, pp. 303. F. A. Stokes Co. $1.60 net.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND CAPITAL: The William L. Bull Lectures for 1904. By various authors. 12mo, pp. 226. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1. net.

LIGHT AHEAD FOR THE NEGRO. By E. A. Johnson. 12mo, pp. 132. The Grafton Press.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF JAPAN since the Restoration, 1869-1900. By Yukimasa Hattori. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 79. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University. Paper.

ART AND MUSIC.

PORCELAIN. By Edward Dillon, M.A. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 420. 'Connoisseur's Library.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.75.

GAINSBOROUGH, and his place in English Art. By Sir Walter Armstrong. Popular edition; illus. in photogravure, etc., gilt top, uncut, pp. 298. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

AMERICAN INTERIOR DECORATION: A Portfolio of 55 Views of the Best Contemporary American Interiors. 4to. New York: Clifford & Lawton. $2.50 net.

THE SYMPHONY SINCE BEETHOVEN. By Felix Weingartner; authorized translation by Maude Harrows Dutton. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 98. Oliver Ditson Co. $1.

LESSONS IN MUSIC FORM. By Percy Goetschius, Mus. Doc. 8vo, pp. 146. Oliver Ditson Co. $1.25.

A GUIDE TO PARSIFAL. By Richard Aldrich. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 73. Oliver Ditson Co. $1.

VENICE AS AN ART CITY. By Albert Zacher. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 16mo, gilt top, pp. 88. Charles Scribner's Sons. Leather, $1. net.

HOW TO MAKE POTTERY. By Mary White. Illus., 12mo, pp. 179. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1. net.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

A GENERAL GLOSSARY TO SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS. By Alexander Dyce. Illus. in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 438. Dana Estes & Co. $3.

BOOK-PRICES CURRENT: A Record of the Prices at Which Books Have Been Sold at Auction during the Season 1903-4. Large 8vo, pp. 675. London: Elliot Stock.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BIBLIOGRAPHIES. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin. New vols.: Books relating to the Far East, Check List of Large Scale Maps Published by Foreign Governments, Books on Immigration, Books relating to Railroads, Books on Banks and Banking. Each large 8vo. Government Printing Office.

PARIS AND ENVIRONS, with Routes from London to Paris: Handbook for Travellers. By Karl Baedecker. Fifteenth revised edition; with maps and plans, 18mo, pp. 500. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.80 net.

INDEX TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY of Wisconsin, 1874-1901. Prepared under the editorial direction of Reuben Gold Thwaites by Mary Elizabeth Haines. Large 8vo, pp. 399. Madison: Published by the Society.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS.

EVERYDAY PEOPLE: Drawings by Charles Dana Gibson. Oblong folio. Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.20 net.

FLORENCE IN THE POETRY OF THE BROWNINGS: Being a Selection of the Poetry of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning which has to do with the History, Scenery, and Art of Florence. Edited by Anna Benneson McMahan. Limited large paper edition; illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 230. A. C. McClurg & Co. $3.75 net.

SWITZERLAND, Picturesque and Descriptive. By Joel Cook. Illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 519. Henry T. Coates & Co. $2.40 net.

THUMB-NAIL SERIES. New vols.: Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, Washington Irving's An Old English Christmas, Shakespeare's As You Like It. Each with portrait, 32mo, gilt edges. Century Co. Per vol., leather, $1.

OUR VILLAGE. By Mary Russell Mitford; illus. in color by C. E. Brock. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 309. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2. net.

MONARCH, THE BIG BEAR OF TALLAC. By Ernest Thompson Seton; illus. by the author, 8vo, uncut, pp. 215. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS OF THE FRENCH COURT. By Geraldine Brooks. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 390. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50 net.

PETALS OF LOVE FOR THEE. By Edith Hall Orthwein. Illus. in color, 8vo, pp. 64. Dodge Publishing Co. $2.

SONNY, a Christmas Guest. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. New edition; illus. by Fanny Y. Cory. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 135. Century Co. $1.25.

FOLLY FOR THE WISE. Carolyn Wells. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 170. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1. net.

MAXIMS OF THE DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 217. A. Wessels Co. $1.

PROSIT: A Book of Toasts. Compiled by Clotho. With frontispiece, 12mo, uncut, pp. 134. Paul Elder & Co. $1.25 net.

DAILY CHEER YEAR BOOK. Selected and arranged by M. Allette Ayer; with introduction by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D. With portrait, 16mo, gilt top, pp. 366. Lee & Shepard. $1. net.

BREAKING HOME TIES. By Max Ehrmann. With frontispiece, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 54. Dodge Publishing Co. $1.25.

DIVIDED: The Story of a Poem. By Clara E. Laughlin. With decorations, 12mo, uncut, pp. 92. F. H. Revell Co. 75 cts. net.

GWEN: An Idyll of the Canyon. By Ralph Conner. With decorations, 12mo, uncut, pp. 94. F. H. Revell Co. 75 cts. net.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

NOTES ON GERMAN SCHOOLS, with Special Relation to Curriculum and Methods of Teaching. By William H. Winch, M.A. 12mo, pp. 264. Longmans, Green & Co.

SPECIAL METHOD IN ELEMENTARY SCIENCE for the Common School. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 275. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

OXFORD MODERN FRENCH SERIES. Edited by Leon Delbos, M.A. First vols.: Lamartine's Deux Héroïnes de la Révolution Française, edited by Mary Bentinck-Smith; Balzac's La Vendetta and Pierre Grassou, edited by Marie Péchinet, B.A.; Hugo's Bug-Jargal, edited by Louis Sers; Sandeau's Mademoiselle de la Seiglière, edited by A. L. Dupuis; Chateaubriand's Mémoires d'Outre-Tombe, edited by Louis Sers; Karr's Voyage autour de mon Jardin, edited by Stuart G. Hallam, M.A.; Gozlan's Le Château de Vaux, edited by A. H. Smith, M.A.; Extraits des Voyages d'Alexis de Tocqueville, edited by J. Mansion. Each 12mo. Oxford University Press.

READINGS IN EUROPEAN HISTORY. By James Harvey Robinson. Vol. I., 12mo, pp. 551. Ginn & Co. $1.50.

A HISTORY OF LITERATURE IN AMERICA. By Barrett Wendell and Chester Noyes Greenough. 12mo, pp. 443. Charles Scribner's Sons.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE MODERN THEORY OF EQUATIONS. By Florian Cajori, Ph.D. 8vo, uncut, pp. 239. Macmillan Co. $1.75 net.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Edward P. Cheyney. Illus., 12mo, pp. 695. Ginn & Co. $1.40.

A BRIEF GERMAN COURSE. By C. F. Kayser, Ph.D., and F. Monteser, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 363. American Book Co. $1.20.

THE SCHOOL CHEMISTRY. By Elroy M. Avery, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 423. American Book Co. $1.20.

COLLEGE LABORATORY MANUAL OF PHYSICS. By Edwin H. Hall, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 138. Henry Holt & Co.

HEATH'S MODERN LANGUAGE SERIES. New vols.: Mörike's Mozart auf der Reise nach Prag, edited by William Guild Howard; Helmholtz's Populäre Vorträge, selected and edited by Daniel Bussier Shumway, Ph.D.; Meilhac and Halévy's L'Eté de la Saint-Martin, edited by Victor E. Francois, A.M. Each 16mo. D. C. Heath & Co.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Harmon B. Niver, A.B. Illus., 12mo, pp. 425. American Book Co. 90 cts.

THE CULTURE READERS. By Ellen E. Kenyon-Warner, Ph.D. Books I. and II. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo. D. Appleton & Co.

THE RIVERSIDE GRADED SONG BOOK. By William M. Lawrence. Part One; large 8vo, pp. 168. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE GOVERNMENT OF OHIO: Its History and Administration. By Wilbur H. Siebert. With map, 12mo, pp. 309. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

THE STUDY-GUIDE SERIES. New vols.: The Study of Ivanhoe, by H. A. Davidson; A Guide to English Syntax. Each 16mo. Cambridge, Mass.: H. A. Davidson. Per vol., paper, 50 cts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL ARITHMETIC. By David Eugene Smith, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 154. Ginn & Co. 50 cts.

STUDIES FOR EVENING SCHOOLS. By William E. Chancellor. In 3 vols., comprising: Reading and Language, Arithmetic, and English. Each 12mo. American Book Co. Per vol., 30 cts.

DODGE'S ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY. By Richard Elwood Dodge. Parts I. and II.; 4to, illus., pp. 232. Rand, McNally & Co.

GERSTACKER'S GERMELSHAUSEN. Edited by Lawrence A. McLouth. 16mo, pp. 124. Henry Holt & Co.

STORM'S IN ST. JURGEN. Edited by J. H. Beckmann, B.A. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 120. Ginn & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MULTIPLE PERSONALITY: An Experimental Investigation into the Nature of Human Individuality. By Boris Sidis, M.A., and Simon P. Goodhart, Ph.B. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 462. D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

SAINTS AND FESTIVALS of the Christian Church. By H. Pomeroy Brewster. Illus., 8vo, pp. 558. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $2. net.

LAWN TENNIS, its Past, Present, and Future. By J. Parmly Paret. With a chapter on La Crosse by William Harvey Madden. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 419. "American Sportsman's Library.' Macmillan Co. $2. net.

THE SECRET OF POPULARITY: How to Achieve Social Success. By Emily Holt. 12mo, pp. 300. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.20 net.

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE BEVERAGES, and One Hundred and One Salads. By May E. Southworth. Each 12mo. Paul Elder & Co. Per vol., 50 cts. net.

PARSIFAL AND GALAHAD: The Quest of the Ideal. By Helen Isabel Whiton, Ph.D. 16mo, uncut, pp. 43. Thomas Whittaker. Paper.

TO LIBRARIANS, OR OWNERS OF PRIVATE LIBRARIES. An experienced university and library-school graduate wishes a permanent or temporary position. Cataloguing, classifying, and indexing private libraries. References furnished. Address L. D., care THE DIAL.

AUTHOR'S ASSISTANT. Indexing; proof-reading; typewriting; collecting data; etc. Highest references.
Address H. S., care of THE DIAL.

SHAKESPEARE, First Folio Edition

Edited by PORTER-CLARKE. Printed by DeVINNE

Volumes now ready: "Midsommer Nights Dreame," "Loves Labours' Lost," "Comedie of Errors," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth" ("Julius Cæsar" in December, "Hamlet" in March, other plays to follow). Price in cloth, 50c. net; limp leather, 75c. net. (Postage, 5c.)

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

SHORT STORY EXPERT

ZANGWILL SAYS Of Sherwin Cody's "How to Write Fiction," reprinted in his Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language (4 vols. in a box, $2.): "It is the most sensible treatise on the short story that has yet appeared in England, a country that has not yet realized that story writing is an art, and a rare and fine art." Mr. Cody's "World's Greatest Short Stories" ($1.) is the standard textbook for story writing in leading Universities. Honest, helpful advice and instruction from Mr. Cody himself by mail.

SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 640 Opera House, Chicago

COMPLETE WORKS OF

Robert G. Ingersoll

Sold on the plan of SMALL MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Circular containing portrait and giving full details sent upon application to
DRESDEN PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14–16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

AMERICAN HISTORY. Catalogue of Books published and for sale, mailed on request.
GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Rochester, N. Y.

BRAIN makes SUCCESS easier. A right use of body and brain, as other things and forces are used, makes success easiest. Go to the unignorable **evolutional bases** by reading **"Cranio-Muscular Origins of Brain and Mind,"** Erbès. Illustrated, Pop. Lang., cloth, $1.20. Postage 10 cts. *At bookstores, or* **The Promethean Publisher, 622 N. Rockwell Street, Chicago.**

WADSWORTH;
or, THE CHARTER OAK
AN AMERICANA ITEM WHICH READS LIKE A ROMANCE.
400 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $2.00 prepaid.
W. H. GOCHER, Hartford, Conn.

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS
Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes.
List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts
L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary: most carefully graded. *Part III.* ($1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.
Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. *Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.*

C. J. PRICE,
1004 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
IMPORTER OF CHOICE and RARE BOOKS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Invites the attention of Book-Lovers and those forming Fine Libraries to his collection of First and Choice Editions of Standard Authors, Americana, Books illustrated by Cruikshank, Leech, and "Phiz," first editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Leigh Hunt, etc. Devoting his attention exclusively to the choicer class of books, and with experienced agents abroad, he is able to guarantee the prompt and efficient execution of all orders.
Frequent catalogues of Select Importations are issued and sent gratis on demand.

Authors' Agency
THIRTEENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive **Criticism**, literary and technical **Revision, Advice, Disposal.**
REFERENCES: Hezekiah Butterworth, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.
Send stamp for Booklet *to*
WM. A. DRESSER,
Mention The Dial. R. 7, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write? Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS, Pocket Edition
Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes.
List price, 35 cts. per volume. (Price to schools, 25 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

LIBRARY RESEARCH
TOPICS of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries for scholars, writers, and others, who have not at hand the books needed in preparing theses, lectures, addresses, club papers, books or articles for publication, or in any piece of investigation. Highest university and library references.
Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 96 Chestnut Street, BOSTON, MASS.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of FAMOUS PERSONS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
Send for Price Lists. One West 34th St., New York.
Publisher of *THE COLLECTOR.* A monthly magazine for autograph collectors. One dollar a year.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?
Covers to Order | Price List Free
YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS
Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi. *Send for Descriptive Booklet.*
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN **BOOKS**
Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK
NO BRANCH STORES
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry

Or THE ELEVEN DAYS' CAMPAIGN

By HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN, Brig.-General

12mo. Cloth. 560 pages.
Portraits, maps, and numerous illustrations.
Price, $1.50 net; postage, 12c. extra.

A concise and true account of the closing days of the great Civil War, together with a record of the surrender of General Lee and the grand review in Washington.

BONNELL, SILVER & BOWERS
NEW YORK

THE
Appreciation of Sculpture

By RUSSELL STURGIS

Companion volume to "How to Judge Architecture" by the same author, and "Pictorial Composition" by HENRY R. POORE.

Each volume, over 80 illustrations, net, $1.50. (Postage 14 cts.)
Special edition of THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE, net, $3.00. (Postage 24 cts.)

The third in a series of handbooks invaluable to those who would master the fundamentals in the understanding and appreciation of art.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
33-37 East Seventeenth St., New York

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets, Chicago.

RICHARD GOLDEN

In Henry W. Savage's Great Production

COMMON SENSE BRACKET

TENTH SEASON OF THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED.

Ten years ago this fall the Santa Fe started its California Limited train on the initial run across the continent. Many improvements have been made in that busy decade. To-day's engines and coaches are much heavier than those of 1894. Millions of dollars have been spent on the track alone — some of it for oil-sprinkled (dustless) roadbed and oil-burning (smokeless) engines. The time is faster, too.

Daily service of the California Limited was resumed Sunday, November 13, for the tenth season. This is now an all-the-year-'round train, between Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, running through the Southwest land of enchantment. The time, Chicago to Los Angeles, is about 68 hours, which is fast speed for the 2265 miles traversed, considering that several mountain ranges are crossed.

BOOK AUCTIONS

Tuesday, November 22

We sell a finely selected Private Library.

STANDARD WORKS

Editions de Luxe
Limited Editions
and First Editions

Rare and Valuable Books.

AND

November 28, 29, and 30

Catalogue 900 numbers

OLD ENGLISH BOOKS

Received direct from London collector. Many Rare, Scarce, and Valuable Books not found in regular Sales.

Send for Catalogue

WILLIAMS, BARKER & SEVERN CO.
187 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

Une petite Comédie en français, nouvelle, amusante, et facile à jouer. arrangée pour les écoles américaines:

La Consultation
(pour Jeunes filles)

Mailed, 25 cents. EDWARD ROTH, 1135 Pine St., PHILADELPHIA

Woodward & Lothrop

BOOKSELLERS : : WASHINGTON, D. C.

The careful attention of book buyers throughout the United States and Canada is called to our fine collection of rare and choice books, including those printed by the **Kelmscott, Essex House, Vale, Mosher, Elzevir, Aldine, Roycroft, Astolat,** and other well-known presses, whose name is a guarantee of excellence in workmanship.

We call special attention to a set of **William Morris's Works,** (supplemental to the Kelmscott issues) in 8 vols., printed by the trustees of his estate, and completing his works; a rare edition of the famous **Golden Legend,** by Archbishop Voraigne, printed in Black Letter at Nuremburg in 1472; the Vale Press **Shakespeare,** 38 vols.; large paper editions of **Charles Lamb; John Fiske's Histories;** and **Noctes Ambrosiana.**

Also the **Satires of Juvenal,** printed by Aldus Manutius in 1501; **The Essex House Psalter; Shelley's Letter to T. Peacock** (45 copies printed); **Life of William Morris,** printed at the Doves Press; and many others.

A descriptive catalogue with prices will be sent to any address in the world.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
Book Dept. Washington, D. C.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Messrs. Ginn & Company, by issuing their "Classics for Children," introduced to the school world the first supplementary readers. Since that time they have published scores of other books of this type; in fact, their list of supplementary readers and books for school libraries is so complete that it may serve as a bibliography to the best reading for children. The following titles are representative.

Long's Wood Folk Series
The Jane Andrews Books
Youth's Companion Series
Andersen's Fairy Tales
Defoe's Robinson Crusoe
Grimm's Fairy Tales
Swift's Gulliver's Travels
Wyss' Swiss Family Robinson
Stickney's Earth and Sky, Nos. I, II, III
Strong's All the Year Round
Eddy's Friends and Helpers
Comstock's Ways of the Six-Footed

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Chance's Little Folks of Many Lands
Cyr's Graded Art Readers. Book II.
Cramp's Adventures of Pinocchio
Hardy's Sea Stories for Wonder Eyes
Williams's Some Successful Americans

An illustrated announcement of 300 supplementary readers and books for school libraries will be sent postpaid to any address on request.

BOSTON NEW YORK GINN & COMPANY PUBLISHERS CHICAGO LONDON

A GRADED COURSE OF

Ethical Instruction for the Young

In Four Volumes—For Use in the Home, the Grammar School, or the Sunday School.

Designed to impart the elementary principles pertaining to right and wrong in their application to the varied relations of human life, *while preserving an attitude of strict neutrality with reference to the doctrines of religion.*

By WALTER L. SHELDON

Published by W. M. Welch Co., Chicago, Ill. Price per vol., $1.25.

Vol. I. The Old Testament Bible Stories for the Young. 328 pages. Intended as a possible introduction to the Course, at the option of the teacher.

Vol. II. Lessons in the Study of Habits. 270 Pages. As a formal opening of the Course of Instruction, for young children from nine to eleven years of age.

Vol. III. Duties in the Home and the Family. 411 Pages. For children from ten to thirteen years of age, as a study of life in the Home.

Vol. IV. Citizenship and the Duties of a Citizen. 466 Pages. For young people from twelve to sixteen years of age,—to impart the elementary moral principles of citizenship, while preserving an attitude of neutrality in reference to the unsettled issues of party politics.

OTHER VOLUMES IN PREPARATION.

As a special offer up to **Jan. 1st, 1905**, any one of the above volumes will be sent, postage prepaid, at the rate of **$1.00 per copy**, on receipt of this amount by Mrs. R. M. Noonan, Chairman of Publication Committee, Ethical Society Rooms, Museum of Fine Arts, 19th and Locust Sts., St. Louis, Mo. The Committee also has a special Sunday School edition of the "**Lessons in Habits,**" which will be sent at the rate of 75 cts. per copy as long as the edition holds out.

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

HOLIDAY NUMBER

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | Volume XXXVII. No. 443. | CHICAGO, DEC. 1, 1904. | 10 cts. a copy. $2. a year. | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

"ONE OF THE BRIGHTEST BITS OF FALL FICTION."—LIFE.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN

By KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN and Others

"As bright and clever as the best comedy on the stage."
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

"It sparkles with wit and humor."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"A feast of humor and good cheer."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Five editions in two weeks. Thirty thousand in three weeks. $1.25.

TRIXY

By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

"It goes straight to the heart, and ought to do great good. It is tender, sweet, and tremendously intense and earnest, and is full of Mrs. Ward's delicacy and wit."—*New York Evening Post.* With frontispiece. $1.50.

THE APOLOGY OF AYLIFFE

By ELLEN OLNEY KIRK

"Ayliffe Grant is a buoyant, attractive New Yorker who cannot fail to interest her readers, for she is genuine and loyal."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.* $1.50.

BIDDY'S EPISODES

By Mrs. A. D. T. WHITNEY

"It is full of life, full of fun, and distinctly up to date, and it is crowded with thought, quaintly presented."—*Boston Transcript.* $1.50.

THE REAPER

By EDITH RICKERT

"So impressive are Miss Rickert's accounts of the Shetland character, so vivid her pictures of their alternating happy and sordid lives, that we may accept 'The Reaper' as one of the notable books of the season."—*Boston Transcript.* $1.50.

OFF THE HIGHWAY

By ALICE PRESCOTT SMITH

"The lesson it teaches in self-effacement and stern hewing to the line of righteousness would alone repay a reading of this novel even were there no other attractions."—*San Francisco Call.* $1.50.

THE PRIVATE TUTOR

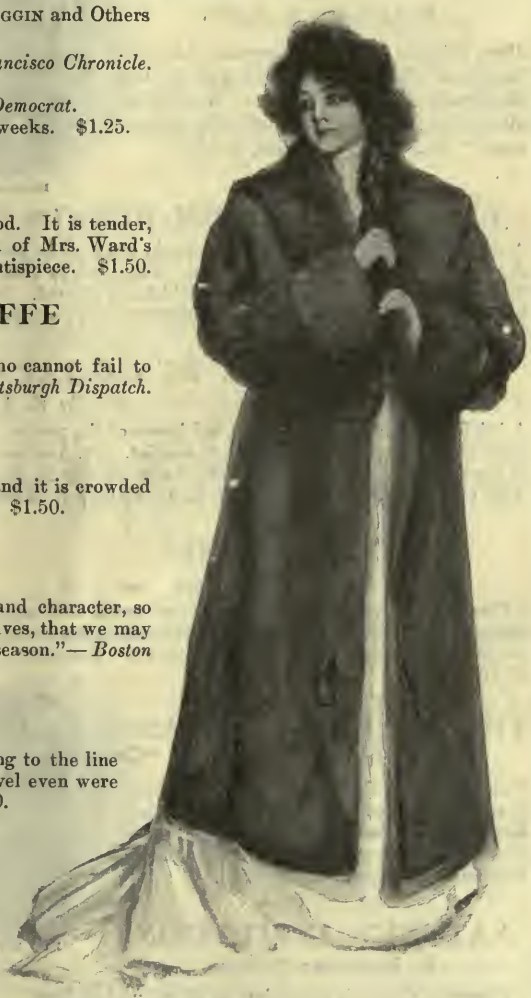
By GAMALIEL BRADFORD, JR.

"As a first novel it is interesting, and is rich in striking characters."—*Boston Herald.* $1.50.

HEROES OF THE STORM

By WILLIAM D. O'CONNOR

"In every case the unflagging zeal and striking heroism of the life-savers clearly is demonstrated, and a new emphasis is given to the perils of life on the ocean wave."—*Boston Transcript.* $1.50.



Copyright, 1904, by the Curtis Publishing Co.

VIRGINIA POMEROY
The heroine of "THE AFFAIR AT THE INN."

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, BOSTON AND NEW YORK

THE SEASON'S BEST BOOKS

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MONCURE D. CONWAY

"It would be difficult to name any other biography which contains so extraordinary a list of so prominent literary or scientific names in England or in America. It is safe to say that for personal anecdotes the book is unequaled, and that neither Boswell's Johnson nor Lockhart's Scott contains so many separate entries. It is also true that Mr. Conway's perceptions are so keen and his literary handling at once so graphic and so well trained that there is not a dull page in the book. At any rate, it gains in constant interest from beginning to end. To these gifts is to be added a freedom from personal vanity and a conscientious desire to do justice to all."—*The Nation, New York.* Illustrated with a number of interesting portraits and views. In two volumes, 8vo, gilt tops, $6.00 net. Postpaid, $6.43.

ROUTINE AND IDEALS

By LeBaron R. Briggs

Dean Briggs's new volume contains his most important addresses and writings of the last three years, and has been eagerly awaited by all readers of his "School, College, and Character." $1.00 *net.* Postpaid, $1.09.

DEAN BRIGGS

FAR AND NEAR

By John Burroughs

"Such a volume is the next best thing to a walk in the fields and woodlands. It has all the vigor and the alert attention to the life about him that is apparent in all of Mr. Burroughs's Nature writings."—*Brooklyn Eagle.* $1.10 net. Postpaid, $1.21.

LETTERS OF JOHN RUSKIN TO CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

A man's letters to his closest friend would often make his best biography. Such is the case with these letters from John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton. They are, in fact, a sort of autobiography; for they are the most familiar and self-revelatory of Ruskin's letters hitherto printed. In them he discloses his intimate moods, his inner purposes, his hopes and fears, his doubts and ambitions. Two volumes, with many portraits, $4.00 net. Postage extra.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFLICT

By K. Asakawa

A brilliant account of the causes and issues of the present war, showing the diplomatic and economic factors which have brought Japan and Russia into conflict. Dr. Asakawa is undoubtedly the most accomplished Japanese student of Eastern Asiatic politics and history now writing in English. With an introduction by Prof. F. W. Williams of Yale University, and portraits and map. $2.00 *net.* Postpaid, $2.16.

COMPROMISES

By Agnes Repplier

"These essays are all graceful, light of touch, full of humor and of wisdom; and they are all, in the best sense, literature."—*New York Times.* $1.10 *net.* Postpaid, $1.19.

BITS OF GOSSIP

By Rebecca Harding Davis

Personal recollections of New England authors. "Mrs. Davis has given us a little book that is sane, wise, and cheerful."—*The Dial.* $1.25 *net.* Postpaid, $1.35.

THE QUEEN'S PROGRESS

By Felix Schelling

True sketches of Elizabethan life. "The book is an admirable piece of printing, and is illustrated by rare portraits and paintings reproduced in photogravure."—*New York Mail.* $2.50 *net.* Postpaid, $2.63.

MISS REPPLIER

JUDITH OF BETHULIA

By Thomas Bailey Aldrich

A poetic drama written for Miss Nance O'Neil. "Mr. Aldrich has made a strong impression upon mind and heart by this revival of the Hebrew heroine."—*The Outlook.* With portrait of Miss O'Neil. $1.00 *net.* Postage extra.

NATURE'S INVITATION

By Bradford Torrey

"To accept 'Nature's Invitation' at the request of Bradford Torrey is to put one into communion with the happy life of the woods and fields."—*Boston Transcript.* $1.10 *net.* Postpaid, $1.21.

CHARADES

By William Bellamy

Mr. Bellamy's "Third Century of Charades" is just the book for an evening's entertainment at an autumn house-party. 85 cents, *net.* Postpaid, 90 cents.

SEE FRONT COVER

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

THE SEASON'S BEST BOOKS

ARBITRATION AND THE HAGUE COURT

By John W. Foster

President of the National Arbitration Conference, and author of "A Century of American Diplomacy" and "American Diplomacy in the Orient."

THIS new book contains a brief review of the events relating to arbitration up to the convocation of the Hague Peace Conference, and a full consideration of the Hague Permanent Court, and the work which it has already accomplished. The present triumph of the principle of arbitration in the reference of the North Sea Affair between England and Russia to an International Commission of Inquiry as provided for in the Hague Convention, and the impending action of the American Senate on arbitration treaties, make the appearance of the present book most opportune. $1.00 *net*. Postage extra.

THE AMATEUR SPIRIT

By Bliss Perry

A wide human sympathy runs through these essays by the editor of the *Atlantic*, and they show a keen sense of the possibilities for happiness which lie in the spirit of the true amateur. $1.25 *net*. Postpaid, $1.34.

MR. PERRY

THE GENTLE READER

By Samuel M. Crothers

"For genuine humor, graceful wit, and a style full of subtle allusiveness, there has been nothing published for years like these essays."—*Chicago Post*. $1.25 *net*. Postpaid, $1.36.

WOMEN IN THE FINE ARTS

By Clara Erskine Clement

A VALUABLE biographical and critical hand-book, reviewing the work done by women in painting, sculpture, and the lesser arts, from the seventh century B. C. down to the present day. The book is fully illustrated, and resembles "Artists of the Nineteenth Century." It will fill a place in the history of women in art like that which has been accorded to the earlier art-books by Mrs. Clement. $2.50 *net*. Postpaid, $2.65.

SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY

By William Osler

A noted physician's contribution to the discussion of immortality. The Ingersoll Lecture for 1904. 85 cents *net*. Postpaid, 91 cents.

THE STORY OF ST. PAUL

By Benjamin W. Bacon

The life of the great apostle written in the spirit of modern historical research, by a leading New Testament scholar. $1.50 *net*. Postpaid, $1.64.

LYRICS OF JOY

By Frank Dempster Sherman

A collection of true lyrics, full of the music, optimism, and health which properly belong to our younger American poets. $1.00 *net*. Postpaid, $1.08.

CAIN: A DRAMA

By George Cabot Lodge

A very remarkable play, always thoughtful and sincere, and distinguished for its musical verse and poetic atmosphere. $1.00 *net*. Postpaid, $1.09.

A BOOK OF LITTLE BOYS

By Helen Dawes Brown

"This is sure to be accepted as one of the best juveniles of the season. Through all runs a thread of genuine human sympathy."—*The Outlook*. Illustrated. $1.00.

DR. CROTHERS

THE BASKET WOMAN

By Mary Austin

"A book of children's tales dealing with Indian customs, manners and myths. They are cleverly written stories, and young readers will like them."—*Boston Transcript*. $1.50.

JEWEL'S STORY BOOK

By Clara Louise Burnham

"'Jewel' has become a well recognized figure in juvenile literature and is unquestionably a charming child. The stories are very delightfully told, and the characters are excellently drawn."—*Philadelphia Telegraph*. Illustrated. $1.50.

KRISTY'S QUEER CHRISTMAS

By Olive Thorne Miller

"A delightful juvenile, with tales of adventure, fun, heroism, and surprise, all savoring of the aroma of blazing applewood fires."—*Philadelphia Press*. With colored frontispiece. $1.25.

SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

THE SCRIBNER BOOKS

THE FIRST BOOK ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

A DETAILED picture of the campaign of the First Japanese Army from the Yalu through the great Battle of Liao-Yang, revealing for the first time the secret of the Japanese victories.

WITH KUROKI IN MANCHURIA

By FREDERICK PALMER

With 26 full-page illustrations and original maps. 8vo, $1.50 net. (Postage, 14 cts.)

BY a trained and keen observer who personally witnessed every important engagement he describes, and whose portraits of the soldiers and pictures of battle and camp are vivid and intimate.

The remarkable series of illustrations are from photographs taken on the field.

By THOMAS NELSON PAGE

The Negro: The Southerner's Problem

Presenting a Conservative Southerner's Views on the Present Relations of the Two Races in the South, with an Account of the Steps by which these Relations have Come About.

TO the great value and interest of the work in itself much is added by the author's preëminence as the sympathetic depicter, the historian, as it were, of the old relation between master and slave and of the mistakes that have been made since the war; in short, this book presents the matured opinions, to-day, of the author of "Marse Chan."

12mo, $1.25 net. (Postage 13 cts.)

CONTENTS

Slavery and the old Relation between the Southern Whites and Blacks
Some of the Difficulties and Fallacies
Its Present Condition and Aspect, as shown by Statistics
The Lynching of Negroes—Its Cause and Its Prevention
The Partial Disfranchisement of the Negro
The Old-Time Negro
The Race Question
Of the Solution of the Question

History of Andrew Jackson

Pioneer, Patriot, Soldier, Politician, President

By AUGUSTUS C. BUELL, author of "Paul Jones," now in its eighth edition. Two volumes. Illustrated. $4.00 net. (Expressage extra.)

The most casual reading of his work is sufficient to show what pains he took to sift all the evidence on disputed points, and to secure accuracy at every step. But no one is likely to rest content with a casual reading, for the quality which chiefly distinguishes the volumes is that of enthralling interest.

Fetichism in West Africa

Forty Years' Observation of Native Customs and Superstitions

By Rev. ROBERT HAMILL NASSAU, M.D., S.T.D. Illustrated. $2.50 net. (Postage, 16 cts.)

"Every page he writes, from the modest preface outlining his missionary labors to the two long chapters of fetish tales at the end, is full of information and more exciting than any novel."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Great Englishmen of the 16th Century

CONTENTS

The Renaissance of England
Sir Thomas More
Sir Philip Sidney
Sir Walter Raleigh
Edmund Spenser
Francis Bacon
Shakespeare's Life
Shakespeare's Work

By SIDNEY LEE. (With six portraits) $1.75 net. (Postage, 16 cents.)

Mr. Lee has been said to have "something like a genius" for biography. The remark was made apropos of his Lives of Shakespeare and of Queen Victoria, but these chapters illustrate it as forcibly.

The lectures with which Mr. Sidney Lee made so great a success in his extensive tour of American Universities a year ago, are here collected, with his revision, in a group of biographical studies which admirably illustrate his exceptional power in this direction.

A NEW VOLUME OF "LITERARY LIVES"

John Bunyan

By W. HALE WHITE

Fully illustrated.
12mo, $1.00 net.
(Postage, 10 cts.)

A peculiarly interesting and suggestive addition to this valuable series of studies.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

THE SCRIBNER BOOKS

THE NEW JOHN FOX BOOK

Christmas Eve on Lonesome

By JOHN FOX, Jr., author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

"Six of the best short stories ever written by any modern author."—*Newark Advertiser.*

"They play upon the reader's emotions and hold his fascinated attention."—*Boston Herald.*

"To speak shortly of the six stories, they are Kentucky; they are the mountaineer; they are the country and the people of the Blue Grass. No book could be more welcome as a Christmas gift, possessed as it is with a charm that will outlive the holidays by many years."—*Every Evening, Wilmington.*

Illustrated in color, $1.50.

An Ideal Christmas Gift

"He has no superior in the world as a master of pen drawing."
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Copyright, 1904, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The

GIBSON BOOK

for 1904

Everyday People

By CHARLES DANA GIBSON

"His style grows constantly in breadth and authority, and we hope he may long be spared to a world which needs such art as his to keep it sweet."—*New York Evening Post.*

$4.20 *net.* (Expressage extra) Edition de luxe (limited), $10.00 *net.*

THE FIELD-PARRISH BOOK

Poems of Childhood

By EUGENE FIELD

Full-page color illustrations by MAXFIELD PARRISH

"One of the most beautiful books of the year."—*Town and Country.*

The Outlook says: "A beautifully made quarto, with striking illustrations and a cover which is happily audacious. The illustrative work, like the verse, is wholly out of the common, the volume forming an exceptional piece of book-making for children."

Royal 8vo. $2.50.

"The best gift for a boy."

The American Natural History

By WM. T. HORNADAY, *Director of the New York Zoölogical Park.*

"Here are the beasts of the field, the birds of the air, the fishes of the deep, described in clear, simple language, with no ambiguity, and pictured in many cases by photographs from life, in others by drawings of well-known animal painters."—*N. Y. Sun.*

343 illustrations, 472 pages, $3.50 *net.*
(Expressage, 48 cents).

"In this, his latest book, he is at his best."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

By ERNEST THOMPSON SETON

"His stories of animals are real animal stories."—*Portland Advertiser.*

Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac

"'Monarch' is undoubtedly one of the most effective and tasteful of the holiday books of the season, and as such should have a large sale."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

"A vivid and fascinating story."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Intensely interesting."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

With over 100 drawings by the author-artist.
$1.25 net. (Postage, 12 cents.)

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

THE SCRIBNER BOOKS

"It is more than interesting—it is important."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE UNDERCURRENT

By ROBERT GRANT

"A strong story, told with that fine and unobtrusive art that sometimes seems no art at all."
—*New York Globe.*

"If 'The Great American Novel' must not be, of necessity, a whole library of novels, we should say that, in 'THE UNDERCURRENT,' Judge Grant had come perilously near writing it."
—*New York Times Saturday Review.*

"It is a story full of human nature, human passion and strife, and may easily become the most discussed novel of the season."
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

"The most important American novel of the year."—Holyoke Transcript.

"It is a novel in that it has a simple and sympathetic romance for a basis; it is a great novel in that it presents each typical phase of modern life as a master would paint it, seizing the supreme moment and interpreting its significance." —*New York Sun.*

"'The Undercurrent' should prove a more popular novel even than the author's earlier work. The discerning reader cannot fail to find a keen pleasure in the fine literary art which the book displays, as well as in the masterly fashion in which the story is developed."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Illustrated. $1.50.

The latest novel by Henry James

The Golden Bowl

By HENRY JAMES

In two volumes 12mo, $2.50

"THE GOLDEN BOWL" is an "international" story, and the contrast between American characters and the European background which Mr. James has made his own particular province furnishes a factor of general and piquant interest.

It is also a thoroughly dramatic work, and its pathos constitutes an element of so much emphasis and relief as sharply to singularize the book among the author's productions.

For these reasons, as well as for its unaffected simplicity and naturalness, "The Golden Bowl" makes a distinctly popular appeal, and is sure to attract the widest audience as well as the elect whom Mr. James always interests more than any other living writer of fiction.

A novel that made a sensation in England

Emanuel Burden, Merchant

By HILAIRE BELLOC

With 34 full-page illustrations by G. K. Chesterton.

$1.50

"A notable book."
—*London Athenæum.*

"As a satirical document, and perhaps also as a work of art, it will fill the place that no satire has been able to fill since Thackeray's invaluable 'Book of Snobs.'"—*Speaker.*

"One of the most bitterly brilliant satires that has issued from the press for many a day. Every chapter teems with cleverness, it bubbles up and flows over, till one almost feels as if too many good things were being given at once. It is the epic story of the great fight between the frothy, unstable, speculating methods of the modern financier, and the solid, honest, unadventurous trading of the men who made England at one time the first of commercial nations."—*Academy.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

THE SCRIBNER BOOKS

"Jacobs is the true humorist; he distills fun; he sees the mirthful in all nature."—Chicago Evening Post.

DIALSTONE LANE

By W. W. JACOBS. Illustrated most humorously by WILL OWEN. 12mo. $1.50.

"One of those spontaneously funny stories which only a born humorist could write. . . . His climax is, in truth, nothing less that masterly, it is so unexpected, so natural, and so uproariously comic."—*New York Tribune.*

"Might be called the author's masterpiece."—New York Evening Sun.

The Last Hope

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN. 25th Thousand.

AMERICAN OPINION

"Will be reckoned among the best books of the year. . . . Henry Seton Merriman was not only gifted with a remarkable style, but he knew how to tell a story as few writers know in these days."
—*New York Evening Post.*

ENGLISH OPINION

"There are plots and counterplots, kidnapping, and escapes, and the fine exciting story is developed with all the skill, the sense of proportion, and the dramatic force which so accomplished a story-teller had at command."—*London Times.*

"An engrossing story."—Academy, London. Illustrated, $1.50.

The Descent of Man

By EDITH WHARTON

"It is worthy of the best moods of its author. . . . In the collection we have comedy and tragedy, but the stories we admire most are of the turns of society and the experiences of those at cross-purposes."—*Baltimore Sun.*

$1.50.

The Seiners

By JAMES B. CONNOLLY

"In Tommy Clancy he has created a veritable Mulvany of the Sea—a man of heart and infinite resource, with an endless flow of amusing palaver to hide his deeper feelings."—*Collier's Weekly.*

Illustrated, $1.50.

"At his best in imagination, humor, satire, and pathos."
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Food of the Gods

By H. G. WELLS

"It is like nothing else in bookland."—*London Literary World.*

"A strikingly good imaginative novel."—*Philadelphia Press.*

"A remarkably diverting fantasy, to the spell of which it is as easy as it is pleasant to yield."—*New York Tribune.*

"He shows himself in his true character as a profound and even passionate idealist. It is this that gives 'The Food of the Gods' its significance and value, exalting it into an amazing allegory of extraordinary interest."
—*London Daily Mail.*

12mo. $1.50.

"Abounding in humor and pathos."—Pittsburgh Chronicle.

The Soldier of the Valley

By NELSON LLOYD

"It would be difficult to find anywhere in recent fiction a novel that is so vivid and graphic a picture of life. It is vital and vigorous, a human picture, where men and women of flesh and blood and not manikins move and have their being."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"It is safe to say that 'The Soldier of the Valley' will find a host of admirers. Some will like it as a story. The more critical will be glad to make the acquaintance in its pages of a lot of very live people with very marked characteristics."—*New York Evening Sun.*

Beautifully illustrated by A. B. FROST. 12mo. $1.50.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

The Bar Sinister

This exquisite story, universally declared to be one of the most effective and delightful dog stories ever written, appears now in a cheaper edition, but with all of Mr. Ashe's color drawings.

Illustrated in colors, $1.00.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

THE SCRIBNER BOOKS

The Strategy of Great Railroads

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

CONTENTS

The Vanderbilt Lines
The Pennsylvania System
The Harriman Lines
The Hill Lines
The Fight for Pittsburg
The Gould Lines
The Rock Island System
The Atchison
The Big Granger Lines
I. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
II. The Chicago and Northwestern
The Rebuilding of an American Railroad
The First Transcontinental Railroad
The Early Day in Railroading

DURING the last five years extraordinary struggles have arisen between contending financial interests for supremacy in control among American railroads. The story of the strategy of those fights is one of real fascination. An enormous capital has been expended in rebuilding the transcontinental systems and links and the Atlantic trunk lines. New railroad wildernesses have been thrown open and states almost rediscovered. Mr. Spearman has put the story of all this concisely into his book, and it will appeal to those who have followed his railroad stories and enjoy a presentation of striking and dramatic features of railroad life and operation.

With nine maps. $1.50 net. (Postage 15 cts.)

The Theory of Business Enterprise

By THORSTEIN B. VEBLEN, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago.

Cr. 8vo.
$1.50 net.
(Postage 16 cts.)

The Inferno of Dante

Translated, with notes, into English verse.

By MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D., LL.D.

$1.50 net.
(Postage 15 cts.)

A translation into the English ten-syllable line, without rhyme. It is at the same time an accurate and almost literal rendering of the original text without sacrificing the just claims of the laws of rhythm and accent of English verse.

New Poems by Doctor van Dyke

Music and Other Poems

By HENRY VAN DYKE

"A true singer of Nature and Life."—*Outlook.*

HENRY VAN DYKE has produced a mature volume of serious poetry—a distinct advance in technical skill over his former volumes and wider in its sympathies and finer in its imagination. He is one of the very few men in this country who are writing poetry of distinction in form and profound in its inspiration. He confirms his position as a leader among American poets by the Odes to "Music" and "God of the Open Air," by the sonnet "Patria," and by the lyrics "Light Between the Trees" and "A Mile with Me." These are poetry of a high rank, and moreover are inspiring to the reader.

$1.00 net. (Postage, 10 cents.)

The Italian Poets Since Dante

By the Hon. WILLIAM EVERETT, LL.D.

12mo, $1.50 net.
(Postage 15 cts.)

Beginning with Petrarch, he considers Ariosto, Tasso, Alfieri, Leopardi, and others, including not only the leading figures but lesser lights, such as Parini and Monti. Copious extracts in felicitous translation are a feature of the book.

The Temper of the 17th Century in English Literature

(Clark Lectures given at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1902–1903.)

By BARRETT WENDELL, Professor of English at Harvard College.

PROFESSOR WENDELL'S special purpose in this animated and suggestive review of seventeenth-century literature in England is to indicate, as he says in his preface, "the manner in which the national type of England, as revealed in seventeenth-century literature, changed from a temper ancestrally common to modern England and to modern America, and became, before the century closed, something which later time must recognize as distinctly, specifically English." The work has an additional interest because the chapters constituting it were the first regular lectures concerning English literature ever given by an American in an English University.

8vo, $1.50 net. (Postage, 16 cents.)

CONTENTS

Elizabethan Literature
The Disintegration of the Drama
The Decline of the Drama
The Divergent Masters of Lyric Poetry
The Disintegration of Lyric Poetry
The Development of Prose
The Bible and Bacon
The Development of Prose
Raleigh, Burton, and Browne
The Earlier Puritanism
The Later Puritanism
Milton Before the Civil Wars
The Maturity of Milton
The Age of Dryden

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK

THE SCRIBNER BOOKS

THE AMERICAN TOM BROWN

BOYS OF ST. TIMOTHY'S

By ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER. Illustrated. $1.25 net. (Postage, 13 cts.)

"Serves to display, as well as to appeal to, the best qualities of boy character." — *Boston Herald.*

"The author has managed to catch the 'Tom Brown Spirit,' to modernize it and to eliminate some of the less desirable traits of the tales of which Tom Hughes' book is the type. . . . Football, rowing, hockey, running, tennis are described vividly, the gospel of a strenuous life is preached vigorously, and the ethical side of boy's proper humanity to boy is pointed out with the utmost clearness." — *New York Sun.*

Handicraft and Recreation for Girls

By LINA and ADELIA B. BEARD

This new book for girls, by LINA and ADELIA BEARD, whose previous books on girls' sports have become classic, combines a mass of practical instruction on handicrafts and recreations. No more charming book for girls could be desired.

Their former books:

What a Girl Can Make and Do
Illustrated. $1.60 net.

The American Girl's Handy Book
Illustrated. $2.00.

Over 700 illustrations.
$1.60 net. (Postage, 16 cts.)

Books for Boys

By DANIEL C. BEARD

The Jack of all Trades
Illustrated. $2 00.

The Outdoor Handy Book
Illustrated. $2.00.

The American Boy's Handy Book
Illustrated. $2.00.

The Last Henty Book

By Conduct and Courage

A Story of Nelson's Days

By G. A. HENTY. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.20 net. (Postage, 16 cts.)

"There is fighting enough of the right kind to keep the reader interested to the end." — *N. Y. Sun.*

"An excellent tale of historical exploits." — *Boston Transcript.*

"The great and well-deserved popularity of Mr. Henty as a writer of manly and stirring boys' books is one that is sure to be lasting." — *St. James's Gazette.*

The Pirate Book

Sea Wolves of Seven Shores

By JESSIE PEABODY FROTHINGHAM

With Drawings by ALDEN KITTEREDGE DAWSON. 12mo. $1.20 net. (Postage, 15 cts.)

"It is the sort of book that will bring delight to the heart of every real boy. It is history from the best and most reliable sources and it is romance of the most fascinating kind. It will make a worthy companion to Miss Frothingham's successful book, 'Sea Fighters from Drake to Farragut.'" — *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Boys of the Service

A Midshipman in the Pacific

By CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY

Illustrated, $1.20 net. (Postage, 14 cents.)

"There is something to thrill the heart of the young reader on almost every page. The account of the last battle of the Essex is an excellent piece of descriptive writing. The book is valuable, too, in that it teaches a good deal about a stirring period in American history, and teaches it in a very entertaining way." — *Newark Evening News.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

McCLURG'S HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR 1904

FLORENCE IN THE POETRY OF THE BROWNINGS

As an actual gift-book this altogether admirable volume covers a wider field than almost any similar publication of the present season. Mrs. Anna Benneson McMahan, whose entire familiarity with the Browning poetry and with Florence itself is well known, has compiled the volume with the utmost sympathy and appreciation. To both poets the history, the scenery, the art of Florence was a continual inspiration — "the most beautiful of the cities devised by man," as Mrs. Browning said. The poems comprise "Casa Guidi Windows," "The Dance," "Old Pictures in Florence," "Fra Lippo Lippi," "Andrea del Sarto," "The Statue and the Bust," "The Ring and the Book" (Book I), and "One Word More." In itself this would seem to be enough, but the interest is further enhanced by over sixty beautiful reproductions of the famous paintings and scenes which have been immortalized. It will be seen that the book appeals equally to lovers of art, lovers of Florence, and lovers of Browning,— surely a wide field. The sumptuous limited editions are as beautiful examples of modern book-making as the most exacting connoisseur could desire, while in its regular edition the book is a veritable treasure as a reference guide.

Large Paper editions on special Italian hand-made paper; illustrations in photogravure brown on Japan vellum. Bound in half-vellum, boxed, $3.75 net. The same, bound in full vellum, boxed, $5.00 net. Regular edition, 12mo, gilt top, 240 pages, indexed, $1.40 net.

SUMPTUOUS EDITIONS OF AMERICANA

Consideration of a suitable gift for the library of a book-lover need go no further than the limited editions of the McClurg Americana reprints. Seldom has the perfection of modern book-making, as represented by noble and dignified simplicity, been so nearly attained as in these beautiful volumes. The three titles so far issued, uniform in style, make-up, and binding, are printed on Brown's hand-made paper, with illustrations on Japan vellum, and bound in boards with vellum backs stamped in gold. It may be imagined with what pleasure any of these would be received by an appreciative collector of Americana or of fine editions.

The Expedition of Lewis and Clark. Reprinted from the edition of 1814. In two volumes, with introduction by James K. Hosmer, LL.D., an analytical Index, new portraits, and facsimile maps. In a box, $15.00 *net.* Library edition, cloth, in a box, $5.00 *net.*

Hennepin's "A New Discovery." An exact reprint of the edition of 1698. In two volumes, with an introduction, notes, and an analytical Index, by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL D., facsimiles of the original title-pages, maps, and illustrations. In a box, $18.00 *net.* Library edition, cloth, in a box, $6.00 *net.*

Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Reprinted from the edition of 1811. In one volume, with an introduction by James K. Hosmer, LL.D., an analytical Index, facsimiles of the original illustrations, and a rare portrait. In a box, $9.00 *net.* Library edition, cloth, in a box, $3.50 *net.*

CLARENCE DARROW'S "FARMINGTON"

It is," says *The Dial*, "a book for boys, for women, but above all it is *a book for men who have once been boys.* It is a book to own — to read by the Winter's fire, and re-read under a Summer tree; a book to be kept on the shelf where the oldest favorites live." If a book thus characterized is not *the* book to give an appreciative friend, it would be hard to find one. *Price $1.50.*

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS OR OF THE PUBLISHERS

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

McCLURG'S HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR 1904

MY LADY OF THE NORTH

EVERYONE knows what a large proportion of the people who receive Christmas gifts are best pleased with a fine, exciting story, full of romance, and well illustrated with pictures in color. Such a book is not expensive, and it is almost certain to give perfect satisfaction.

For this purpose Mr. RANDALL PARRISH'S "love story of a Gray-Jacket" can be unhesitatingly recommended as the best possible choice. It has all the requirements, and it is equally interesting to men and women (and even to younger readers). The many baffling situations which confront Captain Wayne of the —th Virginia Cavalry before he finally wins his "Lady of the North" are certain to hold the reader's breathless interest.

Illustrated in color by E. M. Ashe. $1.50.

STIRRING FICTION FOR CHILDREN

WHEN the age of fairy-lore is passed, the next tendency of young readers is generally towards a story with plenty of exciting adventure for the youthful hero or heroine. Two ideal books of this class are Miss Sanford's "THE WANDERING TWINS" and Ernest Glanville's "IN SEARCH OF THE OKAPI."

The first tells of the adventures of two children in Labrador, and leads them through a succession of strange and unusual occurrences. *With eight full-page illustrations. $1.25.*

Mr. Glanville's story is in the true Henty style, dear to the boyish heart, and tells of the adventures which befell two young explorers on a journey into the strangest parts of Africa. There is any amount of the most thrilling excitement, and it will be the book of all others for a healthy boy of almost any age. *With eight full-page illustrations. $1.50.*

LIFE STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

FOR parents who feel disposed to give their children books that provide a mild element of historical information, as well as first-class entertainment, this new series will prove a veritable find. The little books are translated from the German by GEORGE P. UPTON, and each one tells in a simple and captivating style the story of some great life that has figured in the world's history. The volumes so far published are "WILLIAM TELL," "MOZART," "THE MAID OF ORLEANS," and "BEETHOVEN," and many more are contemplated.

Each is a small square 16mo in uniform binding, with 4 illustrations. 60 cts. net.

WHEN LITTLE BOYS SING

THIS delightful book, by JOHN and RUE CARPENTER, is one of the most engaging holiday books of the entire season. Quaint colored illustrations of little boys of the "long ago," with verses set to charming music that is intended to be sung to little music-lovers, its originality and freshness make it almost as attractive to older people as to the children themselves. It is one of those books which create a sense of delightful anticipation at the first glimpse of the cover, and a final realization that here, at least, is something really new. *Bound in colored chintz, 11 x 14 inches. $1.25 net.*

THE LITTLE GIANT

ALTHOUGH the late Dr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH was most generally known as the author of "Ben Bolt," his own greatest pleasure was in the telling of stories for little children. Four fairy tales that have hitherto been undiscovered have been collected in this volume, and they will be recognized as coming from a practiced hand. They have been most attractively illustrated by Lucy Fitch Perkins, whose fame as an artist of fairyland is now established. *Price $1.00 net.*

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS OR OF THE PUBLISHERS

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

"To say that a Bible is an Oxford is sufficient.
Yet the Oxford keeps on improving.
The New Editions will prove a delightful surprise."
—*Christian Nation, 1904.*

JUST ISSUED!

OXFORD
Teachers' Bibles
With New 20th Century Helps arranged in One Alphabetical Order.

OXFORD
S. S. Scholars' Bibles
With New Helps Under One Alphabet.

"The most complete and best arranged of all the helps in various Bibles."

SEND FOR CATALOGUE
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
AMERICAN BRANCH
91 and 93 Fifth Ave., New York

JUST ISSUED!
"A quart in a pint measure."

OXFORD
Brevier Black Faced
Large type in small compass.

A TIME SAVER!

OXFORD
Cyclopedic Concordance
Containing Helps, Dictionary, Glossaries, Concordance, Maps, etc., in One Alphabetical Order. 75c. and $1.

THE BOOK FOR ALL

OXFORD
S. S. Scholars' Treasury
Cloth, 25 cents.
"Should be in the hands of every Sunday-school scholar in the land."
—*Christian Endeavor World, 1904.*

ASK FOR THE OXFORD EDITION

JUST ISSUED

OXFORD INDIA PAPER POETS

ONLY ONE INCH THICK. $1.50 and $2.00 per volume upwards.

DAINTY CHRISTMAS GIFTS — Oxford Thumb Edition of

DICKENS' CHRISTMAS STORIES

Five volumes, lambskin divinity circuit, gilt edges. $2.50 per set.

"Should easily take first place among the cheaper editions of Dickens."—*The Dial*, Chicago.

THE FIRESIDE EDITION OF

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS

Complete edition in 22 vols., crown 8vo, containing over 600 illustrations by Cruikshank, "Phiz," etc. * Cloth, $20.00 per set; venetian morocco, gilt top, $35.00 per set.

* The volumes of the Cloth Edition may be obtained separately. Price, $1.00 per volume.

"A phenomenon in book-making."—*New York Tribune.*

NOW READY

THE OXFORD INDIA PAPER DICKENS

Complete edition in 17 vols., with over 600 illustrations. Contrast weight and measurement with corresponding books. Beautifully printed on the famous Oxford India Paper in long primer type, from $1.25 per volume upward.

For Sale by all Booksellers. Send for Catalogue.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS AMERICAN BRANCH 91 AND 93 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

FREDERICK WARNE & CO.'S
PUBLICATIONS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

An Important Announcement—A New Art Publication

THE NATIONAL GALLERY (LONDON)

THE TEXT by GUSTAVE GEFFROY, the well-known "Art Savant." The Historical Introduction by Sir WALTER ARMSTRONG, Director of the National Gallery, Ireland, and late Curator of the National Gallery, London.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS consist of 57 full-page plates in photogravure and 155 smaller half-tones in the text. Exceptional care has been taken with the mechanical production of the illustrations, which we believe worthily represent the priceless treasures of this world-famous collection.

Size, demy 4to (12 x 8¾ inches). Choicely bound in quarto vellum, cloth sides and gilt top. Price, net $10.00. By mail or express, 35 cents additional.

NEWNES' ART LIBRARY

Adequate reproductions in monochrome of the work of the great masters of the past and present in painting and sculpture. Each volume with a brief biographical sketch by some well-known authority, full lists of known examples, from 40 to 60 full-page illustrations, and photogravure frontispiece. Size, 9¼ x 6¾ inches; bound in artistic vellum and paper boards, per volume, $1.25.

ALREADY ISSUED

1. **The Work of Botticelli**
2. **Sir Joshua Reynolds**
3. **The Work of Velasquez**
4. **Benozzo Gozzoli**
5. **Constable's Sketches in Oil and Water Color**
6. **Raphael (Santi)**
7. **Paul Veronese**
8. **Sir E. Burne-Jones**

To be followed by others at short intervals.

A New Romance, the Scene of which is laid in an Interesting Period of England's History.

A PRINCE OF CORNWALL

A Story of Glastonbury and the West in the Days of Ina of Wessex

By CHARLES W. WHISTLER, author of "King Alfred's Viking," "Havelock the Dane," etc. Illustrations by Lancelot Speed. 12mo, cloth, stamped in colors. Price, $1.50.

This book introduces the reader to a period hitherto little touched by the novelist. The plot unfolds an interesting love story, the principal characters in which will charm all by their freshness.

"We are glad to welcome this well-told story of adventure . . . will be appreciated by all readers who seek stirring tales."
—*The Sun* (Baltimore).

A DELIGHTFUL ALBUM OF PICTURES

JAPAN IN PICTURES

Sixty-eight exquisite half-tone pictures of Japanese landscapes, gardens, street life, marine views, temples, etc. With descriptive word pictures by Douglas Sladen. Size, 9½ x 7½ inches (oblong), art binding, $1.25.

"The best collection of photographs of Japan that we have seen. . . . The pictures are remarkable."—*The Sun* (Baltimore).

A VERY CLEVER STORY OF MYSTERY

MR. QUIXLEY OF THE GATE HOUSE

By PERCY JAMES BREBNER (CHRISTIAN LYS), author of "The Mystery of Ladyplace," etc. Illustrated, 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.25.

Artistic Little Books for Little People

"Only a good child ought to find one of these books in his stocking on Christmas morning."—*The Chicago Tribune.*

A COLLECTION OF VERY CLEVER PICTURES

JOHNNY CROW'S GARDEN

With numerous colored and pen-and-ink drawings by L. LESLIE BROOKE. Tinted art boards, white cloth back, with inlet colored design, and end papers, by the artist. Size, 8¼ x 6½ inches. Price, $1.00 *net.* (Mailage, 8 cents extra.)

This is a quaint and half-forgotten Nursery Ballad of the Panjandrum type, affording, in the account of all the animals who visited Johnny Crow in his garden, admirable scope for humorous treatment on the part of this clever artist.

AN AMUSING BOOK PRODUCED IN A QUAINT AND NOVEL DRESS

TOM CATAPUS AND POTIPHAR

A Tale of Ancient Egypt

With 20 colored pictures by LILY SCHOFIELD. In foolscap 8vo (6¾ x 5 inches). Art linen boards, folded over. Price, 75 cents.

The story of how Tom Catapus and Potiphar went fishing, and how a crocodile nearly caught Tom Catapus, is told in most amusing verses, illustrated in a quaint Egyptian style.

Two New "Peter Rabbit" Books

By **Beatrix Potter.** Uniform in general size and appearance with her former successes.

THE TALE OF BENJAMIN BUNNY

The Further Adventures of Master Peter Rabbit in Mr. McGregor's Garden. Size, 5½ x 4½ inches. Art boards, inlaid design on cover. Price, 50 cents.

THE TALE OF TWO BAD MICE

By BEATRIX POTTER. Uniform with the above. Price, 50 cents.

The story of two little mice and the fun they had in the doll's house of Jane and Lucinda.

ALSO BY THE SAME AUTHOR

The Tale of Peter Rabbit **The Tale of Squirrel Nutkin**
The Tailor of Gloucester

All in art board binding, with an inlaid design on the cover. Each, 50 cents.

"THE NURSERY RHYME BOOK"

Compiled, and with an interesting introduction, by ANDREW LANG. Illustrated with 100 pen-and-ink full-page drawings, artistic head and tail pieces, etc., by L. LESLIE BROOKE. Square crown 8vo. Bound in cloth, with original design by the artist, and gilt edges. Price, $2.00.

**** Of all booksellers, or postpaid on receipt of price from the publishers.*

36 East 22d Street [CATALOGUE MAILED FREE] **New York City**

JUST READY

MR. STANLEY WEYMAN'S

THE ABBESS OF VLAYE

Crown 8vo. With frontispiece. $1.50.

"In the author's best manner . . . next to 'The Red Robe,' it is decidedly the best book Mr. Weyman has written. . . . When we compare Mr. Weyman with the numerous writers who have tried to follow after him we can appreciate his true excellence. He always has a story to tell, and he always knows precisely the best way in which to tell it. . . ." — W. L. ALDEN in the *N. Y. Times.*

Some English Gardens

Fifty colored plates reproduced from Water Color Drawings by GEORGE S. ELGOOD, R.T. With descriptive letterpress by GERTRUDE JEKYLL. Royal 4to, $12.00 *net.* (A descriptive circular, with specimen plate, will be sent upon request.)

The Epistles of Erasmus

From his earliest Letters to his fifty-first year, arranged in order of time. English translations from his early correspondence, with a Commentary confirming the chronological arrangement and supplying further biographical matter.

By FRANCIS MORGAN NICHOLS. In two volumes. Vol. II. 8vo. $6.00 *net.* By mail, $6.25.

An Artist's Love Story

Told in the Letters of Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, Mrs. SIDDONS, and her daughters, between the years 1797 and 1803. Edited, with Introduction, by OSWALD G. KNAPP, M.A., and now published for the first time. Illustrated with 16 Portraits in Photogravure and Half-tone, and facsimiles of Letters and Signatures. 248 pages. Demy 8vo. Cloth, gilt top, $3.50 *net.* By mail, $3.66.

Queen Elizabeth, Amy Robsart, and the Earl of Leicester

Being a reprint of the Scarce Historical Work, entitled "Leycesters Commonwealth," 1641. Edited by FRANK J. BURGOYNE, Librarian of the Lambeth Public Libraries. F'cap 4to, $2.50.

*** *500 copies only printed. Prospectus sent on application.*

The Adventures of King James II. of England

By the author of "A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby," "Rochester, etc.," "The Life of a Prig," etc. With Portraits and other Illustrations. 8vo. $4.80 *net.* By mail, $5.00.

*** *Some notice of his character and his actions as a king have been inevitable; but more consideration is directed to his adventures as a soldier, a sailor, and a private individual.*

American Familiar Verse Vers de Société

Edited, with an Introduction, by BRANDER MATTHEWS, Litt.D. (Yale), of Columbia University. Large Crown 8vo. $1.40 *net.* By mail, $1.54.

So far as the editor is informed the present is the first attempt ever made to select the best specimens of familiar verse by American authors only.

The Life of Edna Lyall (Ada Ellen Bayly)

By J. M. ESCREET. With appreciations by the BISHOP OF RIPON, the BISHOP OF HEREFORD, and others, and two Portraits. Crown 8vo. $1.60 *net.* Postage additional.

A New Russian Story by Fred Whishaw

The Tiger of Muscovy: A Novel

By FRED WHISHAW. Crown 8vo. $1.50.

Dutch Doll Ditties

Written and illustrated with photographs by LOUIS ROBBINS. 4to. $1.00 *net.* By mail, $1.10.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO., 93 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

BOOKS MAKE THE BEST PRESENTS

THE FOLLOWING TITLES ARE SELECTED FROM AN UNUSUALLY INTERESTING LIST OF HOLIDAY BOOKS. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE

Portraits of the 17th Century

Historic and Literary. By C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE. Translated by KATHARINE P. WORMELEY. Two Parts. 8vo. With about 30 illustrations. Sold separately, each, $2.50 *net.*

These brilliant essays include as subjects many of the most notable persons in the history and literature of France of the seventeenth century. The name of Miss Wormeley (the translator of Balzac) is sufficient guarantee that the English reader will have a translation accurate as well as scholarly.

A Mediæval Princess

The true Story of Jacqueline, last independent sovereign of Holland, Zealand, and Hainaut, 1401-1436.

By RUTH PUTNAM, author of "William the Silent," etc. 8vo. With 38 illustrations. Net, $2.25. (By mail, $2.40.)

"A heroine who lived through enough for half a dozen heroines of modern historical fiction. Miss Putnam is one of those agreeable historians who have the art of writing history which is not only authoritative and trustworthy but dramatic. Here is a real woman and a real princess, and her experiences are as fascinating as if they had been shaped for fiction." — *Literary World.*

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Poet and Thinker

By ELISABETH LUTHER CARY, author of "The Rossettis," "William Morris," etc. 8vo, with numerous illustrations in Photogravure. Uniform with Miss Cary's other works. Net, $3.50 (By mail, $3 75.)

Miss Cary has endeavored to see Emerson as simply as he himself saw life, and to connect his writings with his mental and spiritual characteristics and the quiet round of his direct interests. Addressed not to the student, but to the general reader, this volume shows Emerson as he looks to the generation succeeding his own.

Breaking the Wilderness

The Story of the Conquest of the Far West

With particular account of the exploits of trappers and traders. By FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH, author of "The Romance of the Colorado River," etc. 8vo. Fully illustrated. *Net*, $3.50. (By mail, $3.75.)

While there have been numerous books published relating to various parts of this period, yet there appears to be no single volume which presents a comprehensive and concise view of the whole. It is intended that "Breaking the Wilderness" shall, in a measure, fill this place.

The Trail of Lewis and Clark

A Story of the Great Exploration across the Continent, 1804-1806.

By OLIN D. WHEELER, author of "6,000 Miles Through Wonderland," etc.

2 Volumes. 8vo. Colored frontispieces and about 200 other illustrations. Net, $6.00. (Carriage, 50 cts.)

The Mystic Mid-Region

The Deserts of the Southwest

By ARTHUR J. BURDICK. 8vo. With 54 full-page illustrations. Net, $2.00. (By mail, $2.15.)

"The most readable and most comprehensive work devoted to the vast and little-known deserts region." — *Philadelphia Record.*

Narragansett Bay

Its Historic and Romantic Associations and Picturesque Setting

By EDGAR MAYHEW BACON, Author of "The Hudson River from Ocean to Source," etc. Large 8vo. Uniform with "The Hudson River." Illustrated with fifty drawings by the author and with numerous photographs. *Net*, $3.50. (By mail, $3.75.)

"An attractive description of the picturesque part of Rhode Island. Mr. Bacon dwells on the natural beauties, the legendary and historical associations, rather than the present appearance of the shores." — *N. Y. Sun.*

Indian Life

In Town and Country

By HERBERT COMPTON. No. 1, in **Our Asiatic Neighbors.** 12mo. Illustrated. Net, $1.20. (By mail, $1 30.)

"So intensely interesting that it is hard to leave its fascinating pages."—*Providence Journal.*

Japanese Life

In Town and Country

By GEO. W. KNOX. No. 2, in **Our Asiatic Neighbors.** 12mo. Illustrated. Net, $1.20. (By mail, $1 30.)

"Every phase of the people and their life is included. Admirably done."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Swedish Life

In Town and Country

By G. VON HEIDENSTAM. No. 12, in **Our European Neighbors.** 12mo. Illustrated. Net, $1.20. (By mail, $1 30.)

"For those who have no time to read voluminous volumes on the subject, yet wish a clear understanding of Swedish Life, this book is the thing.—*Democrat-Chronicle.*

TWO ATTRACTIVE SERIES

Ariel Booklets

A series of dainty little volumes (85 in all), comprising many of the gems of English Literature — prose and poetry.

Send for circular.

14 new titles. Full flexible morocco, with photogravure frontispiece. In box; each, 75 cts.

Vest Pocket Series

The size of these little books is 1⅝ x 4⅜ inches; the bulk less than that of an ordinary eyeglass case. The text is printed lengthwise on the page in a large type.

Send for circular.

22 titles. Boards, 30 cts.; leather, 60 cts.

NEW YORK **G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS** LONDON

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF

Henry Holt & Company

The Nibelungenlied

Translated for the first time into rhymed verse by GEORGE HENRY NEEDLER. Gilt top, 385 pages. $1.75 net. (By mail, $1.87).

The translator has contrived to give his version a distinctly literary flavor. An introductory essay supplies all necessary information as to the rise of the Nibelung Saga and the development of the poem.

Pedagogues and Parents

By ELLA CALISTA WILSON. Gilt top, 290 pages. $1.25 net. (By mail, $1.37.)

A discussion, from the parent's point of view, of schools and education, actual and ideal, and of some of the older educational classics. It is vivacious and full of humor.

American Insects

By VERNON L. KELLOGG. With 812 figures and 11 colored plates. 647 pages. 8vo.

A thoroughly up-to-date and comprehensive volume, covering the entire American insect world, including moths, butterflies, and beetles, to which separate volumes are often devoted. Habits, life history, relations to man and other animals and plants are given special prominence.

THE DIVINE FIRE By MAY SINCLAIR. Price $1.50.

A notable novel about a London genius unfortunately born.

"*Rare artistic power* . . . persons who still bring brains to the reading of fiction will find it . . . an intellectual pleasure." — *Providence Journal.*

"We venture to count the hero already among the memorable figures in romance, *a great character . . . breathlessly interesting. . . .* It is because the hero is . . . never delineated with a single concession or exaggeration, that he so seizes upon the reader's sympathy, and so completely wins belief. . . . *It is not what is said or done on one page of this novel, but what is said or done on them all, that lifts this poet into reality. . . .* Here is a novel which it is a pleasure to praise." — *New York Tribune,* in an enthusiastic 1¼ column notice.

"It is rare indeed to come across a novel in which there is *so much genuine greatness.*"—*Boston Transcript.*

By a Chicago Author.

FERGY THE GUIDE

And his moral and instructive lies about beasts, birds, and fishes. By H. S. CANFIELD. With some fifty illustrations by Albert D. Blashfield. $1.50.

"A jolly book to shame the wild beast back to nature, and make him remember that he is wild . . . wholesome and wholesale satire." — *Brooklyn Eagle.*

An absorbing story of the building of the Middle West.

ALADDIN & CO.

A romance of Yankee magic. By HERBERT QUICK. $1.50.

"It is surprisingly well done." — *New York Tribune.*

"An unusual and admirable story. Particularly, we find we must be thankful for Josie Trescott, the heroine. . . . Josie is adorable. If the reader is wise he will hasten him and get this book." — *New York Sun.*

THREE BOOKS FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Prince Henry's Sailor Boy

By OTTO VON BRUNECK. Freely translated and adapted by Mary J. Safford. Illustrated by George Alfred Williams. $1.50.

Life and adventure in the modern German navy.

"Excellently adapted to the taste of American youth . . . a first-rate story. . . . It has plenty of adventure." — *Philadelphia Press.*

"Told in a way to keep the young eyes steadily at work from the first page." — *Washington Star.*

Dandelion Cottage

By CARROLL WATSON RANKIN. Illustrated by Florence Scovel Shinn and Elizabeth Finley. $1.50.

A story of four young girls who are given the use of a tumble-down cottage which they promptly put into shape, and in which they cosily keep house all summer. Their joys and griefs, and the details of their playing house, are told in a simple, readable, and very life-like manner.

Nelson's Yankee Boy

By FREDERICK H. COSTELLO. Illustrated by W. H. Dunton. $1.50.

A resourceful, manly American sailor boy is impressed by the English. His adventures, against the ever attractive historical background of Trafalgar and Nelson, are described with accurate detail. The story concludes with a sea fight in our own war of 1812.

Henry Holt & Company

29 West Twenty-third Street New York City

BOOKS THAT PEOPLE WANT

LORIMER — "OLD GORGON GRAHAM"
"Mr. Lorimer's fund of humor, sound sense, and epigram seem inexhaustible."
58th thousand. Illustrated. $1.50.

WILSON — "THE SEEKER"
"Mr. Wilson is extraordinarily dextrous in expression." — *N. Y. Times.*
15th thousand. Illustrated. $1.50.

KIPLING — "TRAFFICS AND DISCOVERIES"
Eleven stories which make Kipling "to-day, more than ever, the inevitable master of the short story." 15th thousand. $1.50.

LEE — "RECOLLECTIONS AND LETTERS OF LEE"
By Capt. R. E. LEE. "An intimate revelation." 2d printing. Illustrated. Net, $2.50. (Postage, 25 cents.)

CABELL — "THE EAGLE'S SHADOW"
By JAMES BRANCH CABELL. 2d printing. Illustrated. $1.50.
"A real story by a real writer." — *Cincinnati Times-Star.*

JACOB — "THE INTERLOPER"
"A novel that suggests in no slight degree the work of the Masters." — *N. Y. Times.*
2d printing. $1.50.

CLAY: STERLING — "A BELLE OF THE FIFTIES"
Memoirs of "Mrs. Clay of Alabama," edited by ADA STERLING. 2d printing. Illus. Net, $2.75. (Postage, 25 cts.)

KINGSLAND — "INDOOR AND OUTDOOR GAMES"
A veritable encyclopedia of games, pastimes, and entertainments. 2d printing. Net, $1.50. (Postage, 15 cents.)

HOYT — "NANCY'S COUNTRY CHRISTMAS"
These new stories by ELEANOR HOYT chronicle some more of Nancy's "Misdemeanors." Frontispiece. $1.50.

STRATTON-PORTER — "FRECKLES"
A tale of an inimitable young Irishman. Illustrated. $1.50.
"A book which leaves a warm feeling about the heart."

BROWN — "DIANE"
By KATHARINE HOLLAND BROWN. A romantic tale of the French communistic colony of Icaria, near Nauvoo. 2d printing. Frontispiece. $1.50.

SHARTS — "THE HILLS OF FREEDOM"
A delightful piece of fiction — fresh and original — with a surprising climax. Illustrated. $1.50.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., 133-137 E. 16TH ST., NEW YORK

ATTRACTIVE BOOKS FOR WINTER READING

Dames and Daughters of the French Court

By GERALDINE BROOKS

Author of "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days."

A SERIES of charming glimpses of women who made the court of France famous — Mesdames de Sévigné, de Rémusat, Récamier, de La Fayette, Le Brun, Roland and others — depicted from the inner and intimate side. The volume is no less pleasing in letter-press than in text. It will prove no disappointment to the many readers of Miss Brooks's earlier volumes.

12mo. Gilt top, illustrated, $1.50 net. By mail, $1.65.

Stories of Robin Hood

And His Merry Outlaws

By J. WALKER McSPADDEN

A new prose version of this popular hero's career, based upon he original ballads. Full of action, adventure, and humor.

16mo. Illustrated, 60 cents.

The Greek Poets (An Anthology)

By NATHAN HASKELL DOLE

A choice collection of the finest examples of Greek poetry, in their best English translation. Each poet's work is prefixed by a sketch of his life. The fullest Anthology yet prepared.

8vo. $2.00. Half calf, $3 50. Full seal, $4.50.

Stories of King Arthur

And His Knights

Edited by U. WALDO CUTLER

A new text of these fine old tales of chivalry, based upon Malory's "Morte D'Arthur," but using simple language and swift-moving incident.

16mo. Illustrated, 60 cents.

Morris's Poetical Works

Edited by

Professor PERCY R. COLWELL

William Morris was one of the three or four great poets of the Victorian era. This volume contains his best work, and will be greatly welcomed by his American readers.

8vo. $2.00. Half calf, $3.50. Full seal, $4 50.

Twenty Famous Naval Battles

By EDMUND K. RAWSON

Superintendent of U. S. Naval War Records.

This popular book of battles from Salamis to Santiago — a "Creasy of the Sea" — is now made available in a single-volume edition with numerous maps and illustrations.

12mo. Illustrated, $2.00.

Life of Dean Farrar

By his Son

Dr. R. A. FARRAR

Among the interesting life-stories of great men, this book takes prominent place. It is the only authorized biography of the famous churchman.

Illustrated, 8vo. $2.00 net. By mail, $2.20.

NEW HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR THE CHILDREN

Taken from the "Twentieth Century Juveniles," a new series of stories by the best authors. Clearly printed, well illustrated, handsomely bound.

Each book, 60 cents net. By mail, 70 cents.

Little Metacomet

By HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH

The pathetic story of a little Indian prince, the son of King Philip, in the forests of New England.

Dorothy's Spy

By JAMES OTIS

An exciting account of the first Fourth of July celebration and of a British soldier whom two little girls aided to escape.

Stories of the Good Greenwood

By CLARENCE HAWKES

New tales of the field and forest, by the entertaining writer of "The Little Foresters." Full of charm and information.

It All Came True

By MARY F. LEONARD

There is a princess in this "make-believe" story of modern city life — likewise some very attractive children neighbors.

SEND FOR COMPLETE NEW CATALOGUE

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., 426-8 W. BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SELECTIONS FROM **A. S. BARNES & CO.'S** NEW BOOKS

"The first complete contemporary account of De Soto's famous expedition."

THE JOURNEY OF DESOTO **From Florida to the Mississippi River.**
Told by the Gentleman of Elvas, by Biedma, and in the newly translated account of Ranjel, De Soto's private secretary. Edited and introduced by Professor EDWARD GAYLORD BOURNE, of Yale University. In The Trail Makers' Series, under the consulting editorship of Professor John Bach McMaster. 12mo. Cloth. With illustrations and maps. In two volumes. $2.00 *net.*

(Special circulars of The Trail Makers, a library of History and Exploration, on application.)

LIVES OF GREAT WRITERS

IN THE DAYS OF CHAUCER **The Story of His Life and Times.**
By TUDOR JENKS. 12mo. Cloth. $1.00 *net.*

Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie in his introduction says: "Mr. Jenks has made us see Chaucer's England, understand its habits, overhear its speech, and comprehend its spirit. The fresh interest with which he has invested his subject and the fulness of knowledge with which he has made the merry-hearted, coarse England of Chaucer's time live before our imaginations show how intelligently he has read and how deeply he loves the poet of 'The Canterbury Tales.'"

(Ready Shortly: "In the Days of Shakespeare," by Tudor Jenks. *Uniform Edition.)*

THE CITIZEN **A Study of the Individual and the Government.**
By NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER, Professor of Geology in Harvard University, Dean of the Lawrence Scientific School. 12mo. Cloth. $1.40 *net.*

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, says: "I think it is the best book on the interests and duties of a citizen I have seen."

NAPOLEON **A Short Biography.**
By R. M. JOHNSTON, Lecturer in Italian History at Harvard University. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.00 *net.*
"Popular history of the best class — scholarly, readable, and accurate."—*The Nation.*

FICTION

THE PRESIDENT
A Novel. By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS. Illustrated in colors by J. Hambidge. 12mo. Uniform with "The Boss." $1.50.

A CAPTAIN IN THE RANKS
A Romance of Affairs. By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON. With frontispiece in colors. 12mo. Cloth. $1.20 *net.*

THE PAGAN'S PROGRESS
By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS. Illustrated by John Rae, with frontispiece in colors. 16mo. $1.00.

CAP'N ERI
By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN. Illustrated in colors by Charlotte Weber. 12mo. Cloth. Fifth edition. $1.50.

JUVENILE

New volumes in the East and West Series

THE SEARCH: A Story of the Old Frontier. By E. P. WEAVER. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.25.

THE THREE PRISONERS: A Story of the Great War. By WILLIAM HENRY SHELTON. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.25.

Uniform style with "The Ark of 1803," by C. A. Stephens, and "New Fortunes," by Mabel Earle.

RUNNING THE RIVER: A Story of Adventure and Success. By GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.50.

The first volume in the Outdoor Series

THE ISLAND CAMP; or, the Young Hunters of Lakeport. By Capt. RALPH BONEHILL. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

New Volumes in the Woman's Home Library. Edited by MRS. MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

BEAUTY THROUGH HYGIENE; or, Common Sense Ways to Beauty and Health. By Dr. EMMA E. WALKER, Member N. Y. Academy of Medicine.

HOUSE AND HOME. A Practical Book on Home Management. By Miss M. E. CARTER.

THE COURTESIES. A Handbook of Etiquette. By Miss ELEANOR B. CLAPP.

CORRECT WRITING AND SPEAKING. By Miss MARY A. JORDAN, Professor of English, Smith College.

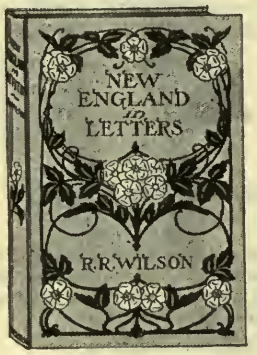
Uniform with WOMAN'S WAYS OF EARNING MONEY, by Mrs. CYNTHIA WESTOVER ALDEN, and THE MOTHER'S MANUAL, by Dr. EMELYN L. COOLIDGE. Each, small 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated. $1.00 *net.* Circulars of *The Woman's Home Library* on application.

Send for our Christmas Bulletin of New Books.

A. S. BARNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, 156 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

SUITABLE GIFT BOOKS

"From cover to cover a delightful book." —BROOKLYN EAGLE.



NEW ENGLAND IN LETTERS

By RUFUS ROCKWELL WILSON

12mo, cloth decorative, gilt top, with six illustrations in color (boxed), $1.50 *net*.

A series of pilgrimages to all the noteworthy literary landmarks of New England.

"It is the best thing yet done in that direction."
— THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

OLD HEIDELBERG

By WILHELM MEYER-FOERSTER. Translated by MAX CHAPELLE

With marginal illustrations, chapter headings, etc., by N. W. BRINKERHOFF. 12mo, cloth decorative, $1.00.

An idyllic story and true picture of student life at Heidelberg, instantly successful in the original, and made familiar here through its presentation on the stage by Richard Mansfield.

BARBIZON DAYS

Millet, Corot, Rousseau, Barye

By CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH

THE FONTAINEBLEAU EDITION, small 8vo, gilt top, with 4 photogravures and 42 illustrations in duogravure, $3.50 *net*.

LIBRARY EDITION, illustrated, $2.00 *net*.

"A brilliant book, full of freshness and golden gossip."—EDWIN MARKHAM.

"It is full of the atmosphere of Barbizon."—*The Outlook*.

"A perfect feast for boys."—*Christmas Bookshelf*.

Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century

By G. A. Henty, Major Arthur Griffiths, Archibald Forbes, and other well-known writers.

Edited by CHARLES WELSH

Vol. I. From 1801–1815. With 16 illustrations.
Vol. II. From 1816–1861. With 9 illustrations.
Vol. III. From 1861–1871. With 14 illustrations.
Vol. IV. From 1875–1900. With 12 illustrations.

Each 12mo, cloth decorative, $1.25. The above four volumes in box, $5.00.

"All boys should be glad to seize the opportunity presented to them by Mr. Welsh to read these books in which about all the very great and some of the very small — but very interesting to us — conflicts of the nineteenth century are described with compactness, vigor, and accuracy."—*New York Times Saturday Review*.

"Ought to prove welcome to any boy who likes true stories of good fighting."—*New York Evening Sun*.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY CATALOGUE

A. WESSELS COMPANY, 43 E. Nineteenth Street, New York

From Dutton's Holiday List

THE STORY OF MY STRUGGLES

The memoirs of Arminius Vambéry, C. V. O., Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Budapest. With illustrations. 2 volumes, 8vo, cloth, $5.00 net.

IN this book, Professor Vambéry, than whom no Hungarian is better known to the English-speaking world, gives a full and detailed account of all the vicissitudes of his career. His life has been, indeed, an extraordinarily romantic one. Fatherless, lame, and almost penniless, he was compelled, when a mere child, to shift for himself, and up to the age of eighteen his life was a constant struggle against starvation. Yet by the time he had reached his twentieth year he had become one of the most accomplished linguists in Europe. Vambéry's most famous feat was his great journey through Central Asia. For this he adopted the dress of a Dervish, and traveled to Khiva with a herd of fanatics, who, had they discovered him, would have torn him to pieces. He visited Bokhara, Samarkand, and all the Oxus country in complete safety.

Few men have been so closely connected with leading men and women as has Vambéry. His personal friendship for the last three Sultans of Turkey and the last two Shahs of Persia is as much a matter of notoriety as the high respect in which he was held by the late Queen Victoria, a respect which is fully shared by her son, King Edward, who has conferred upon him the Victorian Order.

The Prado and its Masterpieces

By C. S. RICKETTS

With 54 Photogravures. Folio, 100 copies on fine paper, $35.00 net. Folio, 10 copies on Japanese Vellum, with extra set of full-page illustrations, $125 00 net.

A new Volume by the Late PHILLIPS BROOKS

Seeking Life, and Other Sermons

12mo, cloth, $1.20 net.

This tenth volume of Sermons by Phillips Brooks completes the publication of his collected sermons. The publishers believe that it is fully up to the standard of the previous nine volumes of this most valuable series.

Cambridge and its History

By CHARLES WILLIAM STUBBS, D.D., Dean of Ely.

With 24 Lithographs and other Illustrations, by HERBERT RAILTON. 4to, cloth, $8.00 net.

This volume by the Dean of Ely is illustrated by a series of lithographs which the artist has himself drawn on stone, giving the effect of an original sketch.

UNIFORM WITH ABOVE.

Oxford

By CECIL HEADLAM

With Lithographs and other Illustrations, by HERBERT RAILTON. 4to, cloth, $8.00 net.

Dukes and Poets in Ferrara

A Study in the Poetry, Religion, and Politics of the Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Centuries.

By EDMUND G. GARDNER, M.A.

8vo, 578 pages, illustrated in Photogravure, $4.00 net.

The Romance of Tristan and Iseult

Drawn from the best French sources and retold by J. BEDIER

Illustrated in color by ROBERT ENGELS. Translated into English by HILAIRE BELLOC. One-half vellum, in box, $40.00 net. Edition limited to 350 copies, of which 52 are for sale in America.

Fountains Abbey

By the Very Reverend DEAN HODGES

Principal of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, Boston.

With Photogravure Illustrations and Plans. Square 8vo, $3.00 net.

"Charmingly written . . . a model of what a brief monastic history should be." — *The Scotsman.*

One Volume Edition

The Creevey Papers

A Selection from the Diaries and Correspondence of THOMAS CREEVEY (1768–1838). 8vo, illustrated, $4.00 net.

Since the publication of these memoirs in the Autumn of 1903 several editions have been called for in the expensive form, and the work has taken its place among the books that are really read. The present edition is complete in one volume, and issued at a moderate price.

The French Noblesse of the Eighteenth Century

Translated by Mrs. COLQUHOUN GRANT from "Les Souvenirs de la Marquise de la Créquy," published in 1834. Demy 8vo, $3.00 net.

"Full of vivid and amusing details, giving an almost contemporary picture of the society of the old regime." — *Times.*

E. P. Dutton & Company, Publishers, 31 West 23d Street, New York

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S
OWN STORY

Illustrated
8vo
Gilt Top

Also
Autographed Edition
de Luxe
100 Numbered
Copies
Illustrated
Gilt Top

$3.00 Net
Postage
Additional

Uncut Edges
Half Morocco
(In a Box)
$7.50 Net
Postage
Additional

FORTY-FIVE YEARS UNDER THE FLAG

"In times of danger and duty, the writer endeavored to do the work set before him without fear of consequences. With this thought in mind, he has felt moved, as a duty to his wife, his children, and his name, to leave a record of his long professional life, which has not been without some prestige, at least, for the flag he has loved and under which he has served the best years of his life."

THE TAR BABY
And Other Rhymes of
UNCLE REMUS
By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Octavo. Decorative cover, deckel edges, and gilt top. In a box, $2.00 net. Postage additional.

Illustrated by A. B. Frost and E. W. Kemble. Nine full-page illustrations in colors, decorative drawings in color, sketches with all chapter headings, and decorative borders throughout. A riot of attractive illustrations in the spirit of the text.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

JUVENILES FOR 1904

THE FIGHT FOR THE VALLEY
By W. O. Stoddard, author of "The Spy of Yorktown," "Crowded Out o' Crofield," etc. With one colored illustration and three illustrations in black and white by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

OLD PUT, THE PATRIOT
By Frederick A. Ober. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

THE LAND HERO OF 1812
By C. C. Hotchkiss. Illustrated with one drawing in color and three half-tones by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

EVERYDAY GIRLS
By Julie M. Lippmann. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE VINLAND CHAMPIONS
By Ottilie A. Liljencrantz. Illustrated in black and white by the Kinneys. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

THE BOY ANGLERS: Their Adventures in the Gulf of Mexico, California, the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, and Lakes and Streams of Canada.
By Charles Frederick Holder. With many illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THREE COLLEGE GRACES
By Gabrielle E. Jackson, author of "Three Graces." With four illustrations in black and tint by C. M. Relyea. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE DEADWOOD TRAIL
By Gilbert Patten. Illustrated with four drawings in black and white by Will Crawford. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN DICK
By Carolyn Wells. Illustrated with eight drawings in black and white by Strochmann. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

TEDDY BAIRD'S LUCK
By Kate Dickinson Sweetser. With four illustrations in black and one in tint. 12mo. Cloth, $1.25.

BARBOUR'S BOOKS FOR BOYS

ON YOUR MARK! A Story of College Life and Athletics.
By Ralph Henry Barbour, author of "Behind the Line," "Weatherby's Inning," etc. With four colored illustrations by Relyea. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE ARRIVAL OF JIMPSON And Other Stories for Boys about Boys.
By Ralph Henry Barbour. With six illustrations in black and white. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE BOOK OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SPORTS
By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illus. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50 net; postage additional.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

Illustrated Holiday Gift Books

ONOTO WATANNA'S
THE LOVE OF AZALEA
Boxed, Octavo, *net*, $2.00

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE'S
NATURE AND CULTURE
Octavo, *net*, $2.00

MAURICE MAETERLINCK'S
OUR FRIEND, THE DOG
Square 16mo, *net*, $1.00

WALTER RUSSELL'S
THE AGE OF INNOCENCE
Octavo, *net*, $2.00

WALLACE IRWIN'S
THE NAUTICAL LAYS OF A LANDSMAN
12mo, *net*, $1.00

S. R. CROCKETT'S
RAIDERLAND
12mo, *net*, $2.00

PAUL LEICESTER FORD'S
LOVE FINDS THE WAY
Illustrations by Harrison Fisher. Octavo, $2.00

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR'S
LI'L GAL
Octavo, *net*, $1.50

JOHN URI LLOYD'S
SCROGGINS
Octavo, $1.50

ESTHER SINGLETON'S
FAMOUS WOMEN
Octavo, *net*, $1.60

MAX BEERBOHM'S
THE POET'S CORNER
Flat quarto, *net*, $1.50

MRS. ALEC. TWEEDIE'S
BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS
Octavo, *net*, $4.00

Biography and Belles-Lettres

JAMES GRANT WILSON'S
THACKERAY IN THE UNITED STATES
2 Vols. Octavo, *net*, $10.00

THE ROMANCE OF LADY ISABEL BURTON
Octavo, *net*, $3.50

GEORGE SAINTSBURY'S
A HISTORY OF CRITICISM
Vol. III. Octavo, *net*, $3.50

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM COWPER
4 Vols. Octavo, *net*, $15 00

FRANK MOORE COLBY'S
IMAGINARY OBLIGATIONS
12mo, *net*, $1.20

ANDREW LANG'S
A HISTORY OF SCOTLAND
Vol. III. Octavo, *net*, $3.50

Miscellaneous Books

MISS H. A. GUERBER'S
POPULAR OPERAS
Illustrated. 12mo, *net*, $1.20

LEWIS HENRY MORGAN'S
THE LEAGUE OF THE IROQUOIS
Illustrated. Octavo, *net*, $5.00

WILLIAM POTTS'S
MORE NOTES FROM UNDERLEDGE
12mo, *net*, $1.00

ORIGINAL JOURNALS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION
Send for circular

ANNA ALICE CHAPIN'S
MASTERS OF SONG
Illustrated. 12mo, *net*, $1.20

JAPAN BY THE JAPANESE
Compiled by ALFRED STEAD
Octavo, *net*, $5.00

EDWARD T. DEVINE'S
THE PRACTICE OF CHARITY
16mo, *net*, 60 cents

WILHELM LÜBKE'S
HISTORY OF ART
2 Vols. Octavo, *net*, $10.00

HANDSOME HOLIDAY CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION

Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York

Some Interesting New Fiction Titles

Beverly of Graustark
By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON, author of "Graustark," etc.
The best selling book in the United States.
Illustrations in color by Harrison Fisher. 12mo. $1.50.

God's Good Man
A Simple Love Story. By MARIE CORELLI, author of "Thelma," "The Master Christian," etc.
"The strongest piece of fiction that has been produced in a decade." Cloth. 12mo. $1.50.

The Belle of Bowling Green
By AMELIA E. BARR, author of "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," etc.
Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

A Box of Matches
By HAMBLEN SEARS, author of "None But the Brave," etc.
Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

The Flight of a Moth
By EMILY POST
Cloth. 12mo. $1.50.

The Revelation of Herself
By MARY FARLEY SANBORN
Cloth. 12mo. $1.50.

The Letter "D"
By GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD, author of "The Moving Finger Writes," etc.
Cloth. 12mo. $1.50.

The Betrayal
By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM, author of "The Traitors," "Anna the Adventuress," etc.
Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

The Loves of Miss Anne
By S. R. CROCKETT, author of "Strong Mac," "Cinderella," etc.
Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

Hearts in Exile
By JOHN OXENHAM, author of "Barbe of Grand Bayou," etc.
Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

Beatrice of Venice
By MAX PEMBERTON, author of "The Gold Wolf," etc.
Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

The Heart of Happy Hollow
By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, author of "Lyrics of Love and Laughter," etc.
Illustrated by Kemble. 12mo. $1.50.

Juveniles

A Little Girl in Old Chicago
By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS, author of "Honor Sherburne," etc.
Cloth. 12mo. $1.50.

Honor Sherburne
By AMANDA M. DOUGLAS, author of "A Little Girl in Old New York," etc.
Cloth. 12mo. $1.25.

Elsie and Her Namesakes
By MARTHA FINLEY, author of the Elsie Books.
Cloth. 12mo. $1.25.

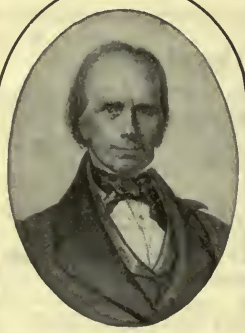
Patty at Home
By CAROLYN WELLS, author of "Patty Fairfield," etc.
Illustrated. 12mo. $1.25.

Wilby's Dan
By WILLIAM WALLACE COOK
Illustrations in color. 12mo. $1.50.

Minnows and Tritons
By B. A. CLARKE
Illustrated. 12mo. $1.50.

HANDSOME HOLIDAY CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION

Dodd, Mead & Co., Publishers, New York



The True Henry Clay

By JOSEPH M. ROGERS

With 24 illustrations, most of them from photographs made especially for the work.

Cloth, $2.00, net
Half morocco, $5.00, net
Postage, 14 cents extra

Is the most recent addition to the "True Biographies" which have won popularity by their presentation of great Americans in an intimate and yet dignified manner. Mr. Rogers was born and reared in the Clay country, and had access to Clay's personal papers in the possession of Clay's family and friends.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
Publishers
Philadelphia

Love's Labour's Lost

The Variorum Edition of Shakespeare's Plays
By HORACE HOWARD FURNESS
The new volume in this most scholarly of all editions.
Large 8vo. Cloth. Gilt top, $4.00, net
Half morocco. Gilt top, $5.00, net. Postage extra

Modern Industrial Progress

By C. H. COCHRANE

Covers the whole field of industrial progress.

Over 400 illustrations. 12mo. Decorated Cloth, $3.00, net. Postage extra

A Dictionary of the Drama

By W. DAVENPORT ADAMS

A guide to the plays, playwrights, players, and play-houses of the United Kingdom and America, from the earliest times to the present.

To be complete in two 8vo volumes of over 600 pages each. Vol. I. now ready. $3.00, net, per vol.

Ivan the Terrible

By K. WALISZEWSKI

The history of the great Founder of the Russian Power.

Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd. 8vo. Cloth. $3.50, net

Diseases of Society

By G. FRANK LYDSTON, M.D.

The most direct, forceful, and out-spoken study of social conditions in this country which has yet been put into print.

Profusely illustrated with reproductions from photographs. 8vo. Cloth $3.00, net. Postage extra

Business

By L. de V. MATTHEWMAN

A book of epigrams, by the author of "Crankisms." Fifty full-page drawings and many smaller sketches by Tom Fleming.

Illustrated. 12mo. Decorated Cloth $1.00, net. Postpaid, $1.07

Cats by the Way

By SARAH E. TRUEBLOOD

"A very pleasantly written and delightfully illustrated book of sketches of cat character."—*N. Y. Outlook.*

Illustrated. 12mo. Decorated Cloth $1.25, net. Postpaid, $1.33

FOR LOVERS OF FINE BOOKS

Rubens

Translated from Dutch of Max Rooses

This work brings together a collection of the most characteristic and famous paintings from the master's hands.

With nearly 100 illustrations in photogravures, half-tones, and tints. 2 vols. Half morocco, $30.00, net

Reminiscences of Henry Angelo

With sixty illustrations in mezzotint and photogravure, forty of which will be in colors.

2 vols. Imperial 8vo. Buckram, $40.00, net. Half leather, $45.00, net. Also a hand-made paper edition, $60.00, net. Limited editions

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY CATALOGUE

Baccarat

By FRANK DANBY
Author of "Pigs in Clover"

The story of a young Frenchwoman—a wife—who is left at a Continental watering place by her husband, and while there is brought by the gambling table to a critical pass.

With illustrations in color, $1.50

The Challoners.

By E. F. BENSON
Author of "Dodo." $1.50

The story of a son and daughter who assert their right to live their own life, even at the cost of their father's happiness.

Chronicles of Don Q.

By K. and H. PRICHARD

Something happens on every page, and the character of Don Q. is a unique blend of sardonic humor, courtly grace, and unflinching courage.

Illustrated. 12mo. Decorated cloth. $1.50

Poketown People

By ELLA MIDDLETON TYBOUT

No one has succeeded so well in bringing out the humor of negro life in the form of interesting stories.

With illustrations in color by Frank Verbeck and Beulah S. Moore. $1.50

New Samaria

By S. WEIR MITCHELL

This little book contains two of the best stories that Dr. Mitchell has ever written.

With illustrations by Winfield S. Lukens. $1.25

Morganatic

By MAX NORDAU, Author of "Degeneration"

A story which touches upon life in court circles. $1.50.

Olive Latham

By E. L. VOYNICH, Author of "Jack Raymond" and "The Gadfly"

A story of Russia. $1.50

An Angel by Brevet.

By HELEN PITKIN

A love-story of life in New Orleans to-day. Frontispiece by Rennell. $1.50

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Fairy Tales of Hans Christian Andersen

One of the handsomest editions placed on the market for years. With an introduction by EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.

Over 400 illustrations by Helen Stratton. Large square 8vo. $2.00

The Isle of Black Fire

By HOWARD R. GARIS

A story of adventure for boys.
Illustrated. $1.50

Romance of the Animal World

By EDMUND SELOUS

With 16 illustrations. 12mo. Cloth $1.50, net

Romance of Modern Steam Locomotion

By ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS

Illustrated. $1.50, net

Romance of Modern Exploration

By ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50, net

SEND FOR OUR FREE ILLUSTRATED HOLIDAY CATALOGUE

Kitty of the Roses

By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR

With illustrations in color and tint by Frederic J. von Rapp

A charming little love-story, in which a young architect and the mistress of a rose garden are the two figures.

12mo. Portrait Cover
In box, $2.00

Its daintiness, its wealth of illustrations in color and tint, its decorations on every page, and its alluring love-story make it especially suitable as

A GIFT-BOOK

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
Publishers
Philadelphia

NEW IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS

THE LAND OF RIDDLES (Russia of To-day) **By Hugo Ganz**

An inside study of Russian political and social conditions which answers many of those questions which intelligent people to-day are asking about Russia. Dr. Ganz is a well-known writer of Vienna who was afforded exceptional opportunities for getting at the heart of matters in Russia. The work is brought thoroughly down to date, and is most keen, critical, and illuminating in its treatment.

Crown 8vo, cloth, uncut edges, gilt top, $2.00 *net.*

THE WONDERS OF LIFE **By Ernst Haeckel**

A Supplementary Volume to "The Riddle of the Universe."

The enormous success attained by Professor Haeckel's earlier volume, *The Riddle of the Universe*, has led him to put forth another volume, which takes up in detail many biological questions only cursorily touched upon in the other work. The present volume is confined to the realm of organic science, and treats of "The Knowledge, Nature, Functions, and History of Life." Professor Haeckel's interesting and illuminating writings need no comment.

Post 8vo, cloth, gilt top, $2.00 *net.*

THE CYCLE OF LIFE According to Modern Science **By C. W. Saleeby**

In these days most books on science are forbiddingly technical. Dr. Saleeby gives us the net result of the latest scientific thought in primer-like simplicity. His manner is little short of fascinating and the topics discussed are of wide and varied interest, ranging from *Evolution* to the *Scientific Reason for Love.*

Illustrated. Crown 8vo, $2.00 *net.*

IMPERATOR ET REX By the Author of "The Martyrdom of An Empress"

The anonymous author of *The Martyrdom of an Empress* in this volume pictures Emperor William of Germany as he really is—his sympathetic character, his family, and charming home life. He is shown to be a warm-hearted and impulsive man rather than a keen-minded and astute ruler bent on promoting the grandeur of his empire. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, uncut edges, gilt top, $2.25 *net.*

THE COMMON WAY **By Margaret Deland**

These essays for women, which were written for *Harper's Bazar*, are so vital, so strong, so fraught with the true significance of life, that there has been a great popular demand for them in book form. The title first chosen was "Twentieth-Century Talks to Women," which well describes these luminous, common-sense papers.

16mo, cloth, gilt top, uncut edges, $1.25 *net.*

PHASES OF MODERN MUSIC **By Lawrence Gilman**

Mr. Gilman writes with vividness, sympathy, and insight of various important phases of the music of to-day. Among the subjects treated are Richard Strauss, Edward MacDowell, Grieg, Wagner, Verdi, "Parsifal" and its Significance, Edward Elgar, Charles Martin Loeffler, and Women and Modern Music.

16mo, cloth, uncut edges, gilt top, $1.25.

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

HARPER'S NEW GIFT BOOKS

THE CASTLE COMEDY

By THOMPSON BUCHANAN

An engaging story, written along comedy lines, of the time of Napoleon. The sprightly way in which the story is told, the dashing impudence of the hero and the charm of the heroine, combined with the beauty of the volume make this book unusually attractive as a Christmas gift.

With Illustrations in Color and Marginal Decorations by Elizabeth Shippen Green. Uncut edges, gilt top, in box. Price $2.00 net

A JOURNEY IN SEARCH OF CHRISTMAS

By OWEN WISTER

Owen Wister has written nothing about the West more delightful, humorous and pathetic by turns than this Christmas tale. It is a story of a big-hearted cowboy's quest of a good time at Christmas and how he found it in the acquaintance of a little city bootblack, whom he eventually took back to his mountain home.

Illustrated. Printed in black and tint, Decorated borders. Uncut edges, gilt top. In box - - - - $2.00

OVER THE HILL TO THE POOR-HOUSE

By WILL CARLETON

This is the poem that first made Will Carleton famous. Its appeal to the best in human nature is of enduring quality. The author has written a preface especially for this edition, in which he tells some interesting things about the early vogue and criticism of this poem, and its authenticity as to facts.

Illustrated. Marginal Decorations in Color. Square 8vo. In box, $2.00 net

A DOG'S TALE

By MARK TWAIN

This famous dog story is now published in a beautiful holiday edition, with illustrations in color by W. T. Smedley, in response to the numerous demands for it in book form. It is a powerful piece of fiction, being told entirely from the dog's standpoint, and has made a widespread appeal to all classes of readers.

With Illustrations in Color by W. T. Smedley. Cloth, $1.00

THE LUXURY OF CHILDREN

By EDWARD S. MARTIN

With a genial charm and humor akin to that of Charles Lamb, Mr. Martin has written a series of essays which have to do with the many sweet, loving phases of child-life in the home.

With Eight Illustrations in Color by Sarah S. Stilwell and Marginal Decorations in Tint. Square 8vo, uncut edges, gilt top - - $1.75 net

THE STORY OF THE CANDLESTICKS

By VICTOR HUGO, "Wayside Series"

This is the famous story of Jean Valjean and the bishop's silver candlesticks, from Victor Hugo's masterpiece, *Les Miserables*. The episode is a complete story in itself, and the scene between the bishop and the ex-convict is one of the most impressive in all literature.

Square 16mo. Bound in gray-and-white cartridge paper boards $1.00

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK

Some of Little, Brown, & Co.'s New Books

Roma Beata

By Maud Howe

Letters from the Eternal City, by a keen observer, who records her impressions in an entertaining manner. Illustrated from drawings by John Elliott and from photographs. 8vo, 362 pages, gilt top, in box, $2.50 *net*. (Postpaid, $2.70.)

The Younger American Poets

A sane and intelligent guide to the earnest work of our later poets, by JESSIE B. RITTENHOUSE, — a work covering a hitherto unoccupied field. With 14 portraits. 12mo, gilt top, $1.50 *net*. (Postpaid, $1.65.)

The Old Masters and their Pictures

New illustrated edition of SARAH TYTLER'S concise and comprehensive review of the work of famous painters. Superbly illustrated with 20 full-page reproductions of famous paintings. 381 pages, gilt top, in box, $2.00.

Morning Thoughts to Cheer the Day

Over 800 choice quotations of cheer, hope, and encouragement drawn from many new sources, and arranged for daily reading by MARIA H. LE ROW. 16mo, cloth, 80 cents *net;* white and gold, gilt top, in box, $1.00 *net;* limp leather, $1.25 *net*. Postage additional.

The Little Book of Life after Death

A remarkable book by GUSTAV THEODOR FECHNER, the German philosopher, translated by Mary C. Wadsworth, with introduction by Professor William James, of Harvard. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

"There is rib-tickling merriment on every page" says the *Boston Herald* of

ANNE WARNER'S POPULAR SUCCESS

Susan Clegg And Her Friend Mrs. Lathrop

"Anything more humorous than the Susan Clegg papers would be hard to find. Susan Clegg is an original creation." — JEANNETTE L. GILDER, Editor of *The Critic*.

With frontispiece. 12mo, 227 pages, $1.00 postpaid.

Painted Shadows

By Richard Le Gallienne

These finely imagined stories are the equal of the author's best work. 12mo, 337 pages, $1.50.

The Princess Thora

By Harris Burland

An absorbing romance of Modern Arctic Exploration. Illustrated. 341 pages, $1.50.

The Wolverine

By Albert L. Lawrence

A spirited romance of early Michigan. Illustrated. 341 pages, $1.50.

Sweet Peggy

By Linnie Sarah Harris

A winsome love story with a musical heroine. Illustrated. 280 pages, $1.50.

The Wood Carver of 'Lympus

By M. E. Waller

FOURTH edition of this strong, helpful New England story. Frontispiece. 311 pages, $1.50.

Send for Illustrated Holiday Catalogue

LITTLE, BROWN, & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON

Little, Brown, & Co.'s Books for the Young

Nathalie's Sister — **By Anna Chapin Ray**
The last of the popular "Teddy" series for older girls. Peggy, the heroine, is so winsome and natural that every girl reader will fall in love with her. Illustrated by ALICE BARBER STEPHENS. 12mo, $1.50.

Irma and Nap — **By Helen Leah Reed**
A brightly written story of home and school life, for younger girls, by the author of the "Brenda" books. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.25.

The Mysterious Beacon Light
The vigorous sea story of the adventures of Four Boys off Labrador, by GEORGE E. WALSH. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow
A capital tale of Iceland in its heroic age, by ALLEN FRENCH, author of "The Junior Cup," etc. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield
A new and exciting story of early Colonial days, by MARY P. WELLS SMITH, author of "The Young Puritan Series," etc. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.25.

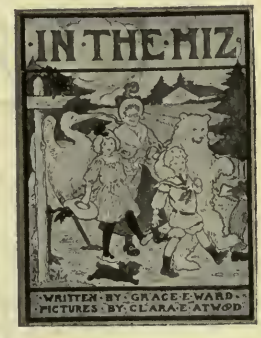
The White Crystals
A city boy's lively adventures on a farm, by HOWARD R. GARIS. Illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

Little Almond Blossoms
Picturesque stories of the Chinese boys and girls of Chinatown, San Francisco, by JESSIE JULIET KNOX, with 15 illustrations of cute Chinese children from photographs. Unique Chinese cover. 12mo, $1.50.

The Child at Play — **By Clara Murray**
An ideal story book for the youngest children, with 41 gay little pictures in color. Square 12mo, cloth, 50 cents.

The Alley Cat's Kitten
The amusing story of "Weejums," for all children who love animals, by CAROLINE M. FULLER. Fully illustrated, 12mo, $1.50.

In the Miz — **By Grace E. Ward**
Seven delightful, fanciful, and humorous stories, told in simple language for young readers. Exquisitely illustrated in colors and black and white by Clara E. Atwood. Cover design in five colors. 8vo, cloth, $1.50.



The Nursery Fire — **By Rosalind Richards**
Simple, natural short stories for young children. Printed in large type and profusely illustrated by Clara E. Atwood. Small 4to, $1.50.

Miss Alcott's Famous Stories
New holiday editions of "Eight Cousins" and "Rose in Bloom." Each with 8 full-page illustrations by Harriet Roosevelt Richards. Crown 8vo, $2.00 each.

Send for New Illustrated Juvenile Catalogue

LITTLE, BROWN, & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON

THE HISTORY OF THE

STANDARD OIL

COMPANY

By IDA M. TARBELL

A LEGITIMATE historical study of a thirty years' industrial war, based on documents interpreted in the light of an intimate knowledge of the oil industry and of its central figures. Every statement, every interpretation of facts, every important step, backed by documentary evidence. The *Chicago Tribune* calls it "more exciting and more marvellous than any fiction ever written."

Cloth, 6 x 9. Two volumes in a box. Illustrated with pictures, portraits, and diagrams. Postpaid, $5.50; net, $5.00.

HUGO MUNSTERBERG

THE AMERICANS

"A NOTABLE international event. . . . A first-rate help to national self-knowledge. . . . Ought to go into the list that every intelligent American should read." *American Journal of Sociology.*

"An essay that will rank high among the contributions of foreign observers to the study of our political affairs." *The Bookman.*

Cloth, 6 x 9, 600 pp. Postpaid, $2.62; net, $2.50.

STEWART EDWARD WHITE

THE MOUNTAINS

"YOU cannot read three pages of this book . . . without somehow feeling as if you had never really heard the great Western Mountains described before." *Pittsburgh Index.*

"The lovers of the mountains, and there are many, will find untold delight in the handsome volume. . . . The illustrations are superb." *Boston Globe.*

Cloth, 12mo. Illustrated, net, $1.50.

VOLUME XI

WORKS OF WILLIAM HAZLITT

THE last volume but one of this magnificent edition, the first ever to be prepared, of the writings of the greatest of English critics. Issued in conjunction with Messrs. Dent & Co., of London.

Orders taken for the whole set only. Net, $36.00.

McCLURE, PHILLIPS & CO., 44-60 E. 23D ST., NEW YORK

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 443. DECEMBER 1, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

THE AGE OF REPRINT 359

A LATER 'OLD PEPYS.' *Edith Kellogg Dunton* 361

EARLY MAPS OF AMERICA. *F. H. Hodder* . . 363

EMERSON, POET AND THINKER. *Annie Russell Marble* 366

NEW BOOKS ABOUT JAPAN. *William Elliot Griffis* 368

Hearn's Japan, an Attempt at Interpretation. — Stead's Japan by the Japanese. — Knox's Japanese Life in Town and Country.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL. *Wallace Rice* 369

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS — I. 371

Mrs. McMahan's Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings, large-paper edition. — Dillon's Porcelain. — Pictures by George Frederick Watts. — Sainte-Beuve's Portraits of the Seventeenth Century, trans. by Miss Wormeley. — Fiske's New France and New England, holiday edition. — Mackaye's The Canterbury Tales. — Harris's The Tar Baby, and Other Rhymes of Uncle Remus. — Gibson's Every Day People. — White's The Mountains. — Schelling's The Queen's Progress. — Macaulay's Essays and Poe's Tales and Poems, 'Handy Volume' editions. — Seton's Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac. — Fulleylove and Mrs. Smith's Westminster Abbey. — Miss Trueblood's Cats by the Way. — Maeterlinck's Our Friend the Dog. — Bacon's Narragansett Bay, its Historic and Romantic Associations. — Field's Rome. — Mrs. Elliott's Roma Beata. — Beerbohm's The Poet's Corner. — Hamerton's The Intellectual Life, illustrated edition. — Bradford's The Messages of the Masters, new edition. — Miss Watanna's The Love of Azalea. — Le Gallienne's Old Love Stories Retold. — Buchanan's The Castle Comedy. — Ford's Love Finds a Way. — Dunbar's L'il' Gal. — Sladen's Japan in Pictures. — Mabie's Nature and Culture, holiday edition. — New volumes in the 'Thumb-Nail Series.' — New 'Ariel Booklets.' — Webster's Strenuous Animals. — Miss Knapp's Upland Pastures. — Miss Tytler's The Old Masters and their Pictures, illustrated edition. — Wister's A Journey in Search of Christmas. — Mrs. Stuart's Sonny, a Christmas Guest, illustrated edition. — New volumes in the 'Luxembourg Library.' — Maxims of La Rochefoucauld, Wessels's edition. — Miss Ayer's Daily Cheer. — Cuyler's Our Christmas Tides. — Fox's Christmas Eve on Lonesome. — Carleton's Over the Hill to the Poor-House, illus. by W. E. Mears. — Matthewman and Fleming's Business. — Miss Orthwein's Petals of Love for Thee.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG — I. 379

Old favorites in new forms. — Tales of our own country. — Stories of the old world. — Adventure in many lands. — Tales of the sea. — For boys especially. — For girls especially. — For boys and girls alike. — Nature and animal stories. — Tales of Wonderland. — Pictures, songs, and jingles.

NOTES 385

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 386

THE AGE OF REPRINT.

Four yards of Thackeray, roughly measured, just now standing on the editorial desk, prompt us to a few reflections, apposite enough at any time of the year, and peculiarly seasonable at this time of the approaching holidays. It appears to be Thackeray in the present instance; it might just as well be Shakespeare or Scott or Dickens or Carlyle. These huge boxes of old books in new editions are among the most familiar of our visitors, yet their appearance is an unfailing cause of wonder, and of amused

speculation concerning their presumable purchasers and readers. That they find purchasers is clear enough; they would not come to us in such seemingly endless procession except in response to a corresponding demand. Considered as articles of commerce, they are evidently sure of their market. Carlyle is as staple a product as corn or cotton; Thackeray is no less steady an object of consumption than tobacco or tea. The publisher of these editions takes no more risk than the farmer who raises his crop; his product is subject to the usual market fluctuations, but is reasonably assured of yielding a return of the cost of production. The output, moreover, increases from year to year with the increase of population, just as the production of wheat increases, thus verifying the saying that man shall not live by bread alone.

Pursuing still further the economic analogy, many other facts may be noted concerning this branch of manufacturing industry. Application of the principle of division of labor is so thoroughgoing, and use of labor-saving machinery is so general, that cost is reduced to an astonishingly low figure, and even this minimum tends constantly toward a lower point. The economic gain resulting from large production is realized to the full, and indications of trust methods of controlling the market have been noticeable of recent years. Pressure is put upon retailers who show a tendency to cut prices or offer secret rebates, and we even have the phenomenon of editions for export offered at lower prices than these made to supply the home market. Shipping our American-made Shakespeares and Scotts to London, for the purpose of underselling the products of the pauper printers of England, is a veritable sending of coals to Newcastle, but why should we not do with reading-matter what we have so successfully learned to do with steel rails? Even the more recondite regions of economic theory may be illustrated by literature in its commercial aspect; we find exemplified the law of diminishing returns when we turn from Dickens and Thackeray to the exploitation of less popular authors, and the publisher is confronted with the farmer's old problem of choice between intensive and extensive cultivation. Finally, we may suggest that in offering to the public its favorite authors in a great variety of editions, many a purchaser, succumbing to temptation, becomes the owner of two or three Carlyles or Macaulays or Shakespeares, thereby illustrating the doctrine of marginal utility and cheapening to the level of cost what should be the most priceless of possessions.

It is not denying the patent fact that new books are now being written in greater numbers than ever to assert that the present age is an age of reprint. Of the new books we have here nothing to say, because our present concern is with the extraordinary multiplication of the old ones, a multiplication without parallel in the past. It takes every conceivable form and is made upon every imaginable pretext. An extensive collection of sets of standard authors may result from the invention of a new quality of paper, or a new device in binding, or a new idea about methods of bookselling. An original taste for decorative effect may make the future of a whole library of literature. The talent of some new illustrator may require the production of a long series of editions whose only *raison d'être* is the exercise of that particular talent upon the text. The individuality of some neat or brilliant critic may make imperative many rows of reprints brought into existence solely that he may be their editor. An unanswerable argument for a new edition is always offered by the unearthing of material hitherto omitted. 'Victor and Cazire' is brought to light, and straightway there must be a new edition of the whole of Shelley. A few fragments of Lamb or Poe or Thackeray are ferretted out from the files of ancient newspapers, and create a crying need for new editions of those writers. A batch of letters is unearthed, and at once all the old editions of the author who wrote them must give way to the new edition which shall include these letters also. It does not matter how trivial or even worthless these acquisitions are; they afford a sufficient pretext for an up-to-date canon. Sometimes, through excess of zeal, the new matter ascribed to an author is afterwards proved not to have been written by him, and then there must be still another new edition which shall leave it out. How skilfully editors and publishers work upon their victims to persuade them that they really must buy these new editions, or be consigned to the outer darkness wherein grope those bibliophiles who shirk their responsibilities, is well known to all who have ever given a thought to the psychology of the bookish public.

All this passion for accuracy and completeness is in a general way commendable, yet it becomes somewhat ridiculous when it is expended upon authors of the second or third class. And in any case it proves a severe strain upon the resources of scholars, who are about the only persons to whom textual integrity really matters. One unfortunate result of the artificial appetite for 'sets' of the authors is the opportunity offered unscrupulous publishers to prey upon an uncritical public. Here the 'subscription' publisher finds his opportunity, and he

makes the most of it. His wares are of a sort that intelligent and scholarly readers reject by instinct, but he knows better than to make his appeal to them, or to seek to dispose of his editions through the natural trade channels. He aims instead at the unwary rich, and they fall his victims in surprising numbers. His editions are apt to be 'faked,' they are tricked out with showy illustrative material, they are provided with a vulgar and pretentious dress, and the smooth-tongued canvasser is trusted to work them off. They are sold for two or three times their cost, and their publisher flourishes at the expense of gullible book-buyers who rarely learn how shrewdly they have been imposed upon. Of course, there are occasionally offered 'subscription sets' that are conscientiously made and in every way desirable, but such are the exception rather than the rule. In most cases the edition that is marketed upon this plan is one that a discriminating bookman would not put upon his shelves at any price.

Such publications are designed for ignorant purchasers of the affluent class; for buyers of limited means a counterpart is offered by the editions manufactured for the special needs of the dry goods trade, the department store, and the popular auction-room. These objects have the appearance of books, but they offer an affront to every bookish sense. They illustrate the extreme of cheapness in every detail; they are printed from worn plates with bad ink upon coarse paper that will soon turn yellow and rot; their binding is muslin of the flimsiest, or of leather that will crumble at a touch after a few years. And how curiously restricted is their range! The same popular novelists, the same old-fashioned historians, and the same democratic assembly of poets greet us in one shop after another, offered at bargain prices, and passed over the counters by salespeople who know nothing of their contents and to whom they are merely so much merchandise. Truly, the public is beset by a plague of books of this sort, and literature is hopelessly vulgarized by the indignity thus done to it.

Upon another occasion, we propose to ask what becomes of all the books thus cheaply and excessively multiplied, and to inquire whether this age of reprint is correspondingly an age of advanced culture.

It is announced that 'The Burlington Magazine' will hereafter be published in this country by Mr. Robert Grier Cooke of New York. By the authoritative character of its text and the beauty of its external form, the 'Burlington' has achieved an enviable position among the world's art periodicals. Under the new management it should find its way to a large circle of American connoisseurs.

The New Books.

A Later 'Old Pepys.'*

The descendants of Mr. Samuel Pepys can hardly be expected to regard his literary career with unalloyed satisfaction. From an impersonal point of view it is easy to condone his many faults, and impossible not to enjoy his vivacious memorial of them; but as an ancestor he certainly lacks dignity. The simplicity and pettiness to which he owes his fame may represent a type of genius, and the famous Diary is undoubtedly unique in literature; but as a family heirloom it has its obvious disadvantages, which we cannot expect the Pepys family to ignore. It is only natural for the more serious-minded members of this family to wish, now and then, that the too garrulous chronicles had remained in the decent obscurity of short-hand, and that it had been left to some more decorous Pepys to immortalize the family name. To this serious-minded faction belongs Miss Alice C. C. Gaussen, a descendant from a collateral branch of the Pepys family; and she has undertaken to bring it about that the redoubtable Samuel shall not be the only Pepys known to fame.

Miss Gaussen is willing, even anxious, to give Samuel his due. She cannot enjoy the ignominious self-revelation of his Diary, but as a faithful record of the century in which he lived she admits its charm. She reminds us, too, quoting Robert Louis Stevenson for the purpose, that Pepys's public career was wholly to his honor, and that, in sharp contrast to the 'indecent familiarity' with which his name is now bandied about, he was looked upon by his own generation with distant respect and even awe. King James had such regard for him that he would not let even so momentous an event as the landing of William interrupt his sitting for a portrait which he intended as a present for Samuel Pepys: a touching tribute, surely! How proud might the Pepys family be of Samuel, if he had not yielded to temptation and kept a diary!

But Miss Gaussen hastens to assure us that there is another Pepys—'A Later Pepys,' for so her title distinguishes him,—about whom no such reservations are necessary. The private life of this 'later Pepys' was as delightful as his public career was honorable; sharing his kinsman's 'faculty of revealing his every thought,' he was unlike that kinsman in 'possessing a mind that could afford to think aloud.'

* A Later Pepys. The Correspondence of Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart., Master in Chancery, 1758-1829. Edited by Alice C. C. Gaussen. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: John Lane.

Sir William Weller Pepys, this later and more estimable representative of the family, was born in 1740 and died in 1825, the very year of the publication of the unfortunate Diary. He was, we are told, a Master in Chancery; but it is more to the purpose that he was also a wit and a famous conversationalist in the days when the 'Bas Bleu' flourished and conversation was still an art. Boswell designated him as being 'well known in polite circles.' The great Johnson assured Mrs. Thrale that he should have liked Pepys better if she had praised him less, and more than once ran amuck of his literary tastes or his Whig principles. It was Johnson, too, who dubbed Mrs. Montague 'queen of the blues,' and William Pepys her 'prime minister.' Fanny Burney's Memoirs contain many a pleasant reference to him, bearing witness to his 'fashionable air, dress and address," to which 'he added great shrewdness and drollery'; and to the success of his 'Bas Bleu' assemblies, whose groups were 'less awful than at Mrs. Montague's, and less awkward than at Mrs. Vesey's.' Hannah More even goes so far as to call him the 'chief ornament' of the select society of wits and scholars of his time. Horace Walpole offers the characteristic bit of information that Sir William's nose was 'as long as himself.'

Such comments as these, contained in Miss Gaussen's initial sketch of Sir William's life, stimulate interest. So do the other introductory chapters with their anecdotes of the bluestocking parties and some of the leading 'Blues,' their account (from Fanny Burney's diary) of a series of gallant battles between Johnson and William Pepys, and their descriptions of the ways of the wits at Bath and Tunbridge Wells, and of the dress, manners, and literary standards of polite society in William Pepys's day. The best society of the eighteenth century may not have been any better than that of other centuries, but it was certainly more fortunate in its chroniclers. Fanny Burney, Boswell, and Mrs. Thrale have been often drawn upon, but their resources have never been exhausted; and Miss Gaussen's point of view enables her to present well-known material in a fresh light, as well as to add a good deal that is intrinsically new. Sir William is not exactly the central figure in these chapters, but he is the point of departure. When we have finished them we have placed him in the familiar Johnsonese background, — have met his friends and heard their tributes to his probity, benevolence, and classical learning, his kindly heart and cultivated memory, his animated talk and his charming letters. For it was to letter-writing that this second Pepys devoted his literary energies. He had nothing to conceal in a short-hand journal. He meditated playing Boswell to some of his illustrious friends, but he never did — we can easily see why. Instead, he turned to letter-writing, unfailing resource of all gentlemanly scribblers; and there is evidence to show that like his friend Horace Walpole, 'prince of letter-writers,' he intended some of them at least for a wider audience than the individual recipient. It is of letters that Sir William Pepys wrote, together with some that he received, that the bulk of Miss Gaussen's two thick volumes are made up.

Of Sir William's own letters there are three groups: a Chesterfieldian series, written when he was still young, to a younger cousin at Oxford; a few dated twelve years later, to his eldest son; and a big batch, written during a platonic friendship of forty years' standing, to Hannah More. It may as well be admitted first as last that Sir William's letters are not so amusing as we had hoped. To use one of his own favorite adjectives, they are a little too 'blue' for modern taste.

The first group is decidedly pedantic. Like Lord Chesterfield, Sir William wished his young friend to turn out 'an amiable and conversible Man in Society, as well as a distinguished Character in publick,' and he regarded an industrious attention to 'the Ideas of the best writers,' particularly of the best classical writers, as the certain means to that end. We admire his optimism and his latinity; but we cannot help sympathizing a little with his young cousin's tardiness in responding to his kinsman's lengthy epistles, and his reluctance to give a full account in writing of all the passages in the Iliad that 'struck him the most.' It is pleasant to find that after twenty years' experience of life Sir William's educational theories are far less dogmatic. Or perhaps it is only because his eldest son is a delicate boy, that he writes him simple little notes, full of fatherly wishes for his happiness, and instead of urging him to apply himself to the classics, bids him remember that no honor of scholarship is half so valuable as a contented mind in a sound body.

The letters to Mrs. Hannah More are naturally the best of the three series, reflecting much more of Sir William's personality, and a little more of the life of the time. One can imagine that a platonic friendship with Mrs. More would be a pleasant, prosy, serious affair; and the letters that record its progress are of the same type, — pleasant, prosy, meditative, and very long-winded. It is a pity that Miss Gaussen could not have hunted up one of her ancestor's notes to Fanny Burney,— he must have written some, — or to Horace Walpole. For the great charm of the eighteenth century lies in its ironic juxtapositions, — its bizarre

mingling of the elephantine and the trifling, its odd fashion of toying with the one and learnedly expounding the other. Without its Johnson, its Burke, and its blue-stocking ladies, it would have been a vapid farce; without its humorists, its gossips, and its busy-bodies, we should know very little about it nowadays, — and care less. Unfortunately, Sir William's letters belong to the ponderous eighteenth century type. In spite of Johnson's cavalier treatment of him, he persisted in admiring Johnson, and his letters have more in common with 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' than with Walpole's elegant affectations or Fanny Burney's lively chronicles. Sir William never gossips, and seldom descends to anecdote; he reflects and expounds, theorizes and comments. It is all very elevating; we can quite understand his correspondents' pleasure in hearing from him, but we do not reproduce it.

On the whole, the letters written to Sir William are more interesting than those he wrote. Nathaniel Wraxall is the spiciest and most irresponsible of his correspondents. Major Rennell, the great geographer, pouring an encyclopædic fund of information into the ears of his delighted hearer, is another decided and very genial personality. Sir Lucas Pepys, doing the grand tour, writes home conscientious accounts of his journeyings. Mrs. Chapone, in the *rôle* of elderly mentor, advises her young friend in love and begs his assistance in poetry. There is a budget from the love-lorn Mrs. Hartley of Bath, and more sketches of travel from young James Macdonald, whose brother Alexander had such ill luck in entertaining Johnson during his tour of the Hebrides.

There are too many of the letters; none but zealous antiquaries will care to peruse them all. The cynic will search through them in vain for any hints of mental kinship with Samuel. The general reader, skipping judiciously here and there, will meet old friends in plenty and make new ones as he goes. Hereafter they will all associate the name of Pepys with a scholar and a gentleman of the old school, — a man of striking worth and exemplary conduct; not, indeed, a genius who wrote a damaging masterpiece by chance, but a staid and pleasant friend and an irreproachable ancestor.

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

A pocket series of French classics in the original text, well printed and bound but inexpensive in price, will be inaugurated this month by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The series will be known as 'Les Classiques Françaises,' and the first book to be issued will be Octave Feuillet's 'Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre,' with a preface by M. Ferdinand Brunetière. Other early volumes will be Mérimée's 'Colomba,' George Sand's 'La Mare au Diable,' and Sainte-Beuve's 'Essais,' each with a preface by an Academician.

EARLY MAPS OF AMERICA.*

It is just seventy years since Alexander von Humboldt published, in the first edition of his *Examen Critique*, his discovery that the name America was given to the new world at the suggestion of a forgotten German geographer by the name of Martin Waldseemüller. In one place Waldseemüller wrote, 'In the sixth climate toward the south pole are situated both the farthest part of Africa recently discovered . . . and the fourth part of the globe, which, since Americus discovered it, may be called Amerige, that is the land of Americus or America'; and in another place he said, 'Now truly, since a fourth part of the world has been discovered by Americus Vespucius, I do not see why we may not rightly call it Amerige, that is the land of Americus or America.' These passages occur in his *Cosmographiae Introductio*, printed in 1507 at St. Dié in Lorraine, in which a letter of Vespucius, describing four voyages to the new world, was printed as an appendix. The sub-title of the book reads, 'A description of an universal cosmography, both in solid and in plane, in which there have been inserted the things, unknown to Ptolemy, which have recently been discovered.' From this subtitle, and from further references in the dedication and the text, it is clear that the book was intended to accompany a globe and a map of the world. For some thirty years cartographers have known a single copy of a set of gores, formerly belonging to General Hauslab, in which South America bears the name America, and some have supposed that they were the work of Waldseemüller. But no trace of the map of the world had ever been found, until it was discovered three years ago, by Father Joseph Fischer, Professor of Geography in the Jesuit college at Feldkirch in the Tyrol. The map was found in the library of Prince Waldberg, at his castle of Wolfegg, in southern Würtemberg. Together with the map of 1507, there was also found a marine chart made by Waldseemüller in 1516, the existence of which had scarcely been suspected, though some such chart was listed in 1570 in the catalogue of Ortelius. But slight account of these discoveries was given at the time, Professor Fischer preferring to postpone a description of the maps until their publication in exact fac-simile. In editing them, he has had the assistance of Professor von Wieser of the University of Innsbruck; and their recent issue is an important contribution to the history of cartography and the history of America.

---

* THE OLDEST MAP WITH THE NAME AMERICA of the Year 1507, and the Carta Marina of the Year 1516, by M. Waldseemüller (Ilacomilus). Edited by Prof. Joseph Fischer, S. J., and Prof. Fr. R. von Wieser. London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles.

COMMUNICATION.

A NEW SPECIES OF UNIVERSITY.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

There has recently appeared in the advertising pages of certain magazines a prospectus of a new and remarkable institution, established in the City of Washington. Its name is the Intercontinental Correspondence University, and its motto is 'The World our Class Room.' There is no mention of the other planets.

The President of this institution, Dr. Channing Rudd, has issued a pamphlet entitled 'The Personal Statement of the President,' which is sent to all who apply. It contains a 'foreword' which states that

'WE[2],
David J. Brewer,
Henry Billings Brown,
Walter C. Clephane,
Chauncey M. Depew,
George F. Hoar,
Edward Everett Hale,
Martin A. Knapp,
Henry B. F. Macfarland,
Channing Rudd,
have founded the Intercontinental Correspondence University because we believe that there is a field in the educational world unoccupied, and that this field is as broad as the world itself,' etc., etc.

'[2] Just to refresh your memory, I will briefly mention some well-known facts about my co-founders.' [They follow, in the manner of 'Who's Who.']

Turning over the page, we find the personal statement itself, beginning thus:

'Do YOU
Need, or want, or desire, or wish
A better educational equipment for the business of life?
A better special education?
A better general education?
A better partial education?
Any item of information?
Any part of any phase of knowledge?
The mastery of any subject?
or any part of any subject?'

It is understood that this is not intended for a skit on Walt Whitman. It is not even intended to be poetry. But let us proceed:

'There are thousands of men and women in the world today who need a better education, and to whom such an education has heretofore been out of reach. . . . I am in a position to say to these men and women, and do say, write to me and I will assist you in learning anything you desire to know. I am in a position to say this without qualification. There is no department of knowledge which can not be taught, and I am prepared to demonstrate that any department of knowledge which can be taught, can be taught by mail. We shall, therefore, teach everything which is teachable. For this reason our institution is called a University. It is universal in its function as a teacher. It embraces everything. It omits nothing. An undertaking the like of which has never heretofore been attempted in the history of the world. . . . I believe that the methods that prevail in many schools, colleges and universities are antiquated and old-fashioned. . . . This University gives just as thorough an education as any school, college or university in the world, but it is stripped of all unnecessary hampering by method.'

Where is to be found the faculty who will thus dispense all wisdom? We turn the pages with bated breath, fearing to learn that the professors of Harvard, Oxford, Cambridge, and Berlin have seceded in a body and are now on their way to Washington. But not so; the faculties of those places are fossilised, anyway, and would be quite unsuited for the I. C. U.

'The Faculty of the I. C. U. is divided into two groups — the Regular Faculty and the Advisory Faculty. Space does not permit me to tell you about all of the various Deans, Professors, Textwriters, Instructors, etc. It is sufficient to state that I have placed at the head of these Faculties two of the ablest and most efficient educators in the world.'

We then learn that Dr. J. F. Crowell is Educational Director, and Dr. W. T. Harris is Chairman of the Advisory Faculty. Not another member of the numerous faculties is mentioned. 'Dr. Harris,'— the name sounds familiar; oh yes, to be sure:

'William Torrey Harris, LL. D.,[12] is recognized throughout the civilized globe as one of the foremost educators of any age. Thousands call him the greatest living philosopher; Americans call him the Chief of the greatest Educational system, and all recognize in him a tremendous power for good. Not on account of these things, but because of his true worth as a scholar, a thinker and a man — did we choose him as the Chairman of our Advisory Faculty.'

And a foot note:

'[12] As you know, the public school system of the United States is the best in the world. It has over fifteen million students, and over four hundred and thirty thousand teachers. The annual expenditure is over two hundred and twenty-six million dollars, of which the teachers receive one hundred and forty-two million dollars in annual salaries. The Chairman of our Advisory Faculty, Hon. William Torrey Harris, has been for fifteen years, and is now, at the head of this great system.'

It is not explicitly stated that the said system will be annexed to the I. C. U.

The president also sends a typwrittten letter. As it is manifestly of a circular nature, and was in reply to a perfectly bald request for the pamphlet, it may be permissible to quote:

'My dear Mr. Cockerell:

'I take great pleasure in complying with your request. . . . I hope that you will carefully follow the little "heart to heart" talk contained in the "statement," and let me know what you think of it. . . . There are doubtless some things it leaves unexplained. . . . The chief aim in life is progress. No matter how high a position you occupy, you can progress. It is our purpose to help you advance, to lead forth and chrystalize (*sic*) your ambitions and aptitudes into first-class ability. We want you to be a pleasure and profit to yourself and your associates. We want you to become a useful laborer in the great workshop of human endeavor. So let us begin together, you and I — and let me hear from you soon.

'Yours, for knowledge.'

What are we to say to all this? I have not

quoted all the above for the sake of mere hilarity. It is a serious matter for this country that it should be possible for a body of men of undoubted high ability and wide reputation to put forth such a scheme, heralded in such a manner. To me, it seems from beginning to end in the most wretched taste; yet it cannot so seem to the promoters, who are no innocents from an unswept corner of the world. Probably it will seem all right to a large section of the public. If I am wrong, may I be forgiven; but frankly, I should despair of a nation to which the prospectus of the I. C. U. appeared a fit and natural thing. Setting aside the question of taste, it appears to me to be nonsense. Every scientific man believes in the correspondence method, conducts a correspondence school himself. I have nothing against the method in reason; but to advance the view that *education* by correspondence is a fit substitute for personal contact is a totally different matter. It is the result of a mechanical conception of education which is the natural and hateful product of a commercial age. Moreover, even if it were possible to teach as well through the mails as any other way, where is the faculty to come from? Money will not multiply the really first class men in the country, and what is more, such men will not follow the methods of the I. C. U., which would be extremely wasteful of their time and energy. It is all very well to be a trustee or the chairman of a faculty, but it is not without reason that we hear nothing about the names of the actual teachers. Probably the faculties will really contain some well-known names, but of necessity the work of teaching, where 'You may start at any time. There are no regular classes; you will be in a class by yourself' will have to be turned over to the mules of the profession.

There is undoubtedly a useful field for a correspondence-school in Washington. A body of reasonably competent men, able to consult the national libraries and collections and extract desired information therefrom, would be very serviceable. A great amount of such work is done by the Government Bureaus, and I think very properly and usefully; but it might very well be supplemented by an institution charging fees for work not properly within the scope of the government, or too extensive for it to undertake. I formerly hoped that the Carnegie Institution might do this sort of work, and if the I. C. U. can settle down to this or any other reasonable field of activity we may be duly thankful. If it can then find a more acceptable name, we may even come to regard it with affection:— but it was asked of old, how shall the leopard change his spots?

T. D. A. Cockerell.

The New Books.

A New Portrait of "Old Hickory."*

A new portrait of the most unique of the great Americans who have reached the highest positions in military and civil life is to be welcomed. We have the great work of Parton, written more than a generation ago; the hostile study of Professor Sumner, who condemned almost everything that Jackson favored, while he appreciated the quality of his manhood; the appreciative sketch of Mr. W. G. Brown; and the studies of Jackson to be found in the histories of the times. Still there is room for a new study of this remarkable man from the point of view of today, and the greatness of his influence upon the development of our institutions and our political life would seem to demand it.

Mr. Buell, who did not live to see his book in print, has written with enthusiasm for his subject, and has put into the work a great amount of labor; but he can hardly be said to have met the demand for a modern life of Jackson. His letters show that from the reading of his first book at the age of seven years,— Judge Alexander Walker's 'Jackson and New Orleans,'— when his imagination and his interest were captured, the personality and achievements of General Jackson have been a life-study with Mr. Buell, and that he has not only read everything in print or manuscript that he could find concerning him, but that an even more important part of his preparation for writing this book were personal interviews with many of those who had known General Jackson as friends and acquaintances; and some of these interviews bring out the personality of the subject most vividly.

The book is very interesting, for Mr. Buell's long experience in newspaper work has taught him how to tell a story well, and the career of Jackson furnishes material that even a poor writer could hardly make uninteresting. But with all his facility as a writer, and his study and loving care in working out the story of Jackson's life, he fails through lack of judicial fairness to make a biography which shall satisfy the thoughtful student of our national life. While he seems to try to be fair, he has adopted many of Jackson's own prejudices, and the book fails to ring true for this reason. And to some of these prejudices he gives expression so often that the reader loses sympathy with him in his narrative. One of these prejudices is that

* History of Andrew Jackson: Pioneer, Patriot, Soldier, Politician, President. By Augustus C. Buell. In two volumes. With portraits. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

and impressed many who never read the book. More than that, the book expressly restricted the name to the southernmost part of the southern continent. Upon the map the name was placed upon the same part of the continent; but, being the only general name upon the continent, it was naturally taken, in the absence of other names and of the restrictions in the text, to apply to the whole. With this understanding it was copied in other maps and globes, and especially in the globes made by Schöner. It was Schöner who in 1533 made the first suggestion, in his *Opusculum Geographicum,* that Vespucius was himself instrumental in applying his own name to the new world; but it is not always noted that he nevertheless retained the name America upon the globe that accompanied this tract. In his cordiform map of 1538, and in his globe gores of 1541, Mercator completed the work by extending the name America to both continents. But for the influence of the map of 1507, the suggestion of the *Cosmographiæ Introductio* would probably have produced slight effect.

The present maps are doubtless as important in their relation to the cartography of the old world as to that of the new; but it is only the latter relation that can be here noted. A full appreciation of their content and import must necessarily be the work of some years. Their discovery and publication may give a new impulse to the study of cartography. It can never be too strongly insisted that history must always be studied in the light of contemporary maps; and especially is this true of the period of discovery, when it is more important for the understanding of contemporary thought to know what it was supposed had been found than it is to know what had really been found. This subject has been neglected in the United States, but it is to be hoped that sufficient attention will be given it in time to come to render it possible to construct an atlas of American history that is worthy of the name.

The maps have been issued by the publishers in three forms: in sheets in a portfolio, in a volume bound uniformly with Nordenskiöld's atlases, and as wall-maps. The bound volume is most convenient for detailed study, but the mounted maps are almost indispensable for purposes of exhibition. While the maps are most interesting to specialists, they will satisfy a natural curiosity on the part of others to see the first map bearing the name America, and at the same time will afford an instructive glimpse of what was supposed in the first and second decades of the sixteenth century to be the form and extent of the world.

F. H. Hodder.

Emerson, Poet and Thinker.*

Similar in form and scope to her previous studies on Browning, Tennyson, the Rossettis, and William Morris, and designed as a beautiful gift-book which shall also have a permanent value in one's library, is Miss Cary's latest work, 'Emerson, Poet and Thinker.' Before reading, one might expect to find here an aftermath, a repository of many significant thoughts culled from the Emerson centenary. On the contrary, the author has chosen for special emphasis the less usual aspects of Emerson's mind and teachings, and has avoided, sometimes with too apparent effort, a recital of the known factors in his outer and inner life. There are pages where a brief recalling of familiar incidents might enliven and illumine, and at the same time aid in the continuity of her study. In the main, however, the book is an interesting and well-balanced exposition of the subject in its restricted phases. Miss Cary has the faculty which she ascribes to Emerson, — the ability to present many 'an old thought with a new face.' To her he has spoken an individual message, and this she has declared with grace and earnestness. She has given, not a portrayal of the man or the essayist, but rather a study of the moral artist, of 'the gracious art with which he has made morality beautiful.'

Early in life, two agencies urged Emerson toward soul-searching aspirations, in spite of great difficulties in tangible progress: first, the poverty in the Emerson home, combined with the persistent will toward an education; second, the influence of Mary Moody Emerson, his aunt, whose unique personality and potent counsel have already gained reflex fame in literature. By wide reading and carefully studied notebooks of his own compilation, by intimate acquaintance with many models but no master in letters, by free intuitive meditation on the Universe and its symbols, Emerson's philosophy was formulated, so far as it ever had definite shape, while he was still a youth in years. Miss Cary says truly:

> 'It is customary to think of Emerson as "a philosopher" and "a sage," but it is pleasanter, and possibly truer, to think of him as forever a meditative youth to whom life suddenly unfolded its beneficent meaning, making it impossible for him to grow old or dispirited. The teachings of his boyhood are marvellously like the teachings of his age, and the freshness of his response to precious intuitions of eternal truth is kept to the end of his career.'

Emphasis is laid upon the tendency of Emerson's young manhood toward ill-health, and also on his affiliations with many men and women

* Ralph Waldo Emerson, Poet and Thinker. By Elisabeth Luther Cary. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

with radical and unpoised schemes for reform. One realizes anew the sanity, 'the saving grace of common sense,' which saved him from becoming, on the one hand a pampered invalid, on the other a fanatic on sociological reforms. As youth and man, he had a strange detachment from the mere accidents of life in his own personality or that of others. This detachment, this broad altruistic survey of life and its laws, rather than the mere incidents of personal joy and sorrow, accounts for many of the beneficent and some of the disappointing phases of his character and writings. Not a few of his companions in the past and his readers in the present have felt this impersonality, and have sympathized with Margaret Fuller's baffled effort to reach personal contact with the heart and soul of Emerson.

Miss Cary's chapter on Religion culminates in one emphasized thought,—that Emerson's appreciation of Christianity was positive though not exclusive, as verified by his words of nonconformity, 'Christianity is the most emphatic affirmation of spiritual nature, but it is not the only nor the last affirmation.' To Emerson, says Miss Cary, Nature was symbolic of spirit. His studies and inspiration were not in the specific beauties of meadow or stream, but in the firmament and the expansive elements. In the world of art he suggests Corot and Daubigny, interpreting Nature in the large, with serenity yet severity. In the chapter which treats of the friendship with Carlyle, Miss Cary seems to show a marked favoritism for Emerson. Recognizing, as all students must, the contrasts in temperament, in vision, in the form of announcing the moral messages, all largely in Emerson's favor, many yet receive from Carlyle an inspiration, a vital challenge and force, which is often lacking in Emerson. If Carlyle was a bit caustic in saying of Emerson's lectures that they did not leave 'much to chew the cud upon,' he only expressed in blunt words the criticism of many a true admirer of Emerson. Is it just to Carlyle to contrast his intrepid queries and denunciations of evil with Emerson's serene optimism, under the analogy of 'the noisy whining of undisciplined childhood'?

Turning to Emerson the lecturer, the author instances especially his second visit to England, and introduces some effective side-lights upon the impressions which he left and those that he carried away from the home-land where he was never quite at home. His distrust of his poetic gifts, which long delayed the publication of his poems, suggests their threatened loss to national literature. That such a loss would have been very great no lover of poetry will question. Evidently Miss Cary has felt this charm in a superlative degree, else she would not indulge in such extreme praise, affirming that though we search for and find defective metres and rhymes and syntax yet 'we shall not have disturbed by a hair's breadth our inner knowledge that we have been pecking and quibbling over the loveliest product of our national life.'

Emerson's editorship of 'The Dial,' his contributions to it, and the revelation therein of his intellectual attitude on many themes of his day, receive full attention. His address to the readers, in the first number, is quoted at length; while there is also a detailed study of the quality and authorship of verse and prose in each successive issue. Moreover, an Appendix furnishes a complete list of all 'The Dial's' articles, with authors specified as far as possible. Miss Cary refers to her sources of information in Cabot's Life of Emerson, and in the exhaustive article by Mr. George Willis Cooke in the 'Journal of Speculative Philosophy' in 1886. The reviewer wonders, perhaps, why she did not use the later authority on the subject — Mr. Cooke's introduction and ascriptions in the republication of 'The Dial' in 1902, for the Rowfant Club of Cleveland.

Miss Cary's valuable study of Emerson closes with a chapter on the French estimate of him. We are familiar with many German criticisms and appreciations of our American seer and poet; here are words of discriminating praise from M. Montégut contributed to the 'Revue des Deux Mondes,' in 1847 and 1850, and a recent estimate in the same journal, in 1902, by M. Roz, which raises question regarding the sympathy of Emerson and the adaptation of his optimism to real life. Partially in answer is a translation, given by Miss Cary, of M. Maeterlinck's essay on Transcendentalism and Symbolism, with interwoven comments on Emerson as illustration, in 'Le Trésor des Humbles.' A few sentences fittingly express the responsive attitude, not alone of the French critic, but also of this latest American biographer.

> 'But here at the same moment is Emerson, the good shepherd of the morning, in the pale verdant meadows of a new optimism, natural and credible. He does not insist that we skirt the abyss. He does not take us out of the humble, familiar inclosure, for the glacier, the sea, the eternal snows, the palace, the stable, the funeral pall of the pauper, the bed of sickness are all under the same heavens, purified by the same stars, and subject to the same infinite forces. He has enveloped us with silence, with wonder. . . He is nearer than any one else to our habitual life. He is the sage of the common day, and common days make up the sum of our existence.'

The volume is uniform in appearance with Miss Cary's previous books, and like the others is a most attractive piece of book-making. Of especial interest is the series of photogravure illustrations, consisting in the main of portraits of Emerson and others of the Concord circle.

ANNIE RUSSELL MARBLE.

New Books about Japan.*

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's latest—and, unfortunately, last—book is an attempt at the interpretation of the evolution of Japan according to the philosophic light and leading of the late Herbert Spencer. It is perhaps the best of Mr. Hearn's wonderful books on the Japan that is hidden from the average observer's eyes. The steamships bring annually to Nippon's rocky shores swarms of pilgrims led by Hearn's influence. Some of these, with honest and critical intent, are unable to see what was so clear to this brilliant son of a Greek mother and an Irish father; while others, who see not with their own eyes, but through those of Hearn, rave beyond his ravings. With amazing powers of perception and reception, Lafcadio Hearn lived a life of singular devotion. Most of his writing is subjective,—too much so for the honest scholar or for one who knows the thought and evolution of Japan as her age-old literature reveals it. In his latest book, however, the method is scientific,—coldly and pitilessly scientific, one might almost say; and throughout its pages emotion is held captive to logic. The intensity and clearness of its revelation seem almost fearful. The author tells us that the Japanese are ruled by the dead, and that individuality is not known to them. The whole social structure is built on ancestor-worship. He acknowledges the strangeness and charm of the country and people; he tells us of the domestic and communal cult, shows us the evolution of the gods, reveals the strange formation (so abhorrent to Occidental ideas) of the family in Japan. Then he pictures, with a realism almost gruesome, the rule of the dead,—until he makes us wonder whether he is not binding the selfsame sheaf with 'the sworn enemies of that religion,' whom he holds up to such contempt. He re-presents and re-interprets the history of Japan in a way that brings to mind Winwood Reade's 'Savage Africa' or his 'Martyrdom of Man.' The Japanese are superficially Buddhists; inwardly and to the roots of their being they are Shintoists. Their religion is loyalty. Shinto has revived. Occidental civilization is only a garment, a cloak. A law apart from custom is still practically worthless in the interior of the country. Ethics and custom are one. The Japanese are still in the pre-Homeric stage of evolution. They will win in war, but they will sink before the onslaught of modern economic forces. Perhaps they are already unconsciously forging their own chains. Such are the pessimistic conclusions of Mr. Hearn's wonderful appreciation and analysis. Happily there are others who do not read history or define religion as do Herbert Spencer and Lafcadio Hearn, and who see in the very constitution of Japanese society the promise and potency of a nation that will be able not only to out-ride the economic typhoon but also to enter into the inheritance of the Occident and of the final philosophy and religion—whatever may be the ultimate and perfected forms of these. In conclusion it may be said that in literary charm, in brilliancy and depth of color, in autumnal ripeness of thought, Mr. Hearn's 'interpretation' will take its place among the best books of the opening century.

The compilation entitled 'Japan, by the Japanese' is the outcome of a visit recently made to Japan by Mr. Alfred Stead, and is primarily intended to strengthen the faith of the political and financial allies of the islanders who are now crossing swords and measuring resources with Russia. The list of contributors includes many names of the highest authority, — among others some of the noble fifty-five young men whose *coup d'état* at Kioto in 1868 smote duarchy to death and restored monarchy in the form of an absolute imperialism, such as Japan had never known before in all her history. Such men, with accuracy in matters economic that cannot be challenged, have written freely at Mr. Stead's editorial command, or have furnished English translations of their speeches or official reports. The result is an encyclopædia of up-to-date information that has timely and permanent value. It is curious to note that while some of the writers show clearly in style and method the repressive and secretive spirit of the old feudalism in which they were reared, others like Inouye, Shibusawa, and Yamagata are as frank as children in disclosing the full truth. All that one could wish to know, historically and in the light of the latest statistics, about Japan's material products, of factory and studio, of army and navy, of hygiene and finance, is here given with admirable prodigality. Nothing more in contrast with the dark and secret ways of old Japan of the Tycoon days could be imagined. The editorial writer, the financier, the student of commercial Japan, will heartily welcome this portly store-house of varied information. Slight in comparison is the light shed on literature, religion, and law in the island empire; but at the same time the chapters on these subjects are the most readable and suggestive of all. The author of Bushido (The Knightly Code), the translator of the Genji Monogatari (Romance of Prince Genji), the brilliant code lawyer and historian, and the founder of the Woman's University in Tokio are the writers, and they are all adepts in

* Japan. An Attempt at Interpretation. By Lafcadio Hearn. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Japan, by the Japanese. Compiled and edited by Alfred Stead. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Japanese Life in Town and Country. By George William Knox. Illustrated. (Our Asiatic Neighbors.) New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

English style. But, while the reader of this book has the 'Open Sesame' to the material treasures of Japan, he gains no entrance into the invisible world of the Japanese mind. Not even the lord of the Imperial Household, though he writes many pages about 'The Imperial Family,' tells us anything of the Emperor's real personality or domestic life. One need only peruse carefully the chapters on Japanese religion, education, and the position of women, to appreciate how deftly the reality is concealed. Verily, before such charming official politeness the average serious student of the Japanese will prefer the brutal frankness of the alien. Of the absurd preface, which virtually ignores the labors of over thirty years of scholarly research and publication, and of the minor faults of compilation and editing, we need not speak. For those seeking statistics and official history the volume offers abundant measure; but those desirous of knowing the real Japan, and the thoughts and motives actuating individual and nation, will find between these covers little to their purpose.

An account of 'Japanese Life in Town and Country,' written by Dr. George W. Knox of the Union Theological Seminary, forms the initial volume in a projected series called 'Our Asiatic Neighbors.' The book will hardly delight or satisfy those readers who want to know about the daily menu, household routine, business methods, or wardrobe of the people; but it is by no means without its compensations. Perhaps the most distinguishing trait of scholarly American writers on Japan lies in the fact that they avoid what is merely descriptive or pragmatic in externals and try, usually with notable success, to show us what is in the Japanese brain, and thus reveal to our understanding the springs of motive and action. Professor Knox is a scholar in Confucianism. Hence he knows well how the Japanese gentleman thinks and feels, and his sojourns in the homes of cultivated Japanese families make his book immensely and profitably different from the products of those writers to whom the geisha is the embodiment of Japanese womanhood. Knowing Buddhism well, also, he can tell us how the common people look out on the universe, and why they enjoy their homeland so well. Professor Knox shows admirably that the success of Japan's great civilizing popular religion was in art, rather than in ethics, or spiritual renovation, or inspiration. He surveys with insight and fascination the historical development and intellectual life of the people; he pictures vividly the new Japan that has emerged from the old, and the now vanished 'samurai,' whose name is indeed gone, but whose life and traditions still animate the plain people.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL.*

'In preparing this history of forty-five years of service under the flag of the United States,' says Rear Admiral Schley, at the beginning of the preface to his interesting autobiography, 'the writer has felt that it was his duty, while still in vigorous health, to record the incidents and activities of a career that has covered many important years in the nation's progress.' And truly no one will rise from the reading of this rather bulky crown-octavo volume without feeling that he has been taken into the confidence of one of the greatest of the men who have achieved distinction in our brief yet eventful naval history.

Born in 1839, at Richfields, Maryland, Winfield Scott Schley came of mixed German, Huguenot French, and Scotch-Irish ancestry, his paternal line finding representation in this country a hundred years before. His earliest years were passed on the farm which saw his birth, and in the pleasant little city of Frederick, his first schooling being received at various local academies and at St. John's College. His earliest inclination toward the sea came from reading Captain Marryat's novels, — an inclination shared with hundreds of other healthy lads of English speech, though they have nothing of nautical achievement to show for it. This, and the influence of the gallant soldier from whom he was named, took him to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and his life under the flag may be said to have begun there on September 20, 1856.

Naval Cadet Schley was reared in the older manner, with sails and spars for his educational apparatus and extended cruises in strange waters for his discipline. His commission as midshipman was received June 19, 1860, — a time of portent and grave anxiety. His first voyage thereafter was to Japan on the good ship 'Niagara,' and the voyage was not accomplished until the return to Boston in May, 1861, there to learn of the actual outbreak of hostilities between the States. Of the decision there promptly reached by the young officer, he says:

> 'The writer was from Maryland. Before subscribing to the paper which was to record anew his fealty to the flag, sufficient time was asked to read the document carefully. This done, there was no hesitation in renewing his adhesion to the old flag. When this decision was announced to Commodore McKean in his cabin, the writer by chance looked up through a windsail hatchway leading to the deck above, and there the folds of Old Glory were seen in the sunlight gracefully unfolding its beauty to a soft and gentle breeze. The writer was standing directly under it, declaring the most sacred decision of his life to his Commander.'

Luck, good fortune, call it what one will, is an

* FORTY-FIVE YEARS UNDER THE FLAG. By Winfield Scott Schley, Rear Admiral U. S. N. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

element in every career; and in this respect Rear Admiral Schley has little complaint to make against the fates. With all his approved skill, opportunity for distinction might still have been lacking, — and it never has been, down to the culmination of his professional life off Santiago de Cuba, on July 3, 1898. 'The first square-rigged prize captured during the Civil War,' the 'General Parkhill,' was his earliest independent command, taken soon after the 'Niagara' began the blockade of Charleston on May 12, 1861. August 31 he was promoted to be master, and assigned to the 'Potomac,' his fellow master on that ship being the late William T. Sampson. Assigned to duty under Farragut in the Gulf blockade, young Schley went under fire for the first time near Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay.

Not long after, the intervention of European powers in Mexico led to the despatch to Vera Cruz of the 'Potomac.' Returning, Schley was made lieutenant in July, 1862, and assigned as executive officer to the steam gunboat 'Winona,' where his first duty was the painful one of placing his superior officer under arrest for drunkenness. It was while in temporary command of this ship that the following incident occurred, the pronoun referring to Schley, while Farragut is the commander-in-chief mentioned.

'Directions were given him to report whenever the signals could be read. As the orders had been to destroy the [Confederate] battery, it was not thought that the signal then flying could refer to us, as our duty under them was specific and distinct. Later, however, it was learned that the signal was intended to withdraw us from action. Not understanding this at the moment, the action was continued until every gun of the enemy had ceased firing. Then the ship lifted her anchor and dropped down with the current to her usual position, where, after anchoring, the customary visit was made to the commander-in-chief to report the result of the combat. Arriving on board, the writer found on the quarter-deck the commander-in-chief, who, after responding to his salute, said:

' "Captain, you begin early in your life to disobey orders. Did you not see the signal flying for near an hour to withdraw from action?" '

An attempt at explanation on the part of Lieutenant Schley was met by the statement that Farragut 'wanted none of this Nelson business in his squadron, about not seeing signals.' Then, —

'The admiral invited the writer into his cabin. The moment the door was closed behind him there was an entire change in his tone and manner as he said smilingly, "I have censured you, sir, on the quarter-deck for what appeared to be a disregard of my orders. I desire now to commend you and your officers and men for doing what you believed right under the circumstances. Do it again whenever in your judgment it is necessary to carry out your conception of duty. Will you take a glass of wine, sir?" '

It would be both interesting and instructive to follow the deeds of this efficient American seaman step by step through the Civil War. But space does not permit more than to note that Schley was placed in command of the 'Monongahela,' of which Admiral George Dewey was made executive officer soon afterward, Schley then becoming navigator of the 'Richmond.' It was during the siege of Port Hudson that General Agnus and the young lieutenant formed that friendship which has been of so much importance to them both. After being transferred to the 'Wateree,' and making an extended cruise in South American waters as executive officer of that ship, Schley was transferred to the Naval Academy as instructor, becoming a lieutenant-commander. He had much and varied experience as executive officer of the 'Benicia' after ending his detail in that great school, playing an active part in the opening of Corea to the world, largely through the attack upon the forts in the Salée River in 1871.

Several chapters are taken up with the story of the Greely relief expedition in 1884. The account of the preliminary arrangements made under Schley's supervision shows that thoroughness was the first consideration, though celerity was none the less in mind. The coming upon the survivors, on June 22, as told in the book, loses nothing by its reserve.

'The "Bear," closely followed by the "Thetis," arrived off the wreck camp cache about 10 p. m., and there found Lieutenant Greely and six of his comrades in a tent which the violent gale had blown down over the party as they lay in their sleeping-bags. The other eighteen of his party had perished, some while seeking relief toward Cape Isabella; some drowned while sealing; some had starved to death. The graves of a number were on a little ridge hardly two hundred feet away.

'The condition of the survivors was desperate in the extreme, while the squalor of the camp as found was heartrending and distressing. . . . All those rescued were at the last limit of their endurance, as their swollen joints and great weakness indicated only too plainly. Life was a question of a few days at most to that noble band. It is a matter of grave doubt had the relief ships been delayed forty-eight hours whether a living soul would have been found of the party. It is even more certain that if their rescue had depended upon the whalers they could not have been reached in time.'

Returning from the frozen North, Schley, who reached his captaincy in April, 1888, was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, and from that given command of the newly constructed war-ship 'Baltimore,' afterward to give so good an account of herself at Manila Bay. To this ship was confided the sorrowful honor of carrying the mortal part of the great inventor, John Ericsson, back to his native Sweden; and the end of this mission was marked by distinguished courtesies extended to the American sailors and their ship in several European capitals. While at Kiel, Schley met

Captain von Diederich, who was also, it will be remembered, at Manila Bay.

While commander of the 'Baltimore,' Schley was sent to Valparaiso during the civil war through which Chili was then passing, and his strict enforcement of neutrality seems to have incited the public against him. At all events, it was the seamen under his command who were selected for injury on October 16, 1891, and it was unquestionably Schley's diligence in collecting evidence which enabled the American government to adjust the difficulty with substantial justice to everyone concerned and without incurring the hostility of the new Chilean authorities

Captain Schley became inspector of the Third Lighthouse District upon the conclusion of this extended cruise, and in that capacity laid the electric buoys which marked the channels between the mouth of the Chicago River and the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. In September, 1895, he took command of the 'New York.' In connection with that event, he makes the sensible observation that 'ships are worth just as much [as] and not a whit more than the men who command them.' In March, 1897, there was a transfer to the Lighthouse Board, followed in March, 1898, by the appointment to command of the Flying Squadron at Hampton Roads, Schley's commission as commander being dated on February 6 of that eventful year.

The Flying Squadron sailed on May 13, with Schley on his flagship, the 'Brooklyn,' and from that time on his conduct has been the subject of the most heated and embittered controversy in the annals of the American navy. In his statement of the facts involved, it must be said that Schley maintains both dignity and reserve, refraining from acridity of personal criticism to a marked degree, and presenting a case which his adversaries will have difficulty in controverting. Thirteen of the thirty-seven chapters of the book are given up to the account of his cruising and fighting off the Cuban shores, and to the inquiry instituted regarding his conduct, so that it is impossible here to enter into details, even were it desirable at this time to rake over the ashes of scandals now fortunately moribund.

It is to be said in conclusion that no history of the war with Spain can be relied upon which does not take into full account the statement of this important and interesting work, and that there is every reason for the national feeling embodied in the stanza:

> God save us war upon the seas,
> But, if it slip,
> Send such a Chief, with men like these,
> On such a ship!

WALLACE RICE.

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

I.

Lovers of Florence and of the Brownings will unite in praising the sumptuous edition de luxe of Mrs. Anna Benneson McMahan's volume entitled 'Florence in the Poetry of the Brownings' (A. C. McClurg & Co.). In her editorial capacity, Mrs. McMahan has wisely resisted the temptation to write anything but a brief preface, letting eight of the many Florentine poems of the Brownings make a better basis for illustration than any comment, however skilful, could possibly do. Besides 'Casa Guidi Windows' and 'Old Pictures in Florence,' which would be the inevitable selections for a Florentine anthology, she has chosen Mrs. Browning's 'The Dance,' and Robert Browning's 'Fra Lippo Lippi,' 'Andrea del Sarto,' 'The Statue and the Bust,' Book I. of 'The Ring and the Book,' and 'One Word More.' These poems are illustrated by sixty reproductions of Florentine art and scenery, from the excellent photographs of the brothers Alinari, printed in a soft tone of brown on Italian vellum. The pictures, which Mrs. McMahan has chosen individually to elucidate some obscure or interesting allusion of the poems, and collectively to let her readers see Florence as nearly as possible as the Brownings saw it, show squares, palaces and churches, quaint gateways, scenic panoramas, frescoes, statuary, and paintings, the very stall where 'The Book' was purchased, and finally Mrs. Browning's tomb and the Protestant cemetery where she lies buried. The frontispiece is of course a view of Casa Guidi, the home of the poets for fourteen years, —from whose windows Mrs. Browning heard the voice of young Italy singing, and returning to which Robert Browning, 'The Book' in his hand,

> 'Stepped out on the narrow terrace built
> Over the street and opposite the church,
> And paced its lozenge brick work sprinkled cool,'

while he watched the fateful drama of the Ring unfold itself again before his eyes. 'Casa Guidi Windows' and 'Old Pictures in Florence' gain most from this pictorial annotation, but the other poems gain, too, and conversely the Florentine scenes take on a new beauty and significance with the poems as a guide. The mechanical features of the book are perfect. It is elegantly printed on hand-made paper and bound in grey boards with white vellum back. The Florentine lily in heavy gold makes a simple and effective cover decoration. The volume is happily conceived and luxuriously executed, and it would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful gift-book of so enduring a type. The large-paper edition, to which the present notice has reference, is limited to two hundred and fifty copies.

One of the most beautiful and at the same time substantial of the season's publications is Mr. Edward Dillon's stout quarto on Porcelain, forming the second volume of 'The Connoisseur's Library' (Putnam). Appealing primarily to the collector, or at least to the connoisseur in ceramics, it is an exhaustive and scholarly treatment of a very definite subdivision of the general sub-

ject, and is provided with an extensive and carefully tabulated bibliography and a complete index. On the other hand, introductory chapters dealing with the physical and chemical nature of porcelain, the materials used in its composition, the processes of mixing, fashioning, and firing, together with brief chapters on varieties of glazing and methods of color decoration, make it possible for the veriest tyro, if he is possessed of a reasonable amount of perseverance, to get both pleasure and profit out of Mr. Dillon's admirable work. Besides popularizing the treatise, these introductory chapters furnish a basis for a more definite and technical treatment of the whole subject than would be possible without them, and prevent any tendency towards the vague generalizations of aesthetic criticism. For the rest, Mr. Dillon has chosen, as a field hitherto unexploited by an authoritative English work, Chinese and European porcelain, with especial reference to the nature of the paste, the glaze, and the decoration of the various wares, and above all to any points that throw light on the historical continuity of the eastern and western products. Little attention has been bestowed upon marks, a branch of the subject which Mr. Dillon believes has already received exaggerated attention from collectors, to the neglect of more vital matters. A small collection of marks, however, is reproduced from various catalogues. About half the book is devoted to the porcelain of China, treated historically and descriptively. The spreading of the art to neighboring countries, the importation of oriental wares into Europe, and the imitation which naturally resulted, are then briefly discussed. Next German, French, and English porcelains are described in detail, and a final chapter sums up the present condition of the art. No sort of justice can be done here to the originality of subject-matter, or to the profound and at the same time clear and easy style of the book. It remains only to speak of the very beautiful illustrations, which are the excuse for mentioning the volume at all in this connection. There are forty-nine plates in all, including reproductions both in color and photogravure, so that equal justice is done to the coloring and to the outlines and intricate patterns of the porcelain. The specimens reproduced are all notable, being for the most part from the collections in the British and Victoria and Albert Museums, or from such splendid private collections as those of Mr. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. David Currie.

The collection of 'Pictures by George Frederick Watts' (Fox, Duffield & Co.) is essentially what the title indicates, a book of pictures, with a brief introduction by Julia Ellsworth Ford and Thomas W. Lamont, who are also responsible for the selection and arrangement of the illustrations. The introduction contains a short biography of the painter, and an appreciation of his art. This essay, which is necessarily superficial, is unfortunately also vague. It lays particular stress upon the symbolic and imaginative quality of Watts's art, without accurately defining the type of symbolism referred to, and upon his theory of the intellectual function of painting and its close relation to poetry without any offsetting statements about his technique. With the idea of emphasizing these same qualities, the pictures chosen for full-page reproduction are all of the allegorical type, and each is accompanied by a brief selection in verse or imaginative prose. The reproductions, consisting of platinum prints mounted on rough grey paper and a number of half-tones, are very satisfactory. Indeed the luxurious character of the book makes its defective plan all the more evident. It is to be deplored that Watts's portrait work has been relegated to so insignificant a place in the volume; the introduction accords it a cursory mention, and five half-tones in the text of the introduction are all the illustration it receives. The plan of accompanying the allegorical pictures by literary extracts is likely to mislead, particularly since the selection is not carefully made. Sometimes the passage chosen adds nothing to the obvious meaning of the pictures; in at least one or two cases it is not of sufficient poetical value to warrant its use in any such connection. Again, it is certainly a mistake to quote Browning's 'Eurydice to Orpheus,' with an incorrect title, as a commentary upon Watts's 'Orpheus and Eurydice.' It will be remembered that Browning departed from the traditional details of the myth, giving it a new interpretation of which there is no suggestion in Watts's painting. Thus, while the book is a beautiful art volume and will be of value for its pictures to students of Watts and modern painting, it is by no means the scholarly and well proportioned volume that might easily have been provided within the same limits.

Among the most attractive of the more substantial holiday issues is Sainte-Beuve's 'Portraits of the Seventeenth Century,' selected and translated from the French by Miss Katherine P. Wormeley. The essays have been chosen from the 'Causeries du Lundi,' the 'Portraits de Femmes,' and the 'Portraits Littéraires.' They have been slightly condensed by the omission of passages regarding long-forgotten editions, or discussions about style, which could not be made clear in English; and in cases where two or more essays about the same person appeared in the different series, they are combined, to avoid repetition. Miss Wormeley's reputation as a translator is already well established, so that it is not necessary to dwell upon the fact that her rendering of the essays is graceful, supple, and finished. The work is issued in two octavo volumes, handsomely bound in buckram, and illustrated with about thirty half-tone portraits. As a principle of selection, to guide a choice among the forty and more volumes of Sainte-Beuve's critical output, none more suitable could have been devised than the seventeenth century—the golden age of France. Volume one contains fifteen studies of the men and women who adorned the court of Louis Le Grand; volume two opens with a history of the French Academy and completes the seventeenth century picture with a dozen critiques of the literary men and women of the epoch. Either volume may be procured separately if desired. Together, they form a representative collection of the best that Sainte-Beuve achieved—which means the

very best critical work of the nineteenth century. Brilliant, keen, the product of profound learning and minute research, they are nevertheless popular and delightfully spontaneous in style. It is pleasant to be able to own a significant group of his essays in an edition so well-made and so scholarly as this one. (Putnam.)

With the publication of 'New France and New England' Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. complete their sumptuously illustrated edition of John Fiske's histories of the American Colonies from the settlement of Virginia to the adoption of the constitution. This ninth and last volume of the set is beautifully printed from new plates and bound uniformly with the others in polished red buckram. Great pains have been taken in getting together the illustrative material. Nothing has been admitted for the sake of mere embellishment, but the historical societies, libraries, and private collections, both in this country and in Europe, have been drawn upon for contemporary material in the shape of historical pictures, portraits, original manuscripts, maps, autographs, title pages, and other documents. Many of these have never before been reproduced, and none have been utilized unless their source and authenticity could be established beyond doubt. The new volume contains more than two hundred plates and a number of fine photogravure portraits, all of the greatest interest to students of the period. Each plate is carefully described, and the present location of the original is indicated, in the list of illustrations. It is comparatively seldom that an historian is able to complete a cycle of work so significant and comprehensive as Mr. Fiske's, and we cannot be sufficiently grateful that he was permitted to round out his labors with this last volume, which, it will be remembered, he had barely completed at the time of his death. This tasteful and eminently scholarly illustrated edition is a fitting and imposing tribute to his memory.

The barrier of obsolete speech, real or assumed but in either case equally effective, is the apology offered by Mr. Percy Mackaye for rendering 'The Canterbury Tales' into modern prose. The idea of modernization is of course not new, but all previous versions have been metrical, whereas Mr. Mackaye feels that prose, following as closely as possible the wording and construction of Chaucer, is more likely to promote interest in the original than verse, which inevitably tends to direct attention to a modern poet. Upon this theory he has made his prose version, carefully avoiding archaisms that are not easily intelligible, occasionally condensing a passage to satisfy propriety or relieve prolixity, but in the main exactly paraphrasing the text. It cannot be expected that such a version will retain the full flavor of the original, but the fourteenth century spirt is there, and the prose is, besides, easy, graceful, and rhythmical. As a representative selection from the 'Tales,' Mr. Mackaye has chosen the Prologue, the Knight's Tale, the Prioress's Tale, the Nun's Priest's Tale, the Physician's Tale, and those of the Pardoner, the Wife of Bath, the Clerk, the Squire, the Franklin, and the Canon Yeoman, with enough of their accompanying prologues, epilogues, and links to make the underlying structure of the poem clear. Mr. Walter Appleton Clark has embellished the text with six colored illustrations, one of which has been vignetted into the cover. The designs are bold and quaint, and the coloring rich and beautiful enough to suggest the mellow tints of an illuminated missal. Fine paper and excellent typography combine with suitable illustration to produce a luxurious piece of book-making, worthy of Mr. Mackaye's scholarly purpose, and likely to attract readers of fastidious taste. (Fox, Duffield & Co.)

Friends of 'Uncle Remus'—and who is not a friend of the delightful old story-teller?—will welcome the rhymed version of 'The Tar Baby,' now offered in a handsome holiday volume (Appleton), containing also twenty-five other rhymes of Uncle Remus, all but one of which tell entirely new stories. Cover, end papers, page borders and headings show 'Brer Fox,' 'Brer Rabbit,' and the rest of the brotherhood in miniature pen-and-ink sketches of unusual cleverness, the work of Messrs. Kemble and Frost, Uncle Remus's official illustrators, who have also provided a generous number of full-page drawings in tint and color, reflecting perfectly the delicious humor of the text. About two-thirds of the rhymes are animal tales; the rest are plantation melodies and revival hymns. The author's note explains that the rhymed version of the Tar Baby is probably a good deal nearer to the genuine form than the prose story, which is the reason for re-telling it here. Mr. Harris also forestalls objection to the monotonous rhythm of Uncle Remus's verse by calling attention to its primitive character. Whether one prefers Uncle Remus in prose or in verse, he will want to have this book for its pictorial features, if on no other account.

Another sheaf of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's cartoons has been gathered into the usual holiday folio, corresponding in size, shape, and binding with the rest of the regular collections of Mr. Gibson's drawings. The new book is named 'Every Day People,' and appears with the imprint of the Messrs. Scribner. We should hardly characterize any of Mr. Gibson's people as strictly of the 'every day' sort, but there is certainly more realism, as well as more variety of type and situation, here than in the earlier drawings. The lovely Gibson girl peeps out from an occasional corner, and there are two or three real Gibson men and one Gibson Cupid; but the rest of the people are the familiar and very un-ideal types of the street, the club, and the ballroom. We cannot expect Mr. Gibson to ring changes indefinitely upon the sentimental-satiric theme with which he began his career. As his line of work broadens, he is getting better control of it, and there is more humor and better drawing in this book than in the last two or three that the artist has given us.

A book about 'The Mountains' (McClure, Phillips & Co.) is the logical successor of 'The Forest,' in which Mr. Stewart Edward White proved himself too agreeable a camp-mate to be let off at the end of one trip. Like the other book, this

is the story of a real expedition, and we are assured that it is all strictly true except as regards the Tenderfoot, who is a composite truth —'the apotheosis of many tenderfeet' whom Mr. White has known. One key to the charm of Mr. White's outdoor books is the practical and very lively directions about taking the trail with which he begins them. Having found out what to carry, how to choose your horses, how to prepare yourself for the trip by the mastery of such practical details as pack-hitches and swimming at your horse's tail, you are as keen for the long trail as were Mr. White and the two friends who went with him on this journey across the Coast Ranges of California. Then there is a freshness and zest about the descriptions, a judicious admixture of character-study and adventure, and a pleasant humor, which will recommend this book to many people who do not care much for the modern nature literature. We are not told that Mr. Fernand Lungren, who has drawn pictures of the mountain trip, was one of the three in Mr. White's party, but we are sure that he must have been. At any rate he gets Mr. White's point of view exactly, and seizes upon the dramatic moments and the characteristic scenes for his pictures, which are a real addition to the annals of the trip.

Prof. Felix E. Schelling's unique volume of Elizabethan sketches entitled 'The Queen's Progress' is described by its author as made up of 'some of the lighter matters that have floated on a stream of reading and study which has already carried, let it be hoped, a somewhat weightier freight.' The essays need no such apology. The easy fashion in which they deal with some of the more trivial aspects of Elizabethan life presupposes a close study of its more essential features; and their graceful style lightens, but does not conceal, their erudition. The title essay re-tells the familiar story of Elizabeth's visit to Kenilworth as it is to be found in the quaint letter of Laneham, 'a dapper little clerk of the council chamber,' writing ostensibly for 'hiz friend, a citizen and merchaunt of London,' but really for the book-sellers. Ben Jonson's walking trip to Scotland, the mad career of Thomas Stucley, 'Gentleman-adventurer,' a violent attack of theatro-mania that swept through the Oxford colleges in 1608, Robert Greene's libel of Shakespeare in 'A Groatsworth of Wit,' and the romantic friendship of Sir Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville, are some of the other themes. All are handled with the same sure touch, and bear evidence to a thorough understanding of the diverse interests which went to make up the rapid, pulsing life of the time. The book is issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a dignified, well-made edition, with six fine photogravure portraits. Fastidious holiday buyers will appreciate its unusual charm of style and a corresponding distinction in mechanical make-up.

Very pretty library editions of Lord Macaulay's Essays, and the Tales and Poems of Edgar Allan Poe, are published in uniform style and binding, with illustrations, by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Each set is in six handy-size volumes, printed on thin but strong paper, simply bound in blue cloth with gold lettering, and neatly boxed. The Macaulay set has frontispieces in photogravure, besides eight or nine half-tones in each volume, picturing persons or places mentioned in the text. Many of these are reproduced from choice old prints or engravings, and should be of real interest to a student of the essays. In the edition of Poe five volumes are filled with his stories, and the remaining one contains the poems and the significant and interesting series of essays upon 'The Poet's Art.' The illustrations are by Mr. F. S. Coburn, who has accomplished his difficult task with a fair degree of success, choosing situations sufficiently gruesome and mysterious to be characteristic, and yet keeping, with possibly one or two exceptions, well within the bounds of good taste. The absence of photogravure frontispieces in this set is compensated for by more elaborate head-bands and tail-pieces, and a greater number of illustrations to the volume. The small size and attractive features of these editions will make them desirable holiday gifts.

The story of 'Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac' is Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton's contribution to the year's holiday literature (Scribner). As he takes pains to state distinctly in the foreword that his story is not intended to be pure science, but is rather an historical novel of Bear life, its aim being to convey the truth, but the truth about an unusual and composite animal, we do not see how it can result in any prolongation of the recent controversy about the genuineness of Mr. Seton's writings. The story of 'Monarch' is longer than most of his narratives, so that it fills out an attractive little volume, which has of course been illustrated and decorated by its author. The marginal drawings are not so clever as some of his earlier work, but the full-page pictures of the cub 'Jack' are irresistibly humorous, and the story of his evolution from an affectionate and mischievous little household pet into the mysterious and ruthless sheepkiller of Tallac is as thrilling and pathetic as anything Mr. Seton has given us.

Messrs. Adam and Charles Black's notable series of books illustrated in color is augmented this year by a volume descriptive of Westminster Abbey. The pictures are by Mr. John Fulleylove, who has already painted Oxford and the Holy Land for the same series; and the accompanying text is by Mrs. A. Murray Smith, who writes entertainingly of the foundation of the Abbey, its evolution from a royal chapel to a national burial-ground, and the progressive steps of its building and re-building. Finally she conducts her readers through an exhaustive tour of the interior. Whether used as a guide-book to the Abbey, or by stay-at-home readers as a source of information, the account should prove interesting and valuable. Mr. Fulleylove's twenty-one pictures show the Abbey outside and in, including probably every favorite and important view except the cloisters, and a number of interesting details such as the coronation chair, Chaucer's tomb, and the early brasses and picturesque tombs in St. Edmund's Abbey. The

plates are artistic and daintily colored, but it is a question whether the choice of Westminster Abbey as a subject for colortype illustrations was a wise one. Certainly to most readers these pictures will seem to strike the wrong note, laying emphasis on color—and a very individual color-scheme at that,—instead of upon structure, which is surely the memorable feature of any Gothic cathedral not pre-eminently distinguished for its windows.

The aristocratic pussy of the bench-show has had her book, written for her by Miss Helen Winslow. Miss Agnes Repplier has given us the epic of the cat race, and a subtle interpretation of its genius, in 'The Fireside Sphinx.' There is left the common fireside pussy, and Miss Sara Trueblood has now made a book about her. It is called 'Cats by the Way,'—that is, the cats you meet in morning strolls, alley cats and tramp cats that prowl by night, the cats that live at your friends' houses or by your own hearth-stone, the good old-fashioned every-day cat that wins your love and sometimes your pity, and loves you in return. Little histories of a score or more of such cats make up Miss Trueblood's volume; and all the incidents, the author assures us, are true to life. Miss Trueblood is a versatile genius, and the little pictures of the cats and cat families, scattered through the book, are also the work of her hand. 'Cats by the Way' is unpretentiously bound, as befits its humble subject, with two intelligent-looking pussies staring at us from the front cover. (Lippincott.)

Dog-lovers also have their book this year, and a very charming one it is. Maurice Maeterlinck's study of 'Our Friend the Dog' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is as delightful in its way, though not so unusual, as 'The Life of the Bee' by the same author. The particular dog that furnishes the occasion for the essay is a small bull-pup named Pelléas, who died when he was barely six months old. 'Pelléas had a great, bulging, powerful forehead, like that of Socrates or Verlaine; and, under a little black nose, blunt as a churlish assent, a pair of large hanging and symmetrical chops, which made his head a sort of massive, obstinate, pensive and three-cornered menace.' According to M. Maeterlinck's interpretation, the dog is the only animal that really loves us. The horse is 'uncertain and craven'; the cow and the ox 'docile because for centuries they have not had a thought of their own'; the cat 'curses us in her mysterious heart'; the rest tolerate our dominion through fear or love of ease. But the dog is, and has always been, the friend of man; he worships him as a god and serves him as a slave. Just when the discussion of this thesis is growing a little too mystical, Pelléas brings it back to earth with a wag of his friendly tail. Mr. Paul Meylan has drawn him delightfully, and another artist has decorated the cover and pages very effectively, making the memoir of Pelléas altogether one of the most pleasing of the year's holiday productions.

A significant contribution to the history of the great water-ways of America is Mr. Edgar Mayhew Bacon's 'Narragansett Bay: Its Historic and Romantic Associations' (Putnam). Mr. Bacon has a way of investing local history with a meaning and a charm which the mere explorer of dry-as-dust records entirely misses. For one thing, his point of view is broader; it embraces an interest in both the authentic history and the picturesque legends of a district, and also in its intrinsic beauty as landscape. Then his work is done slowly and pleasantly, and consequently is accurate and weighty, without being labored. Finally he never loses sight of the human interest which, in the last analysis, is the redeeming feature of antiquarian studies. Mr. Bacon was attracted to the Narragansett country because of the important part played by its settlers 'in the development of American ideas and ideals,' as well as by its singularly romantic legends and the matchless beauty of setting which the bay affords. Readers who know and love the region will enjoy cruising with Mr. Bacon among the islands, and rambling about the historic old towns with their musical Indian names and prim Quaker traditions. Fifty pictures from sketches by the author and many others from photographs, together with a handsome binding, give the book a holiday air.

Mr. Walter Taylor Field's work on Rome, issued in two daintily proportioned volumes, prettily bound and copiously illustrated, may be called a literary guide-book to the wonders of the Eternal City. It is a chatty, informal account of a dozen rambles, suitable to be undertaken in as many days, and so planned as to give the visitor a sight of the monuments, churches, and galleries most worthy of his attention. Several maps, carefully marked with routes and objects of interest, make the journeyings easier of accomplishment, whether they are taken in reality or in imagination. For Mr. Field explains that in venturing to add his contribution to the vast literature that clusters about Rome, he has meant to steer a middle course between the barrenness of the guide-book and the discursiveness of the essay, and so make a book that will be useful to the traveller in his sight-seeing and to the travel-lover who wishes to visit Rome from the vantage-ground of his own hearth-stone. We are sure that both classes of readers will enjoy these volumes, whose small size and full illustration make them especially desirable as gifts. The set forms the latest title in the Messrs. Page's 'Travel-Lover's Library.'

After having obtained a bird's eye view of Rome from the work just mentioned, it will be pleasant to turn, for a more intimate study of the city and its people, to Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott's delightful volume of reminiscences, entitled 'Roma Beata' (Little, Brown & Co.). The book had its beginning in a series of letters which Mrs. Elliott wrote to her sister, Mrs. Laura Richards. From these and other letters and diaries, records of several summers spent in Rome and its environs, she has made a volume which preserves the epistolary form and feeling, sparkles with humor, and runs over with unique and entertaining experiences such as could not possibly fall to the lot of the ordinary tourist. A few chapter titles will serve better than anything else to indicate the character of

the book: 'A Visit to Queen Margaret,' 'A Presentation to Leo the Thirteenth,' 'Roman Codgers and Solitaries,' 'Black Magic and White,' 'Strawberries of Nemi.' A dozen illustrations, from Mr. Elliott's drawings and from photographs, add a decorative touch to this tempting volume.

'The Poet's Corner' is the apt title of a portfolio of amusing cartoons in which Mr. Max Beerbohn has hit off with his usual audacity the peculiarities of a number of celebrities ranging from Omar Khayyam to Mr. William Watson.. Mr. W. B. Yeats presenting Mr. George Moore to the Queen of the Fairies, Robert Browning taking tea with the members of the Browning Society (who are of course too high-minded to trouble with tea), Dante Gabriel Rossetti disporting himself in his back garden among his pets and his Pre-raphaelitish friends, Samuel Taylor Coleridge 'Table-talking,' William Shakespeare enforcing secrecy with one hand and holding the other behind him to receive a manuscript from Lord Bacon, and Rudyard Kipling taking 'a bloomin' day aht, on the blasted 'eath, along with Britannia 'is gurl,' are some of the best of 'Max's' witty and absolutely irreverent portraits. There are twenty in all, printed in colors and bound in a board folio. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

It is somewhat disconcerting, even in these days of profuse illustration, to come upon a pictorial edition of Philip Gilbert Hamerton's 'The Intellectual Life.' The method adopted in Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s new reprint is very simple: from the cursory literary allusions in which Hamerton's text abounds, nine have been chosen, apparently at random, and a picture of the locality or person referred to has been inserted at the proper page in the text. This results in half-tone portraits of Byron, Napoleon, Da Vinci, Keats, Shelley, Scott, and Wordsworth, and views of Fonthill Abbey and Blea Tarn. We wonder a little at the lack of variety in the editor's choice, and would suggest that without altering the position of the pictures he might substitute George Sand for Scott, Fielding for Byron, and Kepler for Wordsworth, thus avoiding a misleading emphasis upon nineteenth century poets, and securing at least equal relevancy to the text. It should be added that the new edition is well printed on paper of good quality, handsomely bound in red and gold, and contains an excellent frontispiece portrait of the author in photgravure.

'The Messages of the Masters,' Dr. Amory Bradford's volume of appreciations of ten of the world's greatest paintings, has proved popular enough to justify Messrs. Crowell & Co. in issuing it in a cheaper edition. This is printed from the same plates used in the earlier edition, but half-tones have been substituted for photogravures of the paintings discussed, and the book is neatly bound in boards with linen back. Dr. Bradford's method is to speak briefly of the æsthetic value of each painting, and then dwell upon its spiritual meaning. For instance, in writing of Turner's 'Old Temeraire' his theme is 'The Message and Ministry of the Sky.' The Sistine Madonna suggests 'A Christmas Meditation,' and Burne-Jones's 'Nativity' leads him to speak of 'The Humanity of the Divine.' This sort of interpretation appeals to many readers who do not care for art criticism nor for unvarnished sermonizing. For such persons 'The Messages of the Masters' in its new dress will make a suitable and inexpensive gift.

A certain sameness of motive runs through all Miss Onoto Watanna's stories, and 'The Love of Azalea' (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is no exception to this rule. There is always a piquant little Japanese girl—this time a sort of Cinderella minus a god-mother—who speaks delicious 'pigin' English and outrages convention by marrying a 'foreign devil'—in this case a young American missionary. He is obliged to go to America, leaving her behind him, whereupon her cruel step-mother and a rich and wicked lover conspire to starve and trick her into submission to their desires. After a good deal of tragedy, the missionary comes to his wife's rescue, and all ends happily at last. The little story is prettily told, and prettily illustrated by a Japanese artist, Gazo Foudji, who has made six full-page illustrations in color, and a dainty series of marginal decorations, which are printed in violet to match the be-flowered cover.

In his volume entitled 'Old Love Stories Retold' (Baker & Taylor Co.) Mr. Richard Le Gallienne has managed to make a very readable book out of materials either hackneyed or otherwise unpromising. He does not assume that all the phases of love which he describes are ideal, but only that they are all typical, each standing for a multitude of less famous, but no less genuine, experiences. The prettiest story in the book is that of Dante and Beatrice, the most appealing that of Heine and Mathilde—the fat, stupid, merry-hearted wife, whom the unhappy poet came as near to loving as his bitter heart would let him love any one. Of the eight stories, six are already familiar to readers of 'The Cosmopolitan.' They gain additional attractiveness from their new setting, with tinted illustrations and the inevitable page border,—in this case suitable, graceful, and unobtrusive. The binding is of grey boards, with leather back.

'The Castle Comedy,' by Mr. Thompson Buchanan, is a pretty little romance of the time of Napoleon, with an exciting plot made up of love and sword-play in equal parts. The scene is laid in England, but some of the characters are French, and others pretend to be. The hero is a nobleman disguised as a dancing master, who resembles Monsieur Beaucaire in quick wit, gallant address, and dare-devil recklessness. Four pleasing colored illustrations and appropriate page decorations by Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green, together with a delicate violet cover, contribute to make this a very tempting holiday volume of the lighter sort. (Harper.)

'Love Finds a Way,' one of the late Paul Leicester Ford's short stories, has been made into a delectable holiday volume by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. Mr. Harrison Fisher's drawings and Miss Margaret Armstrong's floral borders and cover design are the decorative features. The story is not one of Mr. Ford's best, but it is good

enough to make us wish that its author were still writing, or that his mantle had fallen upon somebody else. Mr. Fisher is very successful at depicting the sentimental 'man and girl' situation, and his work here is as dainty and carefully finished as usual. Miss Armstrong's designs are always remarkable for their gracefulness and beauty of coloring, so that altogether this is as pretty a book as any gift-hunter need desire.

Another book to which a cover designed by Miss Margaret Armstrong adds a touch of distinction is 'Li'l' Gal' (Dodd, Mead & Co.), a collection of Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar's negro lyrics, the title being taken from the first poem. Miss Armstrong has also designed page borders, and Mr. Leigh Richmond Miner of the Hampton Institute Camera Club has taken the photographs, which form a rich and suitable illustrative setting for the verses. This is not the first time that Mr. Dunbar and members of the Hampton Institute Camera Club have co-operated in book-making, but their latest venture is more than ever deserving of praise for its harmonious, tasteful, and spirited transcription of negro life.

The volume entitled 'Japan in Pictures' (Warne) is aptly described by Mr. Douglas Sladen, author of the text and collector of the photographs, as being a sort of 'lantern-lecture' between covers. The pictures, of which there are about seventy-five, are grouped according to six topics: water-life, crops and flowers, landscape, temples, streets and street life, manners and customs; and each group is preceded by a compact and business-like introduction. By wasting no time on generalities, Mr. Sladen manages to compress a vast amount of miscellaneous and very entertaining information into his 'lecture,' and the pictures serve to fix it in the reader's mind. The album is just the thing with which to temper one's ignorance and correct one's misconceptions about the enterprising little island kingdom that is occupying so much of the world's attention at present.

The Christmas shopper has come to depend upon finding something of Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's ready for him each year in sumptuous holiday dress. This season Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. reissue an old and favorite volume, 'Nature and Culture,' with tinted photogravures made from a series of very artistic photographs by Mr. Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr. These pictures show scenes in the woods and fields, by the seashore or the road-side, each illustrating some brief and vivid passage of natural description taken from the essays. The volume is further decorated by head and tail pieces somewhat symbolic in character. The cover design is too heavy for the best effect, and, we think, very inartistically colored.

Among the many 'miniature' volumes which make such popular holiday gifts, none are daintier or more attractive than the 'Thumb Nail Series' (Century Co.). Three new volumes are now added,—Shakespeare's 'As You Like It' and 'Romeo and Juliet,' and Washington Irving's account of 'An Old English Christmas' taken from 'The Sketch Book.' As usual, the leather covers are embossed with symbolic designs done by Mrs. Blanche McManus Mansfield, and the author's portrait serves as a frontispiece for each volume. 'An Old English Christmas,' with its story of quaint Yule-Tide customs, and the peacock pie and boar's head trimmed with holly on the cover, is sure to be a favorite with Christmas buyers.

Another deservedly popular series of bibelots is the 'Ariel' library of Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, which has grown to include nearly one hundred well assorted classics. These tiny booklets are clearly printed on deckel-edge paper, with photogravure frontispieces (generally portraits), and are bound in flexible red morocco, with ribbon markers. The fourteen additional volumes of this year offer plenty of variety to the intending purchaser. 'Castle Rackrent and Other Irish Tales' by Maria Edgeworth and John and Michael Banim appears with an introductory study of Irish fiction and short biographical notices by Mr. W. B. Yeats. The 'Counterblaste to Tobacco' of James I. is printed with the original preface by its royal author and a postscriptum account of the practical measures which he took to enforce his anti-tobacco crusade. Mr. George Saintsbury furnishes a biographical note for Swift's 'Gulliver's Voyage to Lilliput,' and this volume is embellished with a number of illustrations, in addition to the customary frontispiece. Among the other volumes are Washington Irving's 'Old Christmas,' Robert Browning's companion poems 'Christmas Eve' and 'Easter Day,' and Fouqué's 'Undine.'

The trouble with Mr. Edwin F. Webster's book of 'Strenuous Animals' (Stokes) is that it is too strenuous. Mr. Webster's fables are so ingenious and his beasts such remarkable deviations from the order of nature that no amount of realism in the atmosphere of the stories will make them 'go down.' The bear who fed another bear with nitro-glycerine and then blew him up, the bee who got drunk on whisky and water and afterwards became a teetotaler, the bull-dog who emulated the swiftness of the greyhound by wearing balloons, and the eagle who hunted its prey with field glasses, may amuse some readers; but the humor is too exaggerated to gain a wide public. Good nonsense needs a much lighter touch. The best story in the book is the one about a jumping frog, as wonderful in his way as his famous prototype endeared to us by Mark Twain. Mr. E. W. Kemble and 'Bob' Addams have illustrated the stories.

'Upland Pastures,' a series of nature essays by Miss Adeline Knapp, has been issued in a limited autograph edition by Messrs. Paul Elder & Co. The volume is bound in cloth and leather of a light green shade, and printed from type on Ruisdael hand-made paper. Mr. William Keith's painting of 'Upland Pastures,' reproduced in photogravure, is the frontispiece; and rubricated running-heads and initials set in simple borders constitute its only other ornamentation. The result is a harmonious and elegant piece of bookmaking. Miss Knapp's essays are informal jottings of things heard and seen, or thought, in spring-time and summer rambles. Belonging to

the reflective rather than to the dramatic type of nature essays, they aim to arouse an interest in the smaller aspects of the outdoor world, particularly in the wonderful economy of plant life. They read pleasantly and easily, with a suggestion of Mr. Hamilton Mabie's method and point of view.

'The Old Masters and their Pictures,' a comprehensive art manual for beginners by Miss Sarah Tytler, is issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. in a new illustrated edition, with twenty good half-tone plates reproducing twenty of the famous paintings referred to in the text. There is no question that illustration helps to make a book of this sort attractive and illuminating, and Miss Tytler's work is good enough to deserve whatever assistance pictorial embellishment can lend it. The popular character of the book, its ornamental binding, and the pictures, bring it into the category of holiday publications.

'A Journey in Search of Christmas' (Harper) is the inviting title of a holiday volume by Mr. Owen Wister. Of course it is Lin McLean who takes the journey, first to Cheyenne and finally to Denver, where he succeeds in running down Christmas in lavish western fashion. The story is more or less made to order, but has a good deal of vitality about it for all that. Mr. Frederic Remington has drawn three pictures of Lin, making him look very much like all the rest of Mr. Remington's cow-boys, and has also made tinted page decorations which furnish an interesting running comment on the text. The cover is very gaudy,—perhaps out of deference to Lin's taste; but accepted as symbolic of the old west, it need not interfere with the reader's enjoyment of a good story.

It is eight years since Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart wrote 'Sonny, a Christmas Guest,' and fourteen editions have been printed during the interval; but the demand for that charming bit of fiction is not yet exhausted. The reason for its lasting popularity is not far to seek; 'Sonny' is full of real humor, delicate, but irresistible; you laugh because you cannot help it, and no matter how many times you have read the story, its freshness and sweetness still make their appeal. The latest edition of the book, published by the Century Co., is illustrated by Miss Fanny Y. Cory, just the right person to understand Sonny and to depict him and his family in an original and entertaining way. There are fourteen illustrations, besides a decorated initial for each chapter.

Messrs. Crowell & Co.'s 'Luxembourg Library' is intended to furnish reprints of classic novels, which shall be durable and attractive and yet not too expensive to be within reach of a moderately filled purse. This purpose it fulfils very acceptably. The cloth bindings are simply and prettily ornamented, the typography clear, the paper of fair quality, and the illustrations in several cases of unusual interest and merit. The five volumes lately issued in this pleasing and inexpensive dress are Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice,' with seventeen clever drawings in pen and ink; William Ware's 'Zenobia,' with the same number of photographs of the ruins of Palmyra; Smollett's translation of 'Gil Blas,' with illustrations taken from the French text; Charles Lever's 'Harry Lorrequer' with reproductions of the drawings by 'Phiz' which appeared in the first edition; and Bulwer-Lytton's 'Rienzi.' The present day flood of fiction is resulting in a neglect of many stories better worth while than some of the best selling books of the week or month. An attractive series of reprints, like those of the 'Luxembourg' series, that helps to turn the tide and sends us back to make or renew acquaintance with old favorites, is of real service to the cause of good literature.

It was a happy thought of the A. Wessels Co. to publish the 'Maximes' of La Rochefoucauld in an edition with French and English versions on opposite pages. It is entirely a matter of taste whether one enjoys the hard, worldly wisdom of the 'Maximes,'—though Sainte-Beuve has said that there are moments in life when everybody gloats over them. But however strongly one may dissent from their cynical estimates of humanity, one cannot but admire their lively precision and courteous, measured simplicity of expression. They ought to be re-read occasionally, if only as an antidote for exaggeration; and for that purpose the present reprint is very suitable. Print and paper are good, the binding is pretty and durable, the end-papers appropriately decorated with thistles. The English version of the maxims follows the French closely, and preserves its cautious suavity very well.

'A good cheer book is the best year book,'—so runs the motto with which the preface to Miss M. Allette Ayer's volume of 'Daily Cheer' begins; and we shall not be inclined to question the truth of the couplet. This particular 'Good Cheer' book is made up very much in the usual way, with a page of well-chosen extracts for each day in the year. The selections are all bright and cheerful, but there is plenty of variety in length, subject-matter, style, and authorship. The quotations on a page range in number from one to ten, but in every case a single thought runs through each day's reading and unifies it. The pages of briefer quotations are particularly interesting, because of the novelty of finding such diverse authors as Shakespeare, Mrs. Margaret Sangster, Robert Browning, 'Mrs. Wiggs,' and William Cullen Bryant in symposium upon the same subject. The chaste binding and tasteful arrangement of the book will add materially to its value for the holiday purchaser. (Lee & Shepard.)

Friends of Dr. Theodore Cuyler are legion, and they will all welcome the appearance of 'Our Christmas Tides' (Baker & Taylor Co.), selected and in part written by him. The binding shows an elaborate design in green and gold, and the book is handsomely printed on toned laid paper, with appropriate marginal decorations and end papers. Several photographs, including a frontispiece portrait of Dr. Cuyler taken in 1903, serve as illustrations. The selections include both verse and prose, harking back to old favorites like 'It Came upon the Midnight Clear' and Phillips Brooks's beautiful Christmas

hymn, and treating such diverse phases of the theme as Christmas customs in many lands, reminiscences of a day in modern Bethlehem, and suggestions about true Christmas giving. In short, the booklet is an unusually pleasing example of a familiar type, for which there seems to be a perennial demand.

'Christmas Eve on Lonesome' (Scribner) is the title story in a new volume by Mr. John Fox, Jr. Mr. Fox has kept closely within his chosen field, —the lawless and primitive life of the Kentucky mountaineer; and the feud is naturally the pivotal point of most of the stories. However, the situations and types of character are so varied that there is no monotony about the book. The feud, as Mr. Fox portrays it, has its possibilities of humor as well as of pathos and bitter tragedy, and the strange nature of the mountaineer has its kindlier and more generous side; so the stories are cheerful reading. Of the five in the book, one besides the first has a Christmas theme, and the gay scarlet cover and eight illustrations in color emphasize the holiday flavor.

Mr. Will Carleton's ever popular 'Over the Hill to the Poor-House,' and its companion piece 'Over the Hill from the Poor-House,' have been detached from the other 'Farm Ballads' and made into a handsome Christmas book (Harper), with tinted illustrations and page decorations by Mr. W. E. Mears, and an interesting preface by the author. In this preface Mr. Carleton expresses becoming wonder over the interest that these two simple poems have aroused, and then gives an unaffected little history of the good he knows they have done and of the convincing proofs he has had that the critics who sneered at the unreality of his work were quite in the wrong.

'Business' is the terse and somewhat anomalous title of a small collection of slangy, cynical, and more or less witty epigrams, intended to embody the sordid philosophy of the modern business world in a form that will make it seem less sordid, at least for the moment. Mr. L. de V. Matthewman is responsible for the aphorisms, and Mr. Tom Fleming for the pictures. 'The sureness of a sure thing is for the other man'; 'Do something if you must: do somebody if you can'; 'Incessant work tells—on the worker'; 'Opportunity knocks once at every man's door, but generally makes sure that he is not at home'; 'Whether the bull or the bear wins, it is a cold day for the lamb';—these will serve as samples of the quality of Mr. Matthewman's epigrams, which gain considerably in point from Mr. Fleming's accompanying drawings. (Lippincott.)

'Petals of Love for Thee' (Dodge Publishing Co.) is the title of a booklet of lyrics by Edith Hall Orthwein. It is lavishly decorated with floral designs printed in glaring colors, and having, except in one or two cases, very little connection with the text. The poems are very faulty in technique, and are disfigured by unfortunate mannerisms. Altogether the volume belongs to a type of 'Holiday book' which is fast being superseded by finer workmanship and more literary value.

Books for the Young.

I.

The numerous volumes of the current season especially addressed to children exhibit in the main very much the same tendencies and standards as we have noted in former years. There is not as much of war and turmoil as there was a few years ago, and the gigantic struggle in Asia is almost unreflected here—possibly because so little is really known of the details. Books which make an appeal limited to boys and girls within certain narrow age limits seem to be on the increase. Books of adventure show no diminution in number, whether the adventure be connected with authentic history or not; but there is a marked falling off in the number of stories dealing with historical episodes not distinctly modern. There seems to be a decrease, also, in the way of older books of ascertained worth; and at the other extreme of the literary scale there is a similar diminution as regards picture books with jingles showing an original turn of thought. On the whole, it is probably safe to say that the most encouraging feature in the children's books of the present season is the increasing depth of thought and seriousness of purpose displayed—though this is an impression rather than a statement susceptible of definite proof. Noticeable, also, is a steadily growing skill in the handling of material, whether historical or human. But marked ability or striking originality is not much in evidence.

Old favorites in new forms.

By all odds the most striking child's book of the season is the new edition of Eugene Field's 'Poems of Childhood' (Scribner), with illustrations in color by Mr. Maxfield Parrish. There is a delicacy of sentiment and touch about these delightful illustrations that not only interprets the text, but gives it a refinement it did not possess before. The poems included in the volume are chosen from a wider range than heretofore, and on every account the book is one to cherish. — Mr. T. H. Robinson has performed a similar service for Charles Kingsley's 'The Heroes' (Dutton), although his illustrations, in color and black-and-white, lack the marked distinction of Mr. Parrish's work. But the edition is none the less a worthy treatment of a worthy book. — A pleasant revival of the forgotten work of a forgotten author, certain to meet with approval, is the new edition of Frances Browne's 'Granny's Wonderful Chair' (McClure, Phillips & Co.). Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett knew and loved the book as a child, but later on it passed from her, and only recently did she chance upon a copy. It had meant so much to her that she has felt impelled to set forth the fact in a really delicious preface to the present reprint which she calls 'The Lost Fairy Book,' a better bit of writing, possibly, than anything else in the volume. — There is, almost inevitably one might say, a new edition this season of Lewis Carroll's 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' (Stokes), for which Mr. M. L. Kirk has prepared twelve full-page pictures in color. Sir John Tenniel's original illustrations are also included, and Mr. Kirk has retained the spirit of these in his own drawings. Consequently the volume has a seemly congruity and reverence for tradition not to be found in other editions of the classic.— Two more of Louisa M. Alcott's books are republished, with admirable pictures by Miss Harriet Roosevelt Richards, in Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s new edition of that sterling author. 'Eight Cousins; or, The Aunt-

Hill' and 'Rose in Bloom' are the titles of this year's additions, and in all respects the volumes are fully up to the high standard set by their predecessors. — 'Fairy Tales by Dumas' (Stokes) is the prosaic title chosen for the volume containing Mr. Harry A. Spurr's translation of the Aramis story, 'When Pierrot Was Young,' and 'The Countess Bertha's Honey Feast.' Mr. Harry Roundtree's illustrations show a fine appreciation of the significance of the stories, and the book makes one wish that the delicious imagination of Dumas might have expressed itself more frequently in works of the kind. — Paul de Musset's 'Mr. Wind and Madam Rain,' as translated years ago by Miss Emily Makepeace and illustrated by Charles Bennett, is now reproduced in handsome form by the Messrs. Putnam. The fanciful superstitions of the Breton peasantry and an interpolated puppet show will be recalled as making up the groundwork of this delightful tale. — What is often characterized as the Italian 'Alice in Wonderland' has been rendered into English by Mr. Walter Samuel Cramp from the original of Carlo Collodi, under the title of 'The Adventures of Pinocchio' (Ginn). The titular hero is a wooden marionette, and Mr. Charles Copeland has pictured him in complete accordance with the spirit of the text. — 'Red Cap Tales, Stolen from the Treasure Chest of the Wizard of the North, Which Theft is Humbly Acknowledged by S. R. Crockett' is the wording on the title page of an attractive book (Macmillan), with illustrations in color by Mr. Simon Harmon Vedder. Mr. Crockett has taken a number of stories dealing with gnomes and fairies from five of the Waverley novels, simplified them somewhat by rewriting with a juvenile audience in view, and left his readers to obtain the effect of the new grouping. — In a manner somewhat analogous, Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles has produced 'The Story of Little Paul' and 'The Story of Little Peter' (Estes), as new volumes in the 'Famous Children of Literature' series. Dickens's 'Dombey and Son' provides the material for the former book, and Captain Marryat's 'Peter Simple' for the latter. Both are examples of what might be called predigested literature. — A new version of the old story of the Argonauts has been made by Prof. D. O. S. Lowell, of the Roxbury Latin School, and published under the title of 'Jason's Quest' (Lee & Shepard), with illustrations by Mr. C. W. Reed. The book is deserving of praise in every respect.

Tales of our own country.

Of books dealing with American history there are many this year, the first in point of time being Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth's 'Little Metacomet' (Crowell). This account of the son of Philip, last of the Wampanoags, is for quite small children. Exiled by the English after his father's death at Mount Hope, the short history of the little prince is told in its relations to a family of white children which he befriended.— Mrs. Mary P. Wells Smith takes up a well known episode in the French and Indian War of two centuries ago in 'The Boy Captive of Old Deerfield' (Little, Brown & Co.). Her story is written with painstaking intention to teach the comfortable children of to-day something of the sufferings of their predecessors.— The southern colonies come in for somewhat belated treatment in two books by Miss Annie M. Barnes: 'A Lass of Dorchester,' in which the scene is laid in the Carolinas in 1702, and 'The Laurel Token: A Story of the Yamassee Uprising,' dealing with the plantation at Goose Creek in 1714. There is wide field for the investigator here, and Miss Barnes has made good use of her manifest opportunities. Both books are published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard.— The fourth volume of Mr. Edward Stratemeyer's 'Colonial Series' is called 'On the Trail of Pontiac; or,The Pioneer Boys of the Ohio' (Lee & Shepard), and brings the history down to the last French and Indian war in the eighteenth century. Characters from previous books in the series reappear here, and the treatment of the Indian tribes is more humane than the settlers themselves were accustomed to accord them.— Revolutionary times in their inception find mention episodically in Miss Helen M. Cleveland's 'Stories of Brave Old Times: Some Pen Pictures of Scenes Which Took Place Previous to, or Connected with, the American Revolution' (Lee & Shepard). The short stories are picturesque and full of the turmoil of the times, leaving a curious sense of the inadequacy of the struggle to maintain the liberties so painfully acquired. Photographs of the localities mentioned and numerous pen drawings illustrate the book.— Mr. James Otis, one of the best of American writers on such topics, presents a graphic picture of New York just after the declaration of independence in 'Dorothy's Spy' (Crowell). A small patriot and a British spy lend interest to the story, and Mr. Clyde O. DeLand's illustrations are better than the average.— Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson makes one of Washington's couriers the protagonist in 'The Rider of the Black Horse' (Houghton), involves a charming girl in the hero's fortunes, sets a villainous 'Cowboy' against them both after they have jointly tricked him, and makes of it all a very good story indeed, one of the best he has ever written.— Of the same year, 1777, with the scene in Vermont rather than New York, is Mr. James Otis's 'The Minute Boys of the Green Mountains' (Estes). Two boys of sixteen and an old hunter of the Leatherstocking type work together for independence in an entirely wholehearted manner.— From the battle-field of Hohenlinden to the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase is the period covered by Mr. William C. Sprague's 'The Boy Courier of Napoleon' (Lee & Shepard). There is plenty of excitement in the book, which closes with the boy's restoration to the arms of his father in the new world.— Miss Amanda M. Douglas's 'A Little Girl in Old Chicago,' (Dodd, Mead & Co.), opens in the year 1812, though the story is carried down past the time of the Columbian Exposition. It is an interesting story of wonderful development and accomplishment.— Mr. Thomas J. L. McManus, whose younger days were passed near Harper's Ferry, was one of those who were actually in the mountain schoolhouse at the time of its capture. He has written, in 'The Boy and the Outlaw' (Grafton Press), an impressive account of John Brown's raid and the weeks immediately thereafter. The book is illustrated in color. — The very opening of the Civil War, while the Confederates were attempting to capture President Lincoln and his cabinet, is the period of Mr. William O. Stoddard's 'Long Bridge Boys' (Lothrop), and the youthful hero is made to save the government by a clever bit of detective work.— 'The Three Prisoners' (Barnes) by Mr. W. H. Shelton, is also a Civil War story, covering a longer period of time than the book just named, and detailing the engrossing particulars of one of the narrowest of escapes.— 'Daniel Webster for Young Americans' (Little, Brown & Co.) is the title of a volume edited, with an introduction and notes, by Prof. Charles F. Richardson. A succinct biography sympathetically prepared, a collection of Webster's greatest speeches, and Edwin P. Whipple's essay on 'Webster as a Master of English Style' make up the contents. There are a number of pertinent

portraits and other pictures.—'The American Boy's Life of Theodore Roosevelt' (Lee & Shepard) depends for its interest rather upon the spectacular than the significant episodes in the career of the President of the United States. It is written by Mr. Edward Stratemeyer, and is illustrated.

Stories of the old world. Iceland in the eleventh century is the scene of Mr. Allen French's 'The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow' (Little, Brown & Co.), and the spirit of the Sagas is alive in the work. The period is the one of transition between the old religion and the new Christianity, and elements of both appear through the narrative. The pictures, by Mr. Bernard J. Rosenmeyer, are drawn with spirit and historical fidelity.—'The Crusaders: A Story of the War for the Holy Sepulchre' (Macmillan) is a well considered work by the Rev. A. J. Church, with illustrations in color by Mr. George Morrow. The tale is told in episodes, so to speak, the accent being laid on the more important crusades and upon the significant incidents in each.—Mr. Paul Creswick describes a single one of these gigantic movements for the Christianization of the Holy Land in his book called 'With Richard the Fearless: A Tale of the Red Crusade' (Dutton). Both the text and colored illustrations by Mr. H. Crocket provide a vivid picture of the heroic side of the third crusade.—It is a baby princess, Henrietta of England, with whom the interests of the heroine of 'Elinor Arden, Royalist' (Century Co.) become finally identified. The whole story, as told by Mrs. Mary Constance Du Bois, is interesting and even exciting.—Four volumes of 'Life Stories for Young People' (McClurg) have been translated from the German by Mr. George P. Upton, forming the nucleus for a series of books of scholarly value addressed directly to young folk. Of the volumes now ready, 'Ludwig von Beethoven' and 'Mozart's Youth' are by Franz Hoffman, 'The Maid of Orleans' by Friedrich Henning, and 'William Tell' by Ferdinand Schmidt. With the exception of the book about Mozart, which carries the account only through his fifteenth year, the biographies are complete, though the emphasis is placed as much as possible on the making of the adult in the child. Rare old pictures are reproduced for the illustrations in each case.—Full attention has been paid to historical accuracy by Mr. Herbert Strang in 'The Light Brigade in Spain; or, The Last Fight of Sir John Moore' (Putnam), as the preface by Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Verner bears witness. It is a book of the Henty sort, with a boyish hero, and is full of vigor and action.—The latest volume in the series of 'Famous Battles of the 19th Century' (Wessels) carries the narrative from 1815 to 1860. The Alamo, Buena Vista, and Chapultepec are of concern to Americans; the other battles described are mainly European. The accounts are from various well-known hands, and the entire work is under the editorship of Mr. Charles Welsh.

Adventure in many lands. Stories of adventure based only incidentally upon historical events are never devoid in the nature of things of a certain sort of sensationalism, though there is a great difference in both the quality and quantity of the sensations involved as well as of veritable fact. 'The Blue Dragon: A Story of Recent Adventures in China' (Harper), by Mr. Kirk Munroe, is a combination of sensational romantic incident with historical or biographical incident, culminating in the relief of the beleaguered legations in Peking during the Boxer uprising. It is noteworthy for its sympathy with the yellow race, although quite devoid of prejudice in favor of the Chinese.—Of another sort is Mr. E. P. Weaver's 'The Search' (Barnes), in which a courageous English boy travels from London to western New York and Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century to effect a gallant rescue described at the close of the narrative. It presents a romantic picture of the time and locality, yet is uncomplicated by historical characters.—'In Search of the Okapi: A Story of Adventure in Central Africa' (McClurg) discloses the condition of affairs in the Congo State, besides presenting an account of the fauna and flora of the Congo forests, and the customs of native negroes. It is a story of the wanderings of a naturalist and his two youthful companions, one of these latter a seeker after his father, long a captive to a native tribe.—Almost purely imaginative is Mr. Howard R. Garis's 'Isle of Black Fire' (Lippincott), in which a shipload of men and boys set out to bring home a great piece of rich radium ore from one of the islands of the sea.—A story of more sentimental interest is Miss Mary Bourchier Safford's 'The Wandering Twins: A Story of Labrador' (McClurg). In this almost unknown corner of the world a boy and girl are set down to seek their father. A thrilling rescue from the perils of the frozen North ends the tale.—Labrador is also the scene of Mr. George E. Walsh's 'The Mysterious Beacon Light: The Adventures of Four Boys in Labrador' (Little, Brown & Co.). The boys find a wreck with a valuable cargo, have difficulties with icebergs, and are otherwise fully occupied during their absence from a comfortable home.—'David Chester's Motto, "Honour Bright": A Boy's Adventures at School and Sea' (Warne) is by Mr. H. Escott-Inman, and possesses a variety of interests arising from the circumstance of an honest lad's falling under suspicion of criminal transactions.—'Jack in the Rockies; or, A Boy's Adventures with a Pack Train' (Stokes), by Mr. George B. Grinnell, is a straightforward account of the wonders of the Yellowstone National Park, of Indians, and of hunting of various sorts, written by one who knows from extended experience exactly what he is talking about.—Though in a part of the country very near settled civilization, the boys in 'The Island Camp; or, The Young Hunters of Lakeport' (Barnes) hunt bears and wolves, and find much adventure of other sorts. The book is by Captain Ralph Bonehill (Mr. Edward Stratemeyer).

Tales of the sea. The fighting of sailors rather than soldiers, and the deeds of those that go down into the sea in ships, occupy the attention of various authors. The list of books in this field may well be headed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale's 'Stories of Discovery as Told by Discoverers' and 'Stories of Adventure as Told by Adventurers' (Little, Brown & Co.), now reprinted in attractive form after several decades of usefulness.—Of the same sort, but with the attention given to marauding rather than to the uses of peace, is Miss Jessie Peabody Frothingham's 'Sea-Wolves of Seven Shores' (Scribner). From the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Barbary States to North America, is the range of this most interesting and exciting book.—The last of the Henty books, 'By Conduct and Courage: A Story of Nelson's Days' (Scribner), will be laid down with a feeling of real regret that so notable a figure in the development of children's stories should hereafter be silent. The book is as good as most of its predecessors, although both its brevity and abrupt close lead to the supposition that, while

complete as far as it goes, it was intended to go further.— Nelson reappears in the concluding chapters of 'His Majesty's Sloop Diamond Rock' (Houghton), by Mr. H. S. Huntington, an unusually good story. The scene is laid upon a rocky islet near Martinique, which the British seized during the Napoleonic struggles of 1802-3, and armed, manned, and commissioned as a sloop-of-war. It was at last surrendered after a desperate defense against an overwhelming force; but the boy-hero is permitted to escape as the bearer of despatches to Nelson regarding the coming of Villaneuve's fleet.— The international interest now growing so common is very evident in Mr. F. H. Costello's 'Nelson's Yankee Boy: The Adventures of a Plucky Young New Englander at Trafalgar and Elsewhere, and Later in the War of 1812' (Holt). The hero is impressed into the British service as a mere lad, and after doing faithful duty there he ends his naval career on the privateer 'Decatur' after its gallant capture of the 'Dominica.' The thrilling pictures are by Mr. W. H. Dunton, and the book is altogether an exciting one.— With the interest divided between a whaler, a trading vessel, and that heroic warship, the 'Essex,' Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's 'A Midshipman in the Pacific' (Scribner) is a volume teeming with action, some of it savoring of exaggeration. A midshipman is impressed unwillingly into the service of a British whaling vessel. Shipwrecked in mid-ocean, he and a companion are rescued by the ship sent by Astor to the mouth of the Columbia. At the end of the voyage the lad is captured by Indians, but contrives to escape in time to join Porter, and is with the latter when the 'Essex' is conquered after its valiant defence.— Mrs. Mary J. Safford has translated and adapted 'Prince Henry's Sailor Boy' (Holt) from the German of Otto von Bruneck. The book sets forth the life and adventures of a youthful protégé of an imperial personage, who eventually wins his way to a commission after doing gallant service in the African Hinterland. It is a well written and interesting story.

For boys especially.

Perhaps the most interesting of the season's stories for boys is told by the popular Japanese author, Gensai Murai, and his book, translated by Tasao Yoshida, is named 'Kibun Daizin; or, From Shark-Boy to Merchant Prince' (Century Co.). The story is a true one, dating back to the seventeenth century, and showing that at that time there was a stronger resemblance between Japanese ideas of success and those current in America to-day than is generally supposed. But the hero is animated by the precepts of a worthy religion to an extent not common in the Occident, and his reputation is good in more than the commercial sense.— It can hardly be said that anything in the way of invention is improbable at this time, so that Mr. Alvah Milton Kerr's 'Two Young Inventors: The Story of the Flying Boat' (Lee & Shepard) avoids to a considerable extent the criticism of improbability. A cyclone and a forest fire are incidents in the tale, which ends in the production of a boat suitable for either air or water.— A wholesome account of the life led by a New York lad while in the country for his health is contained in 'The White Crystals' (Little, Brown & Co.), the title being derived from the discovery of salt on the farm where the lad is staying with his uncle and cousin.— 'Jack Tenfield's Star: A Story for Boys and Some Girls' (Lee & Shepard) is by Miss Martha James, and deals with the problem of an orphaned lad who is left penniless by his father's death and has to make his own way. He is sturdy, manly, and self-reliant, and at the end wins a place in the world. —It would be hard to imagine a boy who begins life at a greater disadvantage than the small hero of Mr. William Wallace Cooke's 'Wilby's Dan' (Dodd), for he has a miser for a grandfather, a criminal for a father, and a poor-house charge for a sister. But he manages to get ahead, once he finds kindly treatment.— There is an account of the breaking-up of the reign of terror in San Francisco in 'The Young Vigilantes: A Story of California Life in the Fifties' (Lee & Shepard) which is well worth reading, as Colonel Samuel Adams Drake tells it. Two Boston lads who were not satisfied with remaining at home are the heroes.— Two lads in the Pennsylvania mountains stumble upon an Indian treasure mound in Mr. Henry Edward Rood's 'In Camp at Bear Pond' (Harper). In addition to this great event, there is full record of the usual fun boys have when they are in the open.— 'Larry the Wanderer; or, The Rise of a Nobody' (Lee & Shepard) depends for its climax upon the familiar device of restoration to a long-lost family of means and respectability, but in this case not until the boy had been able to show of what good stuff he was made. It is written by Mr. Edward Stratemeyer. —Miss Helen Dawes Brown, in 'A Book of Little Boys' (Houghton), has depicted fourteen episodes of life as the small boy lives it. All are good, and one, 'The Luck of Havin' Brothers,' is notable.— A story the sadness of which is relieved by its happy conclusion is Miss Etheldred B. Barry's 'What Paul Did' (Estes). A crippled child, son to a widowed father, develops great talent as a draughtsman. Just when everything has grown darkest, the sky brightens and the world becomes gay again. It is a pretty little tale, full of humanity and encouragement.

For girls especially.

If there is anything that has not been thought of by the Misses Lina and Adelia B. Beard for their 'Indoor and Outdoor Handicraft and Recreation for Girls' (Scribner) it cannot be named here. Everything that can keep minds active and alert, and hands and bodies busy and healthy, in the way of play and interesting work is included, with illustrations to make the explicit directions still more comprehensible.— Without touching on the side of profit-yielding occupations, and with more stress laid upon the social side of life, Mrs. Burton Kingsland's 'The Book of Indoor and Outdoor Games, with Suggestions for Entertainments' (Doubleday) will prove a real treasure for those lacking in invention, and will bring delight to many a dull or rainy day.— In 'Nathalie's Sister: The Last of the McAlister Records' (Little, Brown & Co.), we bid farewell to the charming family that Miss Anna Chapin Ray has permitted us to number among our acquaintance. It is Peggy Arterburn who finds delineation here, and she develops into a fine young woman, after exhibiting some asperities. The excellent illustrations are by Mrs. Alice Barber Stephens.— A young girl, with a mother failing in health and a father none too successful in business, has won a scholarship at Wellesley. Duty leads her to give up her dearest ambition, and she goes instead to the 'College of Life,' where she learns the secret of noble womanhood from Professors Poverty and Cheerfulness. This is the theme of Miss Evelyn Raymond's 'An Honor Girl' (Lee & Shepard.).— A delightful book for girls is Mrs. Ellen Douglas Deland's 'Josephine' (Harper), in which two orphaned sisters, the elder sixteen, come from the northwestern corner of the United States to the home of their widowed uncle near Boston, there to meet an assortment of cousins, all boys.

How the elder girl wins her way to esteem is charmingly told, with a little secondary romance for good measure.— Good nature, the ability to take reasonable care of one's self, sympathy for others, mental alertness, and a number of other charming things that characterize American girls at their best, appear in Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's admirable collection of tales woven together into a collective whole, entitled 'Biddy's Episodes' (Houghton).— How a young girl of good family, comfortable means, glowing health, and more than ordinary beauty of mind and body occupies her time at home after the school days are over is told by Miss Amy Brooks in 'Randy's Good Times' (Lee & Shepard).— Character development through marriage and illness is the theme of Miss Amanda M. Douglas's 'Honor Sherburne' (Dodd), the eleventh volume of a noteworthy series. The heroine is married at the opening of the story, settles in Washington with her husband, overcomes a serious paralytic attack, and in the end brings about a wedding for a dear girl.— Six clever girls, a maiden aunt, and a widowed father, go to make up the family depicted in the pages of Miss Miriam Michelson's 'The Madigans' (Century Co.). The scene is laid in Butte, Montana, and in spite of surroundings felt to be exotic by those living farther East, there is enough of human nature in the book to make its interest universal.— Restoration to a wealthy and devoted mother is the point upon which Miss Faith Bickford's story of 'Gloria' (Estes) turns. The child is of Portuguese birth, and has been brought up among her compatriots in a fishing village on Cape Cod.— Miss Carolyn Wells shows even more humor than usual in her treatment of the small girl who is the protagonist in 'The Staying Guest' (Century Co.). The supposed niece of two exceedingly prim maiden ladies comes to live with them, against their wish at first, but with entire willingness at the end. The situations are delicious.— 'Irma and Nap: A Story for Younger Girls' (Little, Brown & Co.) is by Miss Helen Leah Reed, with pictures by Miss Clara E. Atwood. Irma is a little girl, Nap a little dog, and the two work out their small salvations with a large family about them, Irma's girl friends playing no inconsiderable part in the narrative.— 'Pansy' (Mrs. G. R. Alden) takes the small heroine of 'Doris Farrand's Vocation' (Lothrop) through the critical portion of her life after her father dies, and brings her out worthy of the scriptural motto he had chosen for her: 'Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called.' — Something of the same sort of motive appears in Miss Cally Ryland's 'The Taming of Betty' (Lee & Shepard), but in this case Betty is a high-spirited Virginia girl who needs a lot of taming. She comes into her own at last through much adversity, after an unusual experience in boarding-school.— The well-known heroine of a previous work by Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham reappears in 'Jewel's Story Book' (Houghton), by the same author. The new book is a collection of tales, in the nature of Christian Science tracts, strung along a slender thread of entertaining narrative.— The triumph of girlish human nature over conventional obstacles is well portrayed by Miss Mary F. Leonard in 'It All Came True' (Crowell). A rich little girl becomes acquainted with some poorer neighbors during her parents' absence from home, her uncle being the medium of acquaintance.— A story of spiritual and mystical significance, of true literary value but with a secondary appeal to children, is Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's 'In the Closed Room' (McClure, Phillips & Co.). The daughter of the caretakers in a temporarily deserted mansion in New York plays with the spirit of the little daughter of the house in the room in which she died. It is a story not to be forgotten when read. The pictures and decorations, by Miss Jessie Willcox Smith, deserve high praise.

For boys and girls alike.

The lack of dramatic instinct among northern races in comparison with the Latins has kept English-speaking children from the delights depicted so successfully by Miss Georgiana Goddard King in her 'Comedies and Legends for Marionettes: A Theatre for Boys and Girls' (Macmillan). With the pictures provided by Miss Anna R. Giles it is possible for any child to construct a stage and make the characters which take part in the clever plays.— A charming book that tells of the uses of adversity as reflected in the lives of small boys and girls has been written by Miss Marion Ames Taggart in 'The Little Gray House' (McClure, Phillips & Co.), published with beautiful pictures by Miss Ethel Franklin Betts.—Two brothers and two sisters, the 'frolicsome four' of one of last year's stories, appear once more in Miss Edith L. Gilbert's 'The Making of Meenie' (Lee & Shepard). These four, with an older visitor from Canada, bring up the little heroine, a waif, in the manner that any little girl should go.— Another story of apartment life in a great city is told by Miss Nina Rhoades in 'The Children on the Top Floor' (Lee & Shepard). The little heroine is the means of bringing her widowed mother into pleasant contact with the world outside, herself making the acquaintance of a little crippled boy who has much influence on her.— Pleasanter boys and girls could hardly be found than those that Mrs. Laura E. Richards tell us of in 'The Merryweathers' (Estes). The family and its friends spend a happy summer out of doors, and there is a romantic ending for good measure.— A striking collection of stories and pictures of the Chinese little ones in San Francisco has been made by Mrs. Jessie Juliet Knox in her volume entitled 'Little Almond Blossoms' (Little, Brown & Co.). The book will serve the most useful of purposes in acquainting American children with their Chinese fellows, and so divest them of prejudice as they grow older.— Mrs. Margaret Sidney has taken up the 'Five Little Peppers and Their Friends' (Lothrop) this year. Her concern is rather more with the small friends than with the ever-delightful Peppers themselves.— A grateful collection of little stories has been made by Miss Rosalind Richards in 'The Nursery Fire' (Little, Brown & Co.), illustrated by Miss Clara E. Atwood. It contains tales admirably adapted to the intelligence of the small fry still in the nursery.—Miss Gertrude Smith bids fair to repeat her successes of previous years in the pretty book of pretty stories, 'Little Precious' (Harper). Those who know the 'Roggie and Reggie' and other stories from this facile pen will need to ask nothing further about the new volume. — The amiable and humorously inclined goat with which Mrs. Frances Trego Montgomery's readers are already familiar appears in the second generation in 'Billy Whiskers, Jr.' (Saalfield). The animal is still in the West, among cowboys and Indians, and is busier than any of them.— 'Puss in the Corner' (Estes) is one of the little rebus books Miss Edith Frances Foster has made so popular, the story being told in part by pictures, to eke out the vocabularies of those for whom it is written.—The response made by Mr. Jacob A. Riis to the query of a little Kansas girl serves for the context, as the query itself serves for the title, of 'Is There a Santa

Claus?' (Macmillan). If anybody takes a negative point of view, he will be ashamed of his scepticism when he finishes reading this little book.—Miss Charlotte M. Vaile, in 'The Truth about Santa Claus' (Crowell), clothes the old history of Saint Nicholas in words that have a modern meaning and which add new beauty to the Christmas festival.—Dr. George Hodges has taken a number of little episodes from the life of the Saviour and retold them in his admirable book called 'When the King Came' (Houghton), the result constituting a praiseworthy history of that marvellous life. —Similar in kind is Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster's 'That Sweet, Sweet Story of Old: A Life of Christ for the Young' (Revell). It is longer and more detailed than the book of Dean Hodges, but it rings true throughout.

Nature and animal stories. Books dealing with animals and with nature increase in number year by year, and grow more and more ingenious in their utilization of natural things. In 'River-Land' (Harper), Mr. Robert W. Chambers brings together literary quality, a working knowledge of the living things in and about an American river, and marked powers of imagination and poetic feeling, producing a work that should last through more than one season. The pictures in color, by Miss Elizabeth Shippen Green, are unusually attractive.—In 'The Well in the Wood' (Bobbs-Merrill Co.) Mr. Bert Leston Taylor utilizes a pretty fancy and a knowledge at first hand of the woods of Michigan to build around a little girl as alluring and natural a fairy story as could be wished, the creatures of the forest taking a prominent part.—Animals in captivity enter into similarly intimate relations with a little girl and a crippled boy in the well illustrated and otherwise handsome book called 'Two in a Zoo' (Bobbs-Merrill Co.), the joint product of Messrs. Curtis Dunham and Oliver Herford.—It is to the ocean that Mrs. Arthur Sherburne Hardy goes for the material in 'Sea Stories for Wonder Eyes' (Ginn), and she makes a skillful and interesting disposition of it, suited to expanding intelligences.—Well grounded in knowledge evidently derived largely from personal observation, Mr. Clarence Hawkes produces a volume that can be depended upon in his 'Stories of the Good Greenwood' (Crowell). It contains much real woodcraft, and is uniformly sympathetic and humane.—'Sportsman Joe' (Macmillan) is by Mr. Edwyn Sandys and is filled with the lore of shooting and fishing, detailing the performances of a young New York boy of means who goes out into the mountains with an old friend of his father's and learns the habits of animals, fish, and game birds.—Miss Effie Bignell is concerned first with a number of red squirrels, whom she views more tenderly than do most naturalists, and subsequently with the five grey squirrels which figure in the title of her book, 'A Quintette of Greycoats' (Baker & Taylor Co.). It is an entertaining family.—There is nothing else quite so notable as the story of the hen Eml'y in Miss Clara Dillingham Pierson's 'Tales of a Poultry Farm' (Dutton), but all the tales are interesting, and one comes away from the book with a better opinion of the intelligence of the domestic fowl.—Stories in prose and verse by Miss Alice Calhoun Rhines and fine illustrations in color by Mr. Louis Rhead go to make up the quarto volume entitled 'Pets' (Stokes). It is a book for any small child with a natural fondness for animals, telling pleasant little anecdotes of domestic birds and beasts.—Flowers and the care of them are the subjects of 'Mary's Garden and How It Grew' (Century Co.), the really practical information it contains being conveyed through the association of a little girl and a neighboring Swiss who made his living by horticulture.—'Johnny Crow's Garden' (Warne) is a little boy's book written and illustrated by Mr. L. Leslie Brooke. It deals with a lot of cheerful things in and about the garden patch, and there are attractive pictures in color to give it zest.—Animals manifest the characteristics of human creatures in 'Jim Crow's Language Lessons' (Crowell). Very small people will enjoy the stories, which are chiefly concerned with the veritable doings of house pets.—In 'Lady Spider' (Estes) Miss Harriet A. Cheever describes how a pretty romance that took place in a king's palace appeared to the observer in her web above, the spinner of the web being also the spinner of the yarn.—Another book by Miss Cheever, 'The Rock Frog' (Estes), tells in an autobiographic way the history of a frog that grew too fat to escape from the crack in a rock into which he was wedged, what he saw while imprisoned, and what happened after a storm released him.

Tales of Wonderland. Fairy tales and stories of the 'Arabian Nights' order are not often attempted by modern imaginations, but collections of the old legends are perennially popular. Mr. Andrew Lang has not yet exhausted the supply of these last, although he has to go to countries more and more remote for every new year's gleanings. For the material in his latest volume, 'The Brown Fairy Book' (Longmans), he has searched the folk lore of the red Indians, the black Australians, the African Kaffirs, and the natives of Brazil and New Caledonia. Besides these, there are some tales of moment from the French and Persian, some of them being specially translated for this work. The beautiful illustrations in color are the work of Mr. Henry Ford. —It is chiefly from the Algonkins and Ojibways that Mr. Howard Angus Kennedy obtains the material his 'New World Fairy Book' (Dutton). Many of the tales are familiar to well-read American children, and all deserve to be. Mr. H. R. Millar has supplied some fine pictures.—E. Nesbit (Mrs. Hubert Bland) writes a most amusing story in 'The Phœnix and the Carpet' (Macmillan). The fabled bird of antiquity hatches himself from his egg in a nursery grate, and discovers that the carpet on the floor has the power of granting three wishes each day to those who know it.—Mrs. Abbie Farwell Brown tells four fairy stories of her own invention in 'The Flower Princess' (Houghton). The tale of Fleurette and Joyeuse will be a delight to children.—It is not with entire success that Mr. Walter Burges Smith carries on Lewis Carroll's idea in his 'Looking for Alice' (Lothrop). Perhaps the most original thing about the book is the motto on the cover, 'Write makes mite.'—Of the 'Alice in Wonderland' sort are the seven tales Miss Grace E. Ward has told in the pretty little book named 'In the Miz' (Little, Brown & Co.) There is something of the inconsecutiveness of dreamland in the narrative, and the pictures by Miss Clara E. Atwood add to the illusion.—'Babes in Toyland' (Fox, Duffield & Co.) is a pretty book made by Mr. Glen McDonough and Miss Anna Alice Chapin from the popular musical comedy of the same name. The delightful pictures in color are the work of Miss Ethel F. Betts.—Messrs. Paul West and William Wallace Denslow are the authors, and Mr. Denslow the illustrator, of 'The Pearl and the Pumpkin' (Dillingham). The scene shifts from a country village through various parts of the world, with fairies and other supernatural beings always in attendance. The pictures are in Mr.

Denslow's best manner.—'The Marvellous Land of Oz' (Reilly & Britton) is a continuation of the popular 'Wizard of Oz,' with several of the same characters and three new ones of much cleverness. The book is of real merit, and Mr. John R. Neill has done well with the illustrations.—Both text and pictures of 'Fantasma Land' (Bobbs-Merrill Co.) are the work of Mr. Charles Raymond Macauley. The story is sincerely and commendably fantastic, using the ordinary affairs of earth with entire incongruity.

Pictures, songs, and jingles.

A work so original and yet so simple that all must wonder why it has not been done before is Miss Olga Morgan's 'As They Were and as They Should Have Been' (Stokes). Two pictures in color appear in contrast on every page; one shows a little boy and girl behaving as their elders would have them, the other the manner in which nature compels them to behave. The drawings are exceedingly clever.—That standard annual 'The Chatterbox' (Estes) appears in its bound volume for the year now passing, containing its usual entertaining fund of pictures, stories, and rhymes.—Commander Robert E. Peary and his little daughter, the 'Snowbaby,' combine to produce the book called 'Snowland Folk: The Eskimos, the Bears, the Dogs, the Musk Oxen, and Other Dwellers in the Frozen North' (Stokes). It is a collection of reproduced photographs, with a little narrative telling of life in the realm of perpetual frost, the whole being both interesting and instructive.—Marked originality is to be found in the pictures which are the chief feature of Mr. Augustus L. Jansson's 'Hobby Hoss Fair' (Caldwell). The drawings are in color, and exhibit a combination of curves and straight lines that is nothing less than impressive. Jingles accompany the pictures.—Life in the South is told in pictures and rhymes, both the work of Mrs. Clara Andrews Williams, in 'Mammy's Li'l' Chilluns' (Stokes). The book is altogether laughable and shrewd.—A country where all the animals in the menagerie are made of sweets has been discovered by Miss Olive Aye, who tells about it in 'Santa Claus's Wonderful Candy Circus' (Laird & Lee), the jingles being accompanied by pictures in color by Mr. A. T. Williamson. Originality like this is both welcome and uncommon.—Nothing more graceful and delicate has been published this year than 'When Little Boys Sing' (McClurg), the joint product of John and Rue Carpenter (Mr. and Mrs. John A. Carpenter). Rhymes of real feeling and real fun, interpretative pictures admirably worked out by one of the beautiful modern color processes, and charming little melodies for the rhymes, go to make up a combination most unusual and very much to be commended.—The old nursery rhymes that everybody knows and loves are given a new use by Mr. Willard Bonté in 'The Mother Goose Puzzle Book' (Dutton). It is a book made up of pictures wherein may be discovered some famous person or animal referred to in the accompanying jingles.—Mr. William Wallace Denslow has this season produced, in his own inimitable manner, six thin nursery books, printed in colors. The titles are as follows: 'Denslow's Barn-Yard Circus,' 'Simple Simon,' 'Three Little Kittens,' 'Mother Goose A B C Book,' 'Animal Fair,' and 'Scare Crow and Tin Man' (Dillingham). All appear with the authentic text excepting the last named, which continues the adventures of two characters well known to American children.—Mr. Kenyon Cox's 'Mixed Beasts' (Fox, Duffield & Co.) is a slim volume wherein the lover of 'unnatural history' can learn of such composites as the kangarooster, the indianaconda, the elephantom, the rhinoscerostrich, and the scallopossum. 'There is nothing original about the book,' Mr. Cox rightly observes, 'except the rhymes and the pictures.'—In his happiest manner Mr. Palmer Cox tells in both rhymes and picture the story of 'The Brownies in the Philippines' (Century Co.). The Brownies visit all the islands, and have their usual good time on all occasions.—Miss Virginia Gerson has devised an interesting family of parents and children with bodies shaped like the conventional heart, and she tells of their numerous adventures through colored pictures and humorous text in 'The Happy Heart Family' (Fox, Duffield & Co.). The book will amuse any little person fortunate enough to possess it.—'The Golliwog in Holland' (Longmans), with verses by Miss Bertha Upton and pictures in color by Miss Florence K. Upton, marks the annual appearance of that fascinating individual and his friends, so well known to the present generation of children. All of the characters show in the new book their undiminished vitality and capacity for getting into mischief.

Notes.

A timely volume on 'Arbitration and the Hague Court,' by Hon. John W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State and the author of two books on American diplomacy, will be issued immediately by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

An account by Major Louis L. Seaman of his personal experiences with both the Russian and Japanese armies during the past six months is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., under the title 'From Tokio through Manchuria with the Japanese.'

'Monsieur Dupin: The Detective Tales of Edgar Allan Poe,' is the title of a reprint issued by Messrs. McClure, Phillips & Co. The volume includes five of the most familiar of Poe's tales of mystery, and is illustrated by Mr. Charles Raymond Macauley.

Banks and Banking, Railroads, Immigration, and the Far East, are the subjects of the latest batch of bibliographies sent us by the Library of Congress. These publications also include a 'Check List of Large Scale Maps Published by Foreign Governments.'

'The School Chemistry,' by Dr. Elroy M. Avery, is the latest form of a text-book that has been deservedly popular for a quarter of a century. The work is said to be entirely rewritten. It is published by the American Book Co., from whom we have also received an 'Elementary Grammar' by Dr. William H. Maxwell.

Professor James Harvey Robinson, who has given us perhaps the best of our text-books on the history of mediæval and modern Europe, now supplements that work with a collection of 'Readings in European History' to be used as source material for the student. There are to be two volumes, of which the first is at hand, and the second promised for early appearance. Messrs. Ginn & Co. are the publishers.

'The Illini: A Story of the Prairies' is the title of an interesting volume soon to be issued by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. The author is Hon. Clark E. Carr, late United States Minister to Denmark, and his book presents in narrative form a reminiscent and historical account of his own eventful life in Illinois from 1850 to the Civil War, and of the many famous men and important events he has been connected with during that period.

Two new volumes have been added to the subscription edition of Tourguénieff published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. Their contents are short stories, ten in number, among which we may mention 'First Love,' 'Asya,' and 'Faust,' that gem of purest ray serene. The edition is now within three volumes of completion.

'The Land and Sea Mammals of Middle America and the West Indies,' by Mr. Daniel Giraud Elliott, is a recent work of great importance published by the Field Columbian Museum. It is a classified descriptive list of species, illustrated with a great number of plates, and filling two thick octavo volumes of more than four hundred pages each.

The new edition of Shelley soon to be published by the Oxford University Press will include, in addition to the poems contained in every previous edition, the important fragments recovered by Mr. C. D. Locock from the Bodleian MSS., and the early poems first published in Professor Dowden's Life of Shelley. The volume is being edited by Mr. Thomas Hutchinson.

A limited edition of Rembrandt's Etchings, with descriptive text by Philip Gilbert Hamerton and a complete annotated catalogue, introduction, and notes by Mr. Campbell Dodgson of the British Museum, has just been published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. The volume includes fifty reproductions in photogravure of Rembrandt's most notable etchings.

'A History Syllabus for Secondary Schools,' prepared by a special committee of the New England History Teachers' Association, is published by Messrs. D. C. Heath & Co. It is the work of many hands, and outlines the four years' course of historical study now pursued in all our high schools of the first class. The work may also be had in four pamphlet parts, each covering one year of the course.

'A History of the Ancient World,' by Professor George Stephen Goodspeed, is the latest candidate for the favor of secondary teachers of this subject. Mechanically and artistically, it is one of the most attractive text-books we have ever seen, while pedagogically it is provided with the apparatus required by the most progressive modern methods of instruction. The work is published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 250 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS.

Italian Villas and their Gardens. By Edith Wharton; illus. in color by Maxfield Parrish, and from photographs. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 270. Century Co. $6. net.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, Poet and Thinker. By Elisabeth Luther Cary. Illus. in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 284. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Yosemite Legends. By Bertha H. Smith; with drawings by Florence Lundborg. Large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 64. Paul Elder & Co. $2. net.

Upland Pastures. By Adeline Knapp. With photogravure frontispiece, 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 77. Paul Elder & Co. $3. net.

Love Finds the Way. By Paul Laurence Dunbar; illus. in photogravure by Harrison Fisher; decorations in color by Margaret Armstrong. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 108. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

Highways and Byways of the South. Written and illus. by Clifton Johnson. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 362. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

The Luxury of Children, and Some Other Luxuries. By Edward Sandford Martin; illus. by Sarah S. Stilwell. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 214. Harper & Brothers. $1.75 net.

Famous Women as Described by Famous Writers. Edited and trans. by Esther Singleton. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 344. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

Flower Fables and Fancies. By N. Hudson Moore. Illus. and with decorations, 12mo, pp. 192. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.60 net.

Ariel Booklets. New vols.: Old Christmas, by Washington Irving; Christmas Eve and Easter Day, by Robert Browning; A Counterblaste to Tobacco, by James I. of England; Irish Tales, by Maria Edgeworth and John and Michael Banim, with introduction by W. B. Yeats; A Voyage to Lilliput, by Jonathan Swift, with prefatory memoir by George Saintsbury; Undine, by De La Motte Fouque. Each with photogravure frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., leather, 75 cts.

L'il' Gal. By Paul Laurence Dunbar; illus. from photographs by Leigh Richmond Miner; decorations by Margaret Armstrong. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 123. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Vest Pocket Series. New vols.: Tennyson's Locksley Hall, Burns's Tam O'Shanter, FitzGerald's Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, Goldsmith's Deserted Village, Burns's The Cotter's Saturday Night, and Browning's The Last Ride. Each 32mo, gilt edges. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Per vol., leather, 60 cts.

Japan in Pictures. With text by Douglas Sladen. Oblong 8vo, pp. 159. Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

Strenuous Animals: Veracious Tales. By Edwin J. Webster. Illus., 12mo, pp. 157. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

Toasts and Tributes: A Happy Book of Good Cheer, Good Health, and Good Speed. Edited by Arthur Gray. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 300. New York: Rohde & Haskins. $1.25 net.

Calendars for 1905. Comprising: The Sepia Calendar, by Helen Sinclair Patterson, $1.; A Calendar of Inspiration, 75 cts.; House of Life Calendar, 75 cts.; A Calendar of Prayers by Robert Louis Stevenson, $1.50; The St. Cecelia Calendar, 50 cts. Boston: Alfred Bartlett.

Business. By L. de V. Matthewman; pictures by Tom Fleming. 12mo, pp. 100. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1. net.

Gilhooleyisms. By Lord Gilhooley (Frederick H. Seymour). Illus., 16mo. F. A. Stokes Co. 80 cts. net.

The Entirely New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom, 1905. By Ethel Watts Mumford, Oliver Herford, and Addison Mizner. Illus., 24mo. Paul Elder & Co. 75 cts. net.

A Book of Days: A Unitarian Calendar for 1905. 16mo. Boston: Young People's Religious Union. 50 cts. net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Poems of Childhood. By Eugene Field; illus. in color by Maxfield Parrish. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 199. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales. By Charles Kingsley; illus. in color, etc., by T. H. Robinson. Large 8vo, gilt edges, pp. 296. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Handicraft and Recreation for Girls. By Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard. Illus., 8vo, pp. 357. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.60 net.

The Brown Fairy Book. By Andrew Lang. Illus. in color, 12mo, gilt edges, pp. 350. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

In the Closed Room. By Frances Hodgson Burnett; illus. in color by Jessie Willcox Smith. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 130. McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

The Brownies in the Philippines. By Palmer Cox. Illus., 4to, pp. 144. Century Co. $1.50.

Goop Tales, Alphabetically Arranged. By Gelett Burgess. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 106. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The Golliwogg in Holland. Pictures in color by Florence K. Upton; verses by Bertha Upton. Oblong 4to, pp. 64. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

Jewel's Story Book. By Clara Louise Burnham. Illus., 12mo, pp. 343. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Staying Guest. By Carolyn Wells. Illus., 12mo, pp. 282. Century Co. $1.50.

The Basket Woman: A Book of Fanciful Tales for Children. By Mary Austin. 12mo, pp. 220. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

The Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow. By Allen French. Illus., 12mo, pp. 408. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

A Little Girl in Old Chicago. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 324. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The Phoenix and the Carpet. By E. Nesbit. Illus., 12mo, pp. 257. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Sportsman "Joe." By Edwyn Sandys. Illus., 12mo, pp. 338. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Little Almond Blossoms: A Book of Chinese Stories for Children. By Jessie Juliet Knox. Illus., 8vo, pp. 246. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

WILBY'S DAN. By William Wallace Cook. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 325. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

IN THE MIZ. By Grace E. Ward. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, pp. 159. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

ON A LARK TO THE PLANETS: A Sequel to "The Wonderful Electric Elephant." By Frances Trego Montgomery. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 180. Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.50.

THE ALLEY CAT'S KITTEN. By Caroline Fuller. Illus., 12mo, pp. 220. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE NURSERY FIRE. By Rosalind Richards. Illus., oblong 8vo, pp. 242. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

THE WHITE CRYSTALS: Being an Account of the Adventures of Two Boys. By Howard R. Garis. Illus., 8vo, pp. 243. Little, Brown, & Co. $1.50.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND. By Lewis Carroll; illus. in color by M. L. Kirk and in black-and-white by John Tenniel. 8vo, pp. 247. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS AND THEIR FRIENDS. By Margaret Sidney. Illus., 12mo, pp. 471. Lothrop Publishing Co. $1.50.

HOBBY HOSS FAIR. By Augustus L. Jansson. Illus. in color, 4to. H. M. Caldwell Co. $1.50.

BABIES' CLASSICS. Chosen by Lilla Scott Macdonald; illus. by Arthur Hughes. 4to, pp. 79. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50 net.

PETS. Pictures in color and border decorations by Louis Rhead; verses and stories by Alice Calhoun Haines. Large 4to. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

ISLE OF BLACK FIRE: A Tale of Adventure for Boys. By Howard R. Garis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 301. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

NELSON'S YANKEE BOY. By F. H. Costello. Illus., 12mo, pp. 293. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

AS THEY WERE AND AS THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN. Drawn in color by Olga Morgan. Oblong 4to. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

DAVID CHESTER'S MOTTO, 'HONOUR BRIGHT': A Boy's Adventures at School and at Sea. By H. Escott-Inman. Illus., 12mo, pp. 371. Frederick Warne & Co. $1.50.

THE BOY AND THE OUTLAW: A Tale of John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry. By Thomas J. L. McManus. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 408. The Grafton Press. $1.50.

WHEN LITTLE BOYS SING. Words, music, and pictures in color by John and Rue Carpenter. Oblong 4to. A C. McClurg & Co. $1.25 net.

CHILDHOOD. By Katharine Pyle; illus. by Sarah S. Stilwell. 4to, pp. 48. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

THE LITTLE GIANT, The Big Dwarf, and Two Other Wonder Tales. By Thomas Dunn English. Illus., 4to, pp. 150. A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.

THE BLUE DRAGON: A Story of Recent Adventure in China. By Kirk Munroe. Illus., 12mo, pp. 268. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

BABY ELTON, QUARTER-BACK. By Leslie W. Quirk. Illus., 12mo, pp. 201. Century Co. $1.25.

IRMA AND NAP: A Story for Younger Girls. By Helen Leah Reed. Illus., 12mo, pp. 248. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

KRISTY'S QUEER CHRISTMAS. By Olive Thorne Miller. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, pp. 258. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

TWO IN A ZOO. By Curtis Dunham and Oliver Herford. Illus., 4to, pp. 149. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.25.

MARY'S GARDEN AND HOW IT GREW. By Frances Duncan. Illus., 16mo, pp. 261. Century Co. $1.25.

JACK IN THE ROCKIES; or, A Boy's Adventures with a Pack Train. By George Bird Grinnell. Illus., 12mo, pp. 272. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

MAMMY'S LI'L' CHILLUNS. Written and illustrated in color by Clara Andrews Williams. Large 8vo, pp. 100. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25.

THE PEARL AND THE PUMPKIN. By Paul West and W. W. Denslow. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, pp. 240. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.25.

FAMOUS BATTLES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Described by well-known writers; edited by Charles Welsh. Vol. III., 1816-1860. Illus., 12mo, pp. 362. A. Wessels Co. $1.25.

IN CAMP AT BEAR POND. By Henry Edward Rood. Illus., 12mo, pp. 263. Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

LOOKING FOR ALICE. By Walter Burges Smith. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 196. Lothrop Publishing Co. $1.25.

SNOWLAND FOLK. By Robert E. Peary and the Snow Baby. Illus., 4to, pp. 97. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.20 net.

CHATTERBOX FOR 1904. Founded by J. Erskine Clarke, M. A. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, pp. 412. Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

WHEN THE KING CAME: Stories from the Four Gospels. By George Hodges. 12mo, pp. 399. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

HONOR SHERBURNE. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 340. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

LOU. By Harriet A. Cheever. Illus., 12mo, pp. 291. Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

THE MERRYWEATHERS. By Laura E. Richards. Illus., 16mo, pp. 281. Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

STORIES OF BRAVE OLD TIMES. By Helen M. Cleveland. Illus., 8vo, pp. 308. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE YOUNG VIGILANTES: A Story of California Life in the Fifties. By Samuel Adams Drake. Illus., 12mo, pp. 284. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THAT SWEET STORY OF OLD: A Life of Christ for the Young. By Margaret E. Sangster. Illus., 12mo, pp. 262. F. H. Revell Co. $1.25.

THE THREE PRISONERS: A True Story of Adventure. By William Henry Shelton. Illus., 12mo, pp. 292. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.

ON THE TRAIL OF PONTIAC; or, The Pioneer Boys of the Ohio. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illus., 12mo, pp. 311. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

MAKING THE NINE. By Albertus T. Dudley. Illus., 12mo, pp. 332. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

STORIES OF ADVENTURE, as Told by Adventurers; and Stories of Discovery, as Told by Discoverers. By Edward E. Hale. New editions, revised and illustrated. 12mo. Little Brown & Co. Each $1.25.

THE ISLAND CAMP; or, The Young Hunters of Lakeport. By Captain Ralph Bonehill. Illus., 12mo, pp. 321. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.

A LASS OF DORCHESTER. By Annie M. Barnes. Illus., 8vo, pp. 341. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

TWO YOUNG INVENTORS: The Story of a Flying Boat. By Alvah Milton Kerr. Illus., 12mo, pp. 312. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE MINUTE BOYS OF THE GREEN MOUNTAINS. By James Otis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 350. Dana Estes & Co. $1.25.

HELEN GRANT'S FRIENDS. By Amanda M. Douglas. Illus., 12mo, pp. 402. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE SEARCH: A Story of the Old Frontier. By E. P. Weaver. Illus., 12mo, pp. 224. A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.

COMEDIES AND LEGENDS FOR MARIONETTES: A Theatre for Boys and Girls. By Georgiana Goddard King. Illus., 12mo, pp. 203. Macmillan Co. $1.25.

AN HONOR GIRL. By Evelyn Raymond. Illus., 12mo, pp. 309. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

JACK TENFIELD'S STAR: A Story of Yankee Pluck. By Martha James. Illus., 8vo, pp. 304. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

THE LAUREL TOKEN: A Story of the Yamassee Uprising. By Annie M. Barnes. Illus., 12mo, pp. 347. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

JOHNNY CROW'S GARDEN: A Picture Book. Drawn by L. Leslie Brooke. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo. Frederick Warne & Co. $1. net.

FAIRY TALES BY DUMAS. Edited and trans. by Harry A. Spurr. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 114. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

STORIES FROM SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS FOR CHILDREN. Retold by Alice Spencer Hoffman. First vols.: The Tempest, and King Richard II. Each illus., 24mo, gilt top. E. P. Dutton & Co. Per vol., leather, 60 cts. net.

THE MOTHER GOOSE PUZZLE BOOK. By Willard Bonte. Illus., large oblong 8vo, pp. 79. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1. net.

THE CHILDREN ON THE TOP FLOOR. By Nina Rhoades. Illus., 12mo, pp. 219. Lee & Shepard. $1.

THE TAMING OF BETTY. By Cally Ryland. Illus., 12mo, pp. 228. Lee & Shepard. $1.

JASON'S QUEST. By D. O. S. Lowell, A. M. Illus., 12mo, pp. 228. Lee & Shepard. $1.

FAMOUS CHILDREN OF LITERATURE SERIES. Edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. New vols.: The Story of Little Paul, from Dickens's "Dombey and Son"; The Story of Little Peter, from Captain Marryat's "Peter Simple." Each illus., 16mo. Dana Estes & Co. Per vol., $1.

MIXED BEASTS. Rhymes and pictures by Kenyon Cox. 12mo, pp. 132. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.

BILLY WHISKERS, JR. By Frances Trego Montgomery. Illus. in color, etc., 4to, pp. 140. Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.

LARRY THE WANDERER; or, The Rise of a Nobody. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illus., 12mo, pp. 263. Lee & Shepard. $1.

DOROTHY DAINTY AT SCHOOL. By Amy Brooks. Illus., 12mo, pp. 239. Lee & Shepard. $1.

THE MAKING OF MEENIE. By Edith L. Gilbert. Illus., 12mo, pp. 186. Lee & Shepard. $1.

RANDY'S GOOD TIMES. By Amy Brooks. Illus., 12mo, pp. 265. Lee & Shepard. $1.

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS? By Jacob A. Riis. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 29. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

LIFE STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Trans. from the German by George P. Upton. Comprising: Mozart, Beethoven, William Tell, and The Maid of Orleans. Each illus., 16mo. A. C. McClurg & Co. Per vol., 60 cts. net.

DEFENDING THE ISLAND: A Story of Bar Harbor in 1758. By James Otis. Illus., 8vo, pp. 124. Dana Estes & Co. 75 cts.

DENSLOW'S PICTURE BOOKS, New Series. Comprising: Three Little Kittens, Mother Goose A B C, Barnyard Circus, Animal Fair, Simple Simon, Scare Crow and the Tin Man. Each illus. in color, 4to. G. W. Dillingham Co. Each, paper, 25 cts.

PUSS IN THE CORNER. By Edith Francis Foster. Illus., oblong 8vo, pp. 74. Dana Estes & Co. 75 cts.

STORIES OF KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS. Illus. in color, etc., 16mo, pp. 322. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cts.

STORIES OF ROBIN HOOD and his Merry Outlaws. By J. Walker McSpadden. Illus. in color, etc., 16mo, pp. 313. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cts.

LITTLE METACOMET; or, The Indian Playmate. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Illus., 12mo, pp. 147. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cts. net.

DOROTHY'S SPY. By James Otis. Illus., 12mo, pp. 161. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cts. net.

IT ALL CAME TRUE. By Mary F. Leonard. Illus., 12mo, pp. 141. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cts. net.

STORIES OF THE GOOD GREENWOOD. By Clarence Hawkes. Illus., 12mo, pp. 146. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 60 cts. net.

THE ADVENTURES OF PINOCCHIO. By E. Collodi; trans. from the Italian by Walter S. Cramp; with editorial revision by Sara E. H. Lockwood. Illus., 16mo, pp. 212. Ginn & Co. 60 cts.

THE TALE OF BENJAMIN BUNNY. By Beatrix Potter. Illus. in color, 24mo, pp. 85. Frederick Warne & Co. 50 cts.

THE TALE OF TWO BAD MICE. By Beatrix Potter. Illus. in color, 24mo, pp. 85. Frederick Warne & Co. 50 cts.

THE CHILD AT PLAY: Little Stories for Little Children. By Clara Murray. Illus. in color, 8vo, pp. 111. Little, Brown & Co. 50 cts.

THE ROCK FROG. By Harriet A. Cheever. Illus., 12mo, pp. 106. Dana Estes & Co. 50 cts.

WHAT PAUL DID. By Etheldred Breeze Barry. Illus., 12mo, pp. 79. Dana Estes & Co. 50 cts.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

AFTER WORK: Fragments from the Workshop of an Old Publisher. By E. Marston, F.R.G.S. Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 344. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3. net.

AN ARTIST'S LOVE STORY: Told in the Letters of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Mrs. Siddons, and her Daughters. Edited by Oswald G. Knapp, M.A. Illus. in photogravure, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 228. Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50 net.

MEMORIES OF A HUNDRED YEARS. By Edward Everett Hale. New edition in one volume, revised, with three additional chapters. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 398. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

WELLINGTON, Soldier and Statesman, and the Revival of the Military Power of England. By William O'Connor Morris. Illus., 12mo, pp. 398. 'Heroes of the Nations.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

MARJORIE FLEMING: The Story of Pet Marjorie, together with her Journals and Letters. By L. Mac Bean. To which is added, Majorie Fleming, by John Brown, M.D. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 203. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.40 net.

ADAM SMITH. By Francis W. Hirst. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 240. 'English Men of Letters.' Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.

HISTORY.

THE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE in Southern Italy, and the Rise of Secret Societies. By R. M. Johnston. In 2 vols., large 8vo, uncut. Macmillan Co. $5. net.

A HISTORY OF SCOTLAND from the Roman Occupation. By Andrew Lang. Vol. III., with photogravure portrait, large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 424. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

THE STORY OF FERRARA. By Ella Noyes; illus. by Dora Noyes. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 422. 'Mediaeval Towns.' Macmillan Co. $2.

SOCIAL ENGLAND. Edited by H. D. Traill, D. C. L., and J. S. Mann, M.A. King Edward edition. Vol. VI., 4to, gilt top, pp. 948. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5. net.

FURTHER INDIA: Being the Story of Exploration from the Earliest Times in Burma, Malaya, Siam, and Indo-China. By Hugh Clifford, C.M.G. Illus., 12mo, pp. 378. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

THE TEMPER OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE: Clark Lectures given at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1902-03. By Barrett Wendell. 8vo, pp. 260. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

THE POET'S DIARY. Edited by Lamia. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 255. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

ROUTINE AND IDEALS. By LeBaron R. Briggs. 16mo, pp. 232. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1. net.

A MASQUE OF LOVE. By Charles Erskine Scott Wood. 8vo, uncut, pp. 88. Chicago: Walter M. Hill. $6.

THE PRINCIPLES AND PROGRESS OF ENGLISH POETRY. With representative masterpieces and notes. By Charles Mills Gayley, Litt.D., and Clement C. Young, B.L. 12mo, pp. 595. Macmillan Co. $1.10 net.

CORRECT WRITING AND SPEAKING. By Mary A. Jordan. 16mo, pp. 252. 'Woman's Home Library.' A. S. Barnes & Co. $1. net.

HOW TO STUDY SHAKESPEARE. By William H. Fleming: with introduction by W. J. Rolfe, Litt.D. Series IV.; 16mo, pp. 419. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1. net.

BROWNING AND MEREDITH: Some Points of Similarity. By Mary Winchester Abbott. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 55. Poet-Lore Co. $1.

THE NEW LIGHTS: A Drama in Four Acts. By Hugh Mann. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 51. R. G. Badger. $1.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. 'Cornhill' edition. Edited by William P. Trent and John Bell Henneman. In 30 vols., illus., 8vo, gilt tops. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $37.50.

COMPLETE WORKS OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. 'Kensington' edition. Vols. XXI. to XXXII., completing the set. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

THE WRITINGS OF JAMES MADISON. Edited by Gaillard Hunt. Vol. V., 1787-1790. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 461. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5. net. (Sold only in sets.)

NOVELS AND STORIES OF IVAN TURGENIEFF. Trans. from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Vol. XII., First Love and Other Stories; Vol. XIII., Phantoms and Other Stories. Each with photogravure frontispiece. 8vo, gilt top, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. (Sold only in sets by subscription.)

THE TRAGEDIES OF SOPHOCLES. Trans. into English prose by Sir Richard C. Jebb, Litt.D. 12mo, pp. 376. Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

THE INFERNO OF DANTE: A Translation and Commentary. By Marvin R. Vincent, D.D. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 305. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

TOM JONES. By Henry Fielding; abridgment by Burton E. Stevenson. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 452. 'Condensed Classics.' Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, Pedagogue and Poacher: A Drama. By Richard Garnett. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 111. John Lane. $1.25 net.

INTERLUDES. By Philip Becker Goetz. 16mo, uncut, pp. 88. R. G. Badger. $1.25.

POEMS. By James Alexander Tucker, B.A.; with memoir by Arthur Stringer. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 133. Toronto: William Briggs.

POEMS, Lyric and Dramatic. By Ethel Louise Cox. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 195. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

MY HOUSE: Chips the Builder Threw Away. By Edward A. Brackett. With photogravure portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 152. R. G. Badger. $1.50.

FICTION.

THE UNDERCURRENT. By Robert Grant. Illus., 12mo, pp. 480. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE PRODIGAL SON. By Hall Caine. 12mo, pp. 408. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

THE ABBESS OF VLAYE. By Stanley J. Weyman. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 423. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

BACCARAT. By Frank Danby. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 312. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

GUTHRIE OF THE TIMES: A Story of Success. By Joseph A. Altsheler. Illus., 12mo, pp. 338. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

DIANE: A Romance of the Icarian Settlement on the Mississippi River. By Katharine Holland Brown. With photogravure frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 440. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

THE SEA-WOLF. By Jack London. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 366. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

ON ETNA. By Norma Lorimer. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, pp. 336. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

A YOUNG MAN IN A HURRY, and Other Short Stories. By Robert W. Chambers. Illus., 12mo, pp. 284. Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q. By K. and Hesketh Prichard. Illus., 12mo, pp. 313. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

THE BELLE OF BOWLING GREEN. By Amelia E. Barr. Illus., 12mo, pp. 342. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

FATA MORGANA: A Romance of Art Student Life in Paris. By André Castaigne. Illus., 12mo, pp. 486. Century Co. $1.50.

THE HEART OF HAPPY HOLLOW. By Paul Laurence Dunbar. Illus., 12mo, pp. 309. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

NANCY'S COUNTRY CHRISTMAS, and Other Stories. By Eleanor Hoyt. With frontispiece in color, 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 224. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

AN ANGEL BY BREVET: A Story of Modern New Orleans. By Helen Pitkin. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 384. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

BROKE OF COVENDEN. By J. C. Snaith. 12mo, pp. 582. Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

A NEW PAOLO AND FRANCESCA. By Annie E. Holdsworth. 12mo, pp. 300. John Lane. $1.50.

HOPE HATHAWAY: A Story of Western Ranch Life. By Frances Parker. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 408. C. M. Clark Publishing Co. $1.50.

ATOMS OF EMPIRE. By C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 279. Macmillan Co. $1.50.

THE RAMBLING RECTOR. By Eleanor Alexander. 12mo, pp. 344. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

THE COMING CONQUEST OF ENGLAND. By August Niemann; trans. by J. H. Freese. 12mo, pp. 384. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

SAMANTHA AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION. By 'Josiah Allen's Wife' (Marietta Holley). Illus., 8vo, pp. 312. G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

MY LADY LAUGHTER: A Romance of Boston Town in the Days of the Great Siege. By Dwight Tilton. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 442. C. M. Clark Publishing Co. $1.50.

THE BINDWEED: A Romantic Novel concerning the Late Queen of Servia. By Nellie K. Blissett. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Mann Vynne Publishing Co. $1.50.

ELIZA. By Barry Pain. Illus., 16mo, pp. 199. Dana Estes & Co. 75 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

SUNSHINE AND SENTIMENT IN PORTUGAL. By Gilbert Watson. Illus., large 8vo, uncut, pp. 295. Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

COREA, the Hermit Nation. By William Elliott Griffis. Seventh edition, revised and enlarged. Illus., 8vo, pp. 502. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

RELIGION.

THE STORY OF ST. PAUL: A Comparison of Arts and Epistles. By Benjamin Wisner Bacon. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 392. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

THE DYNAMIC OF CHRISTIANITY: A Study of the Vital and Permanent Element in the Christian Religion. By Edward Mortimer Chapman. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 345. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

RELIGION AND THE HIGHER LIFE: Talks to Students. By William Rainey Harper. 12mo, pp. 184. University of Chicago Press. $1. net.

THE HUMAN NATURE OF THE SAINTS. By George Hodges. 12mo, pp. 244. Thomas Whittaker. $1. net.

NAMELESS WOMEN OF THE BIBLE. By Rev. Theron Brown; with introduction by Margaret E. Sangster. 12mo, pp. 206. American Tract Society. 75 cts.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICS.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RELIEF. By Edward T. Devine, Ph.D. 8vo, pp. 495. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: An Interpretation and an Analysis. By Herbert Friedenwald, Ph.D. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 299. Macmillan Co. $2. net.

THE AWAKENING OF JAPAN. By Okakura-Kakuzo. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 225. Century Co. $1.40 net.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. By Thomas Nixon Carver. 12mo, pp. 290. Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

NATURE.

DENIZENS OF THE DEEP. By Frank T. Bullen, F.R.G.S. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 430. Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.75 net.

RED HUNTERS AND THE ANIMAL PEOPLE. By Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa). With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 249. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

THE BOOK OF THE IRIS. By R. Irwin Lynch. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 214. John Lane. $1. net.

ART AND MUSIC.

GROVE'S DICTIONARY OF MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. Edited by J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A. Vol. I. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 800. Macmillan Co. $5. net.

THE MUSICIAN'S LIBRARY. New vols.: Ten Hungarian Rhapsodies, by Franz Liszt, edited by August Spanuth and John Orth; Wagner Lyrics for Tenor, edited by Carl Armbruster; Wagner Lyrics for Soprano, edited by Carl Armbruster. Each large 4to. Oliver Ditson Co. Per vol., paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.50.

PHASES OF MODERN MUSIC. By Lawrence Gilman. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 166. Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

VOCALISM: Its Structure and Culture from an English Standpoint. By W. H. Breare. 8vo, uncut, pp. 147. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

STORIES OF POPULAR OPERAS. By H. A. Guerber. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 323. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20 net.

NEWNES'S ART LIBRARY. New vols.: Constable's Sketches, and Raphael. Illus. in color, photogravure, etc., large 8vo. Frederick Warne & Co. Each, $1.25.

THE ART CRAFTS FOR BEGINNERS. By Frank G. Sanford. Illus., 16mo, pp. 269. Century Co. $1.20 net.

EDUCATION.—BOOKS FOR SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

THE TEACHING OF GERMAN in Secondary Schools. By Elijah W. Bagster-Collins. 8vo, pp. 232. Macmillan Co.

ELEMENTS OF THE DIFFERENTIAL AND INTEGRAL CALCULUS. By William Anthony Granville, Ph.D.; assisted by Percey F. Smith, Ph.D. Large 8vo, pp. 463. Ginn & Co. $2.50.

A HISTORY SYLLABUS for Secondary Schools. By a special committee of the New England History Teachers Association. 12mo, pp. 375. D. C. Heath & Co. $1.20.

SCHOOL CIVICS. By Frank David Boynton. 12mo, pp. 400. Ginn & Co.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ILLINOIS, its History and Administration. By Evarts Boutell Greene. With map, 12mo, pp. 296. Macmillan Co. 75 cts.

TYPE STUDIES FROM UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHY, First Series. By Charles A. McMurry, Ph.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 289. Macmillan Co. 50 cts.

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR. By William H. Maxwell, M.A. 12mo, pp. 208. American Book Co. 40 cts.

MACMILLAN'S POCKET CLASSICS. New vols.: Swift's Gulliver's Travels, edited by Clifton Johnson; Hawthorne's Grandfather's Chair, edited by Homer H. Kingsley; The Arabian Nights' Entertainments, edited by Clifton Johnson; Longfellow's Miles Standish, edited by Homer P. Lewis. Each with frontispiece, 24mo. Macmillan Co. Per vol., 25 cts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN IRISH-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Compiled and edited by Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen, M.A. 12mo, pp. 800. London: David Nutt.

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE FORUM, 1898-1904. By an eye-witness, St. Clair Baddeley. Illus., 18mo, pp. 115. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

APPENDICITIS, and Other Diseases about the Appendix. By Bayard Holmes, B.S. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 350. D. Appleton & Co. $2. net.

GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVES of the Government of the United States in Washington. By Claude Halstead Van Tyne and Waldo Gifford Leland. 4to, pp. 215. Washington: Carnegie Institution.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION for the Year Ending June 30, 1903. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 876. Government Printing Office.

LACE, its Origin and History. By Samuel L. Goldenberg. Illus., 4to, pp. 77. Brentano's. $1.50 net.

SELF BUILDING through Common-Sense Methods. By Corrilla Banister. 12mo, pp. 205. Lee & Shepard. $1.10.

CRANIO-MUSCULAR ORIGINS OF BRAIN AND MIND. By Philip H. Erbes. 12mo, pp. 240. Chicago: Promethean Publisher. $1.30.

THE METRIC FALLACY. By Frederick A. Halsey. And, The Metric Failure in the Textile Industry, by Samuel S. Dale. Large 8vo, pp. 231. D. Van Nostrand Co. $1.

THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN. By Count Tolstoy. 18mo, pp. 137. Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cts.

SHAKESPEARE, First Folio Edition

Edited by PORTER-CLARKE. Printed by DeVINNE

Volumes now ready: "Midsommer Nights Dreame," "Loves Labours' Lost," "Comedie of Errors," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth" ("Julius Cæsar" in December, "Hamlet" in March, other plays to follow). Price in cloth, 50c. net; limp leather, 75c. net. (Postage, 5c.)

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Woodward & Lothrop

BOOKSELLERS : : WASHINGTON, D. C.

The careful attention of book buyers throughout the United States and Canada is called to our fine collection of rare and choice books, including those printed by the **Kelmscott, Essex House, Vale, Mosher, Elzevir, Aldine, Roycroft, Astolat,** and other well-known presses, whose name is a guarantee of excellence in workmanship.

We call special attention to a set of **William Morris's Works,** (supplemental to the Kelmscott issues) in 8 vols., printed by the trustees of his estate, and completing his works; a rare edition of the famous **Golden Legend,** by Archbishop Voraigne, printed in Black Letter at Nuremburg in 1472; the Vale Press **Shakespeare,** 38 vols.; large paper editions of **Charles Lamb; John Fiske's Histories;** and **Noctes Ambrosiana.**

Also the **Satires of Juvenal,** printed by Aldus Manutius in 1501; **The Essex House Psalter; Shelley's Letter to T. Peacock** (45 copies printed); **Life of William Morris,** printed at the Doves Press; and many others.

A descriptive catalogue with prices will be sent to any address in the world.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

Book Dept. Washington, D. C.

VOLUME VI

OLD SOUTH LEAFLETS

Contains twenty-five leaflets of the Old South series. The subjects include the English explorations in America; the expansion of the United States; the Peace Movement, etc. *Bound in cloth, $1.50.*

DIRECTORS OF OLD SOUTH WORK

Old South Meeting House

WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

THE

Appreciation of Sculpture

By RUSSELL STURGIS

Companion volume to "How to Judge Architecture" by the same author, and "Pictorial Composition" by HENRY R. POORE.

Each volume, over 80 illustrations, net, $1.50. (Postage 14 cts.)

Special edition of THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE, net, $3.00. (Postage 24 cts.)

The third in a series of handbooks invaluable to those who would master the fundamentals in the understanding and appreciation of art.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.

33-37 East Seventeenth St., New York

Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry

Or THE ELEVEN DAYS' CAMPAIGN

By HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN, Brig.-General

12mo. Cloth. 560 pages.
Portraits, maps, and numerous illustrations.
Price, $1.50 net; postage, 12c. extra.

A concise and true account of the closing days of the great Civil War, together with a record of the surrender of General Lee and the grand review in Washington.

BONNELL, SILVER & BOWERS

NEW YORK

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS

Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes.
List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)

SEND FOR LIST.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

TENTH SEASON OF THE CALIFORNIA LIMITED.

Ten years ago this fall the Santa Fe started its California Limited train on the initial run across the continent. Many improvements have been made in that busy decade. To-day's engines and coaches are much heavier than those of 1894. Millions of dollars have been spent on the track alone — some of it for oil-sprinkled (dustless) roadbed and oil-burning (smokeless) engines. The time is faster, too.

Daily service of the California Limited was resumed Sunday, November 13, for the tenth season. This is now an all-the-year-'round train, between Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco, running through the Southwest land of enchantment. The time, Chicago to Los Angeles, is about 68 hours, which is fast speed for the 2265 miles traversed, considering that several mountain ranges are crossed.

The STUDEBAKER

Fine Arts Building

Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets, Chicago.

Augustin Daly Musical Company

IN

THE CINGALEE

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

LITTLE MISS JOY-SING — A little Japanese maiden is consumed with envy at the sight of the Prince-of Don't-Care-What riding by with his glittering retinue, and wishes to become the Beautiful Pine Tree in his garden. Her wish is granted, and immediately there are many happenings, to which a goblin fox of the most pronounced character largely contributes.

John Luther Long
With sixty illustrations
$1.00

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

ANY BOOK THAT IS ADVERTISED OR REVIEWED IN THE HOLIDAY NUMBERS OF "THE DIAL" MAY BE BOUGHT AT OUR STORE, OR WILL BE PROMPTLY PROCURED.

OUR STOCK OF BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS IS MORE EXTENSIVE AND VARIED THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER BOOKSTORE IN THIS COUNTRY AND NOW OCCUPIES TWO ENTIRE FLOORS

A.C. McCLURG & CO.

215-221 WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO

CONCERNING GENEALOGIES

This interesting book tells how to trace one's ancestry and to compile, print, publish, and sell a genealogy. It is written by the expert in charge of the Genealogical Department of The Grafton Press, which invites correspondence on any question connected with investigating ancestry, making a genealogy, preparing manuscripts for the printer, or the publishing of genealogical books, charts, or pamphlets.

12mo, cloth, 50 cts. net, postage 5 cts.

THE GRAFTON PRESS

Genealogical and Biographical Department

70 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Poems, Lyric and Dramatic

By ETHEL LOUISE COX

Introduces a new poet to the reading world

A collection of lyrical poems and dramatic monologues, including the lyric-epic poem of "The Combat with the Dragon," in which lovers of literature will find much to interest them.

12mo, cloth, ornamental, $1.50

Richard G. Badger, Publisher, Boston

A GRADED COURSE OF

Ethical Instruction for the Young

In Four Volumes — For Use in the Home, the Grammar School, or the Sunday School.

Designed to impart the elementary principles pertaining to right and wrong in their application to the varied relations of human life, *while preserving an attitude of strict neutrality with reference to the doctrines of religion.*

By WALTER L. SHELDON

Published by W. M. Welch Co., Chicago, Ill. Price per vol., $1.25.

Vol. I. The Old Testament Bible Stories for the Young. 328 pages. Intended as a possible introduction to the Course, at the option of the teacher.

Vol. II. Lessons in the Study of Habits. 270 Pages. As a formal opening of the Course of Instruction, for young children from nine to eleven years of age.

Vol. III. Duties in the Home and the Family. 411 Pages. For children from ten to thirteen years of age, as a study of life in the Home.

Vol. IV. Citizenship and the Duties of a Citizen. 466 Pages. For young people from twelve to sixteen years of age,—to impart the elementary moral principles of citizenship, while preserving an attitude of neutrality in reference to the unsettled issues of party politics.

OTHER VOLUMES IN PREPARATION.

As a special offer up to Jan. 1st, 1905, any one of the above volumes will be sent, postage prepaid, at the rate of $1.00 per copy, on receipt of this amount by Mrs. R. M. Noonan, Chairman of Publication Committee, Ethical Society Rooms, Museum of Fine Arts, 19th and Locust Sts., St. Louis, Mo. The Committee also has a special Sunday School edition of the "Lessons in Habits," which will be sent at the rate of 75 cts. per copy as long as the edition holds out.

AN

INDEX TO POETRY AND RECITATIONS

Being a Practical Reference Manual for the Librarian, Teacher, Bookseller, Elocutionist, etc.

Edited by EDITH GRANGER, A.B.

THIS important work, so long delayed by the necessary enlarging of the plan, is now ready for delivery. It is a volume of incalculable value, and the advance interest in its publication is an indication of the practical necessity for a book of such scope and comprehension. As a labor and time saving reference work it has never been equaled, and those for whom it is particularly intended should lose no time in placing it on their shelves.

The work indexes very nearly four hundred standard and popular collections of poetry and recitation books, including dialogues, orations, drills, etc., comprising about thirty thousand titles, arranged alphabetically under three heads — titles, authors, and first lines. An appendix contains lists of titles suitable for special occasions, such as Arbor Day, Washington's Birthday, etc., also lists of drills, tableaux, pantomimes, etc. These additional helps will be of great assistance to those for whom the index is intended.

Price $5.00 net

SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers, Chicago

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS

Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes, pocket size. List prices, cloth, 35 cents per volume; limp leather, 75 cents per volume. (Special prices to schools and colleges.) *Send for Catalogue.*

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO

AMERICAN HISTORY. Catalogue of Books published and for sale, mailed on request.
GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR ANY BOOK ON EARTH write to H. H. TIMBY, Book Hunter. Catalogues free. 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Conneaut, O.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

FIRST EDITIONS OF MODERN AUTHORS.
Including Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, Ainsworth, Stevenson, Jefferies, Hardy. Books illustrated by G. and R. Cruikshank, Phiz, Rowlandson, Leech, etc. The Largest and Choicest Collection offered for Sale in the World. Catalogues issued and sent post free on application. Books bought. — WALTER T. SPENCER, 27 New Oxford St., London, W. C., England.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets — Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write? Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

WADSWORTH;
or, THE CHARTER OAK
How the Connecticut Charter was procured and preserved.
400 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $2.00 prepaid.
W. H. GOCHER, Hartford, Conn.

THE STUDY-GUIDE SERIES
The Study of Ivanhoe, with plans of Castle and map of Ivanhoe Land; **A Guide to English Syntax**, for the study of grammar in prose text; **The Study of the Idylls of the King**, including college entrance requirement; **The Study of Romola**, **The Study of Henry Esmond**, for the study of historical fiction, arranged especially for study clubs and college classes; **The Creative Art of Fiction**, an essay; **Study-Guide Courses** (10 cts.), method of work in clubs and reading classes. *Single copies each, 50 cts. Special price for classes.*
Address H. A. DAVIDSON, Cambridge, Mass.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS
Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi. *Send for Descriptive Booklet.*
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Mr. Robert Grier Cooke
May be consulted by appointment in regard to the designing, printing, and publication of special editions for institutions, individuals, and for commemorative purposes.
Number 307 Fifth Ave., New York
Tel., 3 Madison Square Cable Address, "Jocafelin"

WANTED — EDITING, INDEXING, CATALOGUING, INVESTIGATING, any kind of bibliographical work, by an experienced young woman, college graduate. Address E. G., care of THE DIAL.

LIBRARY RESEARCH
TOPICS of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries for scholars, writers, and others, who have not at hand the books needed in preparing theses, lectures, addresses, club papers, books or articles for publication, or in any piece of investigation. Highest university and library references.
Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 96 Chestnut Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?
Covers to Order | Price List Free
YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN **BOOKS**
Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK
NO BRANCH STORES
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

B. H. BLACKWELL
50 and 51 Broad Street, Oxford, England
Just Ready:
CATALOGUE OF CRITICAL EDITIONS OF GREEK AND LATIN Classical Authors, and Standard Works dealing with Greek and Roman History, Literature, and Art. Part I. SCRIPTORES GRAECI.
In Preparation:
CATALOGUE OF THE FIRST PORTION OF THE LIBRARY of the late F. YORK POWELL, Esq., Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, sometime President of the Folk-Lore Society, comprising Books on Folk-Lore, English Literature, Art, Music, Science, Sport, and Travel, many bearing his beautiful signature.

DAY DREAM AND EVEN SONG
A Book of Verse
By FREDERIC FAIRCHILD SHERMAN
"The diction is felicitous and the sentiment gentle."
—ROBERT BRIDGES (DROCH).
"The sonnets are the best of all." —*N. Y. Evening Post.*
"The fancy is real, its appeal direct and inviting."
—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*
12mo, $1.10 net (postage 6 cents)
JAMES POTT & CO. NEW YORK

The Dura Library Binding
Is the outgrowth of the Wales Improved Binding patented June 7, 1898, and is warranted to outwear *any* binding in use. Endorsed by many Librarians. It costs no more than by the old way, and will stand more than 100 per cent. more wear.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED
J. RUFUS WALES, 40 SHAWMUT AVENUE. MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CANALS

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO;
THE PENNSYLVANIA; and
THE ERIE CANALS

By ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT

With Maps and Plates.

Two Volumes. Crown 8vo, Cloth, Uncut, Gilt Top. $5.00 net, express prepaid.

These two important volumes are just issued in the Historic Highways of America series.

LIFE in the heyday of the canal boats, when canals were the great immigrant and freight routes; portage railways and the lock navigation of rivers. Special reference is made to the influence of canals in directing trade and immigration in the days when they were controlling factors in our national development, and attention is given to the study of George Washington's early plans of western irrigation.

"In interest and suggestions the two volumes may well tempt many an engineer to add somewhat to his library, particularly as good books dealing with the history of early American engineering works are few and far between."
—*Engineering News.*

"It is needless to say that Mr. Hulbert has made an interesting work of his subject and set forth much useful information—a worthy addition to this valuable series."
—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"His style is graphic and effective . . . an invaluable contribution to the makings of American History."
—*New York Evening Post.*

THE ARTHUR H. CLARK COMPANY
PUBLISHERS CLEVELAND, OHIO

A CALENDAR OF INSPIRATION

THIS CALENDAR bears on each of its 26 leaves (there being one for each two weeks through the year) a message of helpful truth by Emerson, Lowell, Channing, David Swing, M. D. Babcock, Phillips Brooks, R. L. Stevenson, Henry van Dyke, Edwin Osgood Grover, and others, printed with rubrical initials on cream-colored paper. Some are printed from designs drawn and lettered by T. B. Hapgood, H. B. Ames, and Herbert Gregson; and others, from selected classical types, with initials especially designed by well-known artists.

"The imprint of Alfred Bartlett stands for uniqueness and artistic merit."—*The Beacon.*

SIZE, 5 x 8 INCHES. BOXED. PRICE, POSTPAID, 75 CTS.

Alfred Bartlett, 69 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

The Mosher Books

The new catalogue for 1904, choicely printed in red and black, done up in old style blue wrappers, uncut edges, mailed free to all book-lovers who apply for it.

This is Mr. Mosher's only method of making his editions known. All possible value is put into the books issued by him, and they are then left to advertise themselves by their intrinsic merit.

The entire line of The Mosher Books is for sale by

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

THOMAS B. MOSHER
Portland Maine

New Publications of **The Robert Clarke Company** Cincinnati Ohio

Tonda A Story of the Sioux. By WARREN K. MOOREHEAD. With seventeen full-page illustrations. 12mo, ornamented cloth. Price, $1.50.

This story, which is more or less historic, deals with the Sioux Indians just prior to the Little Big Fork fight in which Custer and his command were killed. The book marks an epoch in Indian literature.

In To the Yukon A charming narrative of a tour through the Klondike region, California, and the Western States. By WILLIAM SEYMOUR EDWARDS. Illustrated with eighty-seven half-tones and two maps. 12mo, ornamented cloth. Price, $1.50.

The author, a well-known man of affairs in his state, is also by temperament a naturalist and an artist who possesses the gift and power to make others see and feel as he does in his journey through this Wonderland of the West.

The Crest of the Little Wolf A beautiful tale of the "Young Lovell and the War of the Roses." By THOMAS D. RHODES. Illus. 12mo, square, ornamented cloth. Price, $1.00.

The story is a refreshing breath from the flower garden of the past—a peep at a period from which the crimson stain of blood cannot blot out the brilliancy from the halo of romance.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Graal Problem From Walter Map to Richard Wagner. By J. S. TUNISON, author of "Master Virgil," etc. 1 volume, 12mo, cloth. Price, net, $1.25; postage, 7 cents.

"Mr. Tunison has traced the myth of the Holy Grail from the time of Walter Map to Wagner. He has shown the religious and political influences which guided the information of the mediæval tales, and he has shown how those tales were developed by later writers, and adapted to the glorification of a New King by Tennyson. The book is packed with learning. 'Parsifal' devotees will find here something quite to their edification."—*The New York Sun.*

LATE ISSUES

Henshall. BOOK OF THE BLACK BASS, *And More About the Black Bass.* Complete in 1 volume. New and revised edition. By Dr. JAMES A. HENSHALL. 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. $3.00.

Dunn. THE VANISHED EMPIRE; *A Tale of the Mound Builders.* 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. $1.50.

Barrett. ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS PRESIDENCY. By J. H. BARRETT. With portraits and facsimiles. 2 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top. Net, $5.00.

Clarke's FAMILY EXPENSE BOOK FOR 1905. For keeping a complete record of family expenses for each day, week, and month of the year, servants' account, etc. 8vo, cloth. 50 cents.

THE ROBERT CLARKE COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND IMPORTERS
14-16 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SELECTIONS FROM OUR HOLIDAY LIST

ELIZA

By BARRY PAIN. A delightfully amusing book, sprightly and readable from title-page to back cover. The drollery of the situations and the wit of the dialogue recall the best work of Jerome K. Jerome. The only American edition of a book that has sold over 60,000 copies in England. Illustrated by Wallace Goldsmith. Cloth back, cartridge paper sides, 16mo, 75 cents.

LOVE TRIUMPHANT: A BOOK OF POEMS

By FREDERIC LAWRENCE KNOWLES. "A new volume of very remarkable poetry."—*N. Y. Evening Post.* "No clearer, higher, or more sustained note has been sounded in American literature for many a day."—*Boston Transcript.* "We beg to announce him [Mr. Knowles] as a new American poet."—*The late Richard Henry Stoddard.* Cloth, 12mo, net, $1.00; postage extra.

JAPAN: THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE

By G. WALDO BROWN, with an introduction by Hon. Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States. *New edition.* A picturesque and historical description of the great Oriental power toward which all eyes are now directed. Contains about 450 pages of text and more than 300 handsome illustrations, including 16 color plates. Cloth extra, large 8vo, net $2.50. Postage extra.

LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE

By WILLIAM J. ROLFE, Litt.D. The publication of this work is a literary event of first importance. It is the latest and most complete biography of Shakespeare, written by one of the foremost living authorities on the subject. Within the 550 pages of text Dr. Rolfe has condensed all the known facts, as well as trustworthy conjectures respecting the life of Shakespeare; also adequate and brilliant criticisms of the plays, sonnets, and other poems. The work is fully illustrated, and contains an exhaustive index. Cloth, 8vo, illustrated, $3.00; half morocco, $5.00.

THE MERRYWEATHERS

By LAURA E. RICHARDS, author of "Captain January," etc. A breezy and charming story for girls, which comprises the concluding adventures of some of the characters in the famous Margaret and Hildegarde series. The latest book by this favorite author. Cloth, 12mo, illustrated, $1.25.

CHATTERBOX FOR 1904

The original and only genuine Chatterbox. Easily the king of all juvenile publications in the world. Has more than 200 full-page illustrations, including six handsomely colored plates. Small quarto, illuminated board covers, $1.25. Cloth, full gilt edges, $1.75.

DANA ESTES & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON, MASS.

FROM JOHN LANE'S XMAS LIST

ÉMILE ZOLA

NOVELIST AND REFORMER

By ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY

With numerous illustrations, portraits, etc.

8vo. $3.50 *net.*

An Account of His Life and Work

"Speaks with undoubted authority." —*The Dial.*

Theodore Watts-Dunton

Poet, Novelist, Critic

A Biographical and Critical Study

By JAMES DOUGLAS

With Letters and Recollections of Swinburne, Meredith, Whistler, the Rossettis, Bret Harte, etc.

Profusely illustrated in photogravure and half-tone.

8vo. $3.50 *net.*

A LATER PEPYS

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, BART., MASTER IN CHANCERY, 1758-1825, WITH MRS. CHAPONE, MRS. HARTLEY, MRS. MONTAGU, HANNAH MORE. WILLIAM FRANKS, SIR JAMES MACDONALD, MAJOR RENNELL, SIR NATHANIEL WRAXALL, AND OTHERS.

Edited, with an Introduction and Notes,

By ALICE C. C. GAUSSEN

With numerous illustrations

8vo. 2 vols. Boxed, $7.50 *net.*

"The daily life of a London gentleman of wealth and refinement is depicted quite as clearly as in the case of the Diary of Samuel."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Daumier and Gavarni

The Greatest of French Humorous Draughtsmen

Special Winter Number of the

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

With upwards of 20 photogravures and color plates, and 100 black and white reproductions.

With an Essay on Daumier by HENRI FRANTZ *and an Es ay on Gavarni by* OCTAVE UZANNE.

Large 4to. $3.00 *net.*

The Spanish Conquest in America

By SIR ARTHUR HELPS

New Edition, with Introduction and Maps by M. OPPENHEIM.

12mo. 4 vols. $6.00 per set.

"A book that it does the soul good to read."—JOHN FISKE.

Africa from South to North Through Marotseland

By Major A. ST. H. GIBBONS

With numerous illustrations from photographs and maps.

8vo. 2 vols. Boxed, $7.50 *net.*

CAPTAIN AMYAS

Being the career of D'Arcy Amyas, the late Master of the R. M. S. Princess

A Novel. By DOLF WYLLARDE, author of "The Story of Eden" and "The Rat Trap." 12mo. $1.50.

BEFORE THE CRISIS

A Novel By F. B. MOTT. 12mo. $1.50.

A picture of John Brown on the Kansas Border.

"A straightforward romance of adventure."—*Philadelphia Press.*"

HELEN ALLISTON

A Novel By the author of "Elizabeth's Children." 12mo. $1.50.

A nature romance on a charming background of child life.

The Specialist

A Novel

By A. M. IRVINE

A tale of keen psychologic insight.

12mo. $1.50.

Sir Bevill

A Romance By the Rev. CANON ARTHUR THYNNE.

With seven illustrations by J. LEY PETHYBRIDGE, and a portrait of Sir Bevill. A romance of the "Bayard of Old Cornwall." 12mo. $1.50

Peterkins

The Story of a Dog

Translated from the German of OSSIP SCHUBIN by Mrs. JOHN LANE.

With illustrations by C. L. ALLPORT.

12mo. $1.00 *net.*

A New Paolo and Francesca

A Novel

By ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH, author of "The Years that the Locust Hath Eaten," etc.

12mo. $1.50.

JOHN LANE WRITE FOR XMAS LISTS TO 67 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

HOLIDAY NUMBER

LAWRENCE, K

THE DIAL

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

EDITED BY FRANCIS F. BROWNE. | Volume XXXVII. No. 444. | CHICAGO, DEC. 16, 1904. | 10 cts. a copy. $2. a year. | FINE ARTS BUILDING, 203 Michigan Blvd.

NEW SCRIBNER BOOKS

THE NEW JOHN FOX BOOK

Christmas Eve on Lonesome

By JOHN FOX, Jr., author of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

"Six of the best short stories ever written by any modern author."—*Newark Advertiser.*

"They play upon the reader's emotions and hold his fascinated attention."—*Boston Herald.*

"To speak shortly of the six stories, they are Kentucky; they are the mountaineer; they are the country and the people of the Blue Grass. No book could be more welcome as a Christmas gift, possessed as it is with a charm that will outlive the holidays by many years."—*Every Evening, Wilmington.*

Illustrated in color, $1.50.

An Ideal Christmas Gift

"He has no superior in the world as a master of pen drawing."
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

The GIBSON BOOK for 1904

Copyright, 1904, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Everyday People

By CHARLES DANA GIBSON

"His style grows constantly in breadth and authority, and we hope he may long be spared to a world which needs such art as his to keep it sweet."—*New York Evening Post.*

$4.20 *net.* (Expressage extra) Edition de luxe (limited), $10.00 *net.*

THE FIELD-PARRISH BOOK

Poems of Childhood

By EUGENE FIELD

Full-page color illustrations by MAXFIELD PARRISH

"One of the most beautiful books of the year."—*Town and Country.*

"Shown with the interest of intimate participation."—Boston Herald.

"The production of a correspondent who got to the front and doggedly stayed there and had eyes to see and the skill to describe what he saw."
—*New York Evening Sun.*

WITH KUROKI IN MANCHURIA

By FREDERICK PALMER

With 26 full-page illustrations and original maps. 8vo, $1.50 net. (Postage, 14 cts.)

"The book bristles with descriptions of battle scenes. . . . It puts the situation sharply before the reader. . . . One catches something of the suspense with which the course of the forward march of the armies is watched."
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The remarkable series of illustrations are from photographs taken on the field.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK

NEW SCRIBNER BOOKS

By THOMAS NELSON PAGE

The Negro: The Southerner's Problem

Presenting a Conservative Southerner's Views on the Present Relations of the Two Races in the South, with an Account of the Steps by which these Relations have Come About.

TO the great value and interest of the work in itself much is added by the author's preëminence as the sympathetic depicter, the historian, as it were, of the old relation between master and slave and of the mistakes made since the war; in short, this book presents the matured opinions, today, of the author of "Marse Chan." 12mo, $1.25 net. (Postage 13 cts.)

CONTENTS

Slavery and the old Relation between the Southern Whites and Blacks
Some of the Difficulties and Fallacies
Its Present Condition and Aspect, as shown by Statistics
The Lynching of Negroes—Its Cause and its Prevention
The Partial Disfranchisement of the Negro
The Old-Time Negro
The Race Question
Of the Solution of the Question

The Strategy of Great Railroads

By FRANK H. SPEARMAN

THE story of the extraordinary struggles of the last five years for supremacy in control among American railroads and of the development and rebuilding of the transcontinental systems. A work of striking and dramatic interest covering the recent history of railway life and operation in America.

The Wall Street Journal says: "The volume helps to fill an important blank in the library of railroad literature. . . . In his description of the engineering and executive difficulties faced by the various managements, the author is particularly happy, and his remarks on such points are of a practical, careful character."

With nine maps. $1.50 net. (Postage 15 cts.)

CONTENTS

The Vanderbilt Lines
The Pennsylvania System
The Harriman Lines
The Hill Lines
The Fight for Pittsburg
The Gould Lines
The Rock Island System
The Atchison
The Big Granger Lines
I. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul
II. The Chicago and Northwestern
The Rebuilding of an American Railroad
The First Transcontinental Railroad
The Early Day in Railroading

Great Englishmen of the 16th Century

By SIDNEY LEE. (Wth six portraits.)

$1.75 net. (Postage 16 cts.)

"MR. LEE walks clear-eyed and serene the broad highway, faithfully and critically recording his observations. His style is so shorn of all ornament and matter extraneous to his single theme that it would seem not to be style at all; yet here many will agree is the pure essence of good writing—the 'English undefiled' of Dan Chaucer. Moreover, Mr. Lee writes out of so full and well-ordered a mind, that he, more than most writers, is able to make his sixteenth-century subjects stand out clear and strong from the crowded background, which has been filled in by so many successive generations of critics."—*New York Globe.*

CONTENTS

The Renaissance of England
Sir Thomas More
Sir Philip Sidney
Sir Walter Raleigh
Edmund Spenser
Francis Bacon
Shakespeare's Life
Shakespeare's Work

The Theory of Business Enterprise

By THORSTEIN B. VEBLEN, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the University of Chicago

Cr. 8vo. $1.50 net. (Postage 16 cts.)

The Italian Poets Since Dante

By the Hon. WILLIAM EVERETT, LL.D.

12mo, $1.50 net. (Postage 15 cts.)

"I admire the felicity of your translations, not less than the general soundness of your judgments, and the excellence of your prose. You have done a service to the literature of two languages."—*Extract of a letter from* Mr. C. E. Norton *to* Dr. Everett.

The Inferno of Dante

Translated, with notes, into English verse

By MARVIN R. VINCENT, D.D., LL.D.

$1.50 net. (Postage 15 cts.)

A translation into the English ten-syllable line, without rhyme. It is an accurate and almost literal rendering of the original text.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK

NEW SCRIBNER BOOKS

"It is more than interesting—it is important."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE UNDERCURRENT

By ROBERT GRANT

"It is a novel in that it has a simple and sympathetic romance for a basis; it is a great novel in that it presents each typical phase of modern life as a master would paint it, seizing the supreme moment and interpreting its significance."
—*New York Sun.*

"Into it has gone so much thought, so much keen observation, so much ripe reflection, that one lays it down with a feeling of respect amounting almost to reverence for the man who has brought to the complicated problems of our modern living such earnestness and such ability."—*Interior, Chicago.*

Illustrated. $1.50.

"Abounding in humor and pathos."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

The Soldier of the Valley

By NELSON LLOYD

"It would be difficult to find anywhere in recent fiction a novel that is so vivid and graphic a picture of life. It is vital and vigorous, a human picture, where men and women of flesh and blood and not manikins move and have their being."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"It is safe to say that 'The Soldier of the Valley' will find a host of admirers. Some will like it as a story. The more critical will be glad to make the acquaintance in its pages of a lot of very live people with very marked characteristics."—*New York Evening Sun.*

Beautifully illustrated by A. B. FROST.
12mo. $1.50.

Emmanuel Burden, Merchant

By HILAIRE BELLOC

With 34 full-page illustrations by G. K. CHESTERTON.

$1.50

"One of the most bitterly brilliant satires that has issued from the press for many a day. Every chapter teems with cleverness, it bubbles up and flows over, till one almost feels as if too many good things were being given at once. It is the epic story of the great fight between the frothy, unstable, speculating methods of the modern financier, and the solid, honest, unadventurous trading of the men who made England at one time the first of commercial nations."—*Academy.*

"Jacobs is the true humorist; he distills fun; he sees the mirthful in all nature."—Chicago Evening Post.

DIALSTONE LANE

By W. W. JACOBS. Illustrated most humorously by WILL OWEN. 12mo. $1.50.

"One of those spontaneously funny stories which only a born humorist could write. . . . His climax is, in truth, nothing less than masterly, it is so unexpected, so natural, and so uproariously comic."—*New York Tribune.*

The latest novel by Henry James

The Golden Bowl

By HENRY JAMES

In two volumes. 12mo, $2.50.

"At his best in imagination, humor, satire, and pathos."
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Food of the Gods

By H. G. WELLS

"A remarkably diverting fantasy, to the spell of which it is as easy as it is pleasant to yield."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

12mo. $1.50.

"Might be called the author's masterpiece."—N. Y. Evening Sun.

The Last Hope

By HENRY SETON MERRIMAN. 25th Thousand.

AMERICAN OPINION

"Will be reckoned among the best books of the year. . . . Henry Seton Merriman was not only gifted with a remarkable style, but he knew how to tell a story as few writers know in these days."
—*New York Evening Post.*

ENGLISH OPINION

"There are plots and counterplots, kidnapping, and escapes, and the fine exciting story is developed with all the skill, the sense of proportion, and the dramatic force which so accomplished a story-teller had at command."—*London Times.*

"An engrossing story."—Academy, London.

Illustrated. $1.50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS *NEW YORK*

McCLURG'S HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR 1904

FLORENCE IN THE POETRY OF THE BROWNINGS

As an actual gift-book this altogether admirable volume covers a wider field than almost any similar publication of the present season. Mrs. Anna Benneson McMahan, whose entire familiarity with the Browning poetry and with Florence itself is well known, has compiled the volume with the utmost sympathy and appreciation. To both poets the history, the scenery, the art of Florence was a continual inspiration — "the most beautiful of the cities devised by man," as Mrs. Browning said. The poems comprise "Casa Guidi Windows," "The Dance," "Old Pictures in Florence," "Fra Lippo Lippi," "Andrea del Sarto," "The Statue and the Bust," "The Ring and the Book" (Book I), and "One Word More." In itself this would seem to be enough, but the interest is further enhanced by over sixty beautiful reproductions of the famous paintings and scenes which have been immortalized. It will be seen that the book appeals equally to lovers of art, lovers of Florence, and lovers of Browning,— surely a wide field. The sumptuous limited editions are as beautiful examples of modern book-making as the most exacting connoisseur could desire, while in its regular edition the book is a veritable treasure as a reference guide.

Large Paper editions on special Italian hand-made paper; illustrations in photogravure brown on Japan vellum. Bound in half-vellum, boxed, $3.75 net. The same, bound in full vellum, boxed, $5.00 net. Regular edition, 12mo, gilt top, 240 pages, indexed, $1.40 net.

SUMPTUOUS EDITIONS OF AMERICANA

Consideration of a suitable gift for the library of a book-lover need go no further than the limited editions of the McClurg Americana reprints. Seldom has the perfection of modern book-making, as represented by noble and dignified simplicity, been so nearly attained as in these beautiful volumes. The three titles so far issued, uniform in style, make-up, and binding, are printed on Brown's hand-made paper, with illustrations on Japan vellum, and bound in boards with vellum backs stamped in gold. It may be imagined with what pleasure any of these would be received by an appreciative collector of Americana or of fine editions.

The Expedition of Lewis and Clark. Reprinted from the edition of 1814. In two volumes, with introduction by James K. Hosmer, LL.D., an analytical Index, new portraits, and facsimile maps. In a box, $15.00 *net.* Library edition, cloth, in a box, $5.00 *net.*

Hennepin's "A New Discovery." An exact reprint of the edition of 1698. In two volumes, with an introduction, notes, and an analytical Index, by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL D., facsimiles of the original title-pages, maps, and illustrations. In a box, $18.00 *net.* Library edition, cloth, in a box, $6.00 *net.*

Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Reprinted from the edition of 1811. In one volume, with an introduction by James K. Hosmer, LL.D., an analytical Index, facsimiles of the original illustrations, and a rare portrait. In a box, $9.00 *net.* Library edition, cloth, in a box, $3.50 *net.*

CLARENCE DARROW'S "FARMINGTON"

"It is," says *The Dial*, "a book for boys, for women, but above all it is *a book for men who have once been boys.* It is a book to own — to read by the Winter's fire, and re-read under a Summer tree; a book to be kept on the shelf where the oldest favorites live." If a book thus characterized is not *the* book to give an appreciative friend, it would be hard to find one. *Price $1.50.*

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS OR OF THE PUBLISHERS

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

McCLURG'S HOLIDAY BOOKS FOR 1904

MY LADY OF THE NORTH

EVERYONE knows what a large proportion of the people who receive Christmas gifts are best pleased with a fine, exciting story, full of romance, and well illustrated with pictures in color. Such a book is not expensive, and it is almost certain to give perfect satisfaction.

For this purpose Mr. RANDALL PARRISH's "love story of a Gray-Jacket" can be unhesitatingly recommended as the best possible choice. It has all the requirements, and it is equally interesting to men and women (and even to younger readers). The many baffling situations which confront Captain Wayne of the —th Virginia Cavalry before he finally wins his "Lady of the North" are certain to hold the reader's breathless interest.

Illustrated in color by E. M. Ashe. $1.50.

STIRRING FICTION FOR CHILDREN

WHEN the age of fairy-lore is passed, the next tendency of young readers is generally towards a story with plenty of exciting adventure for the youthful hero or heroine. Two ideal books of this class are Miss Sanford's "THE WANDERING TWINS" and Ernest Glanville's "IN SEARCH OF THE OKAPI."

The first tells of the adventures of two children in Labrador, and leads them through a succession of strange and unusual occurrences. *With eight full-page illustrations. $1.25.*

Mr. Glanville's story is in the true Henty style, dear to the boyish heart, and tells of the adventures which befell two young explorers on a journey into the strangest parts of Africa. There is any amount of the most thrilling excitement, and it will be the book of all others for a healthy boy of almost any age. *With eight full-page illustrations. $1.50.*

LIFE STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

FOR parents who feel disposed to give their children books that provide a mild element of historical information, as well as first-class entertainment, this new series will prove a veritable find. The little books are translated from the German by GEORGE P. UPTON, and each one tells in a simple and captivating style the story of some great life that has figured in the world's history. The volumes so far published are "WILLIAM TELL," "MOZART," "THE MAID OF ORLEANS," and "BEETHOVEN," and many more are contemplated.

Each is a small square 16mo in uniform binding, with 4 illustrations. 60 cts. net.

WHEN LITTLE BOYS SING

THIS delightful book, by JOHN and RUE CARPENTER, is one of the most engaging holiday books of the entire season. Quaint colored illustrations of little boys of the "long ago," with verses set to charming music that is intended to be sung to little music-lovers, its originality and freshness make it almost as attractive to older people as to the children themselves. It is one of those books which create a sense of delightful anticipation at the first glimpse of the cover, and a final realization that here, at least, is something really new. *Bound in colored chintz, 11 x 14 inches. $1.25 net.*

THE LITTLE GIANT

ALTHOUGH the late Dr. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH was most generally known as the author of "Ben Bolt," his own greatest pleasure was in the telling of stories for little children. Four fairy tales that have hitherto been undiscovered have been collected in this volume, and they will be recognized as coming from a practiced hand. They have been most attractively illustrated by Lucy Fitch Perkins, whose fame as an artist of fairyland is now established. *Price $1.00 net.*

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS OR OF THE PUBLISHERS

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

HALL CAINE

The Book of 1904

Price $1.50

First Editions 225,000

Published Nov. 15

THE PRODIGAL SON

THE TAR BABY

And Other Rhymes of

UNCLE REMUS

By JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Octavo. Decorative cover, deckel edges, and gilt top. In a box, $2.00 net. Postage additional.

Illustrated by A. B. Frost and E. W. Kemble. Nine full-page illustrations in colors, decorative drawings in color, sketches with all chapter headings, and decorative borders throughout. A riot of attractive illustrations in the spirit of the text.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

BARBOUR'S BOOKS FOR BOYS

ON YOUR MARK! A Story of College Life and Athletics
By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR, author of "Behind the Line," "Weatherby's Inning," etc. With four colored illustrations by Relyea. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE ARRIVAL OF JIMPSON And Other Stories for Boys about Boys
By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR. With six illustrations in black and white. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE BOOK OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SPORTS
By RALPH HENRY BARBOUR. Illus. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50 net; postage additional.

OTHER JUVENILES FOR 1904

THE FIGHT FOR THE VALLEY
By W. O. STODDARD, author of "The Spy of Yorktown," "Crowded Out o' Crofield," etc. With one colored illustration and three illustrations in black and white by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

EVERYDAY GIRLS
By JULIE M. LIPPMANN. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE VINLAND CHAMPIONS
By OTTILIE A. LILJENCRANTZ. Illustrated in black and white by the Kinneys. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

THREE COLLEGE GRACES
By GABRIELLE E. JACKSON, author of "Three Graces." With four illustrations in black and tint by C. M. RELYEA. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE DEADWOOD TRAIL
By GILBERT PATTEN. Illustrated with four drawings in black and white by Will Crawford. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN DICK
By CAROLYN WELLS. Illustrated with eight drawings in black and white by Strochmann. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

NANCY STAIR

The best Christmas present of the year is "the adorable, spoiled, magnificent maid" — Nancy Stair, the charming heroine of

Elinor Macartney Lane's Most Successful Novel

She had many friends. She was true to her friends. She forged for a friend. The duke was her friend. The squire was her friend. She wants you to be her friend.
Have n't you met her — Nancy Stair?

D. APPLETON & COMPANY PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

A HISTORY OF SCIENCE

By HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, B.Sc., M.D., LL.D.

Author of "The Story of Nineteenth Century Science," "The History of the Art of Writing," editor of "The Historian's History of the World," etc.

IN FIVE VOLUMES

Profusely Illustrated with Portraits of Famous Scientists, Diagrams, Facsimiles, Pictures, etc.

A HISTORY OF SCIENCE is the story of the origin and development of scientific thought, discovery, and invention from the earliest times to the present day. It traces the growth of ideas from the first vague dreamings of pre-historic man down to the precise inductions of the twentieth-century scientist in his laboratory. From this view-point the story of human progress presents the most wonderful and interesting spectacle — a chapter of man's history that has never before been written in its entirety.

The work is scientifically accurate in statement and yet devoid of all technicalities throughout. It will fascinate the general reader while commanding the respect of the most critical of students. There is no straining after the spectacular or picturesque at the expense of truth, yet so fascinating is the story in itself, so wide the opportunity for the play of the scientific imagination, that the narrative has all the charm, attraction, and compelling power of romance.

HENRY SMITH WILLIAMS, M.D., LL.D.

CONTENTS

Vol. I. The Beginnings of Science.
Vol. II. The Rise of Modern Science.
Vol. III. Modern (18th, 19th, 20th centuries) Progress of the Physical Sciences.
Vol. IV. Modern (18th, 19th, 20th centuries) Progress of the Biological Sciences.
Vol. V. Aspects of Twentieth Century Science.

OUR OFFER

On receipt of One Dollar we will send you the entire set of five beautiful volumes. If you do not like the books when they reach you, send them back at our expense and we will return the $1.00. If you do like them, send us $2.00 a month for nine months. On receipt of your request for these books we will enter your name as a subscriber for one year, without additional cost to you, to either HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, or THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. In writing, state which periodical you want.

Or on receipt of the attached coupon we will send you free an illustrated booklet describing this unique work.

CUT OFF AND MAIL TO US

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

Please send me free of charge your illustrated booklet describing A HISTORY OF SCIENCE.

Name _____

Address _____

DI. _____

HARPER & BROTHERS
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

A NEW VOLUME IN

The VARIORUM EDITION *of* SHAKESPEARE

Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST

The FOURTEEN VOLUMES *which have thus far appeared are*

Macbeth Revised Edition by Horace Howard Furness, Jr.
Romeo and Juliet
Othello
King Lear
The Tempest
A Midsummer Night's Dream
As You Like It
The Winter's Tale
Hamlet (two volumes)
Much Ado About Nothing
The Merchant of Venice
Twelfth Night
Love's Labour's Lost

[Postage, 30 cents extra]

Royal octavo, gilt top, uncut edges. $4.00 net, per volume.
Half morocco, gilt top, postage 30 cents extra, $5.00 net, per volume.

"These monumental volumes are the admiration of every student of Shakespeare," says Dr. William Aldis Wright.
The *London Athenæum* states, "This, the most exhaustive work on Shakespeare's plays, comes from America."
Dr. W. J. Rolfe declares of a recent volume, "This, too, like its predecessors, is . . . the entire literature of the subject compressed into a single volume, and the more valuable for the editor's personal contributions thereto."

The New Edition of Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature

Conceded by every English-speaking critic in the world to be the most authoritative, comprehensive, accurate, and convenient general work of reference upon English literature in existence. It includes the whole range of English literature, from the earliest times to this day, and in all quarters of the globe.

Contains over 2500 pages, illustrated with approved portraits and drawings. There is a detailed table of contents in each volume.

Complete in three Imperial Octavo Volumes. Lavishly and accurately illustrated. Cloth, $15.00 *net*, per set; half morocco, $25.50 *net*, per set. Carriage extra.

Ivan the Terrible

By K. Waliszewski
Translated from the French by Lady Mary Loyd.

At this present moment, when the eyes of all Europe are riveted on the mighty struggle between Ivan's descendants and their Japanese opponents, the interest of this account of ancient Russia is increased tenfold.

8vo. Cloth, $3.50 *net*.

Diseases of Society

By G. Frank Lydston, M.D.

The most direct, forceful, and outspoken study of social conditions in this country which has yet been put into print. Dr. Lydston considers not only the police criminal, the anarchist, and the sexual pervert, but also deals with the oppression of wealth, the rights and wrongs of organized capital and labor, the negro question and the crimes which have grown out of it.

Illustrated. 8vo. Cloth, $3.00 *net*.
Postage, 17 cents extra.

The True Henry Clay

By Joseph M. Rogers

Mr. Rogers had access to all the private Clay papers now in possession of the Clay family, who gave to him as well every assistance in the preparation of his work.

His book is notable for its wealth of anecdote and for its portrayal of Clay as a man. The volume contains twenty-four illustrations, most of them from photographs made especially for the work.

Illustrated. 12mo. Decorated cloth, $2.00 *net;* half morocco, $5.00 *net*. Postage, 14 cents extra.

Modern Industrial Progress

By C. H. Cochrane

Tells of the making of sky-scrapers, of armor-plate, of the great guns, the discovery and application of the principles of wireless telegraphy; in fact covers the whole field of industrial progress.

Over 400 illustrations. 12mo.
Decorated cloth, $3.00 *net*. Postage extra.

A Dictionary of the Drama

By W. Davenport Adams

"The book will be an immense convenience, not only to contemporary writers about the stage, but to all earnest students of the literary theatre. No theatrical library can afford to be without it."—*New York Nation.*

To be complete in two 8vo volumes of over 600 pages each. Vol. I. now ready. $3.00 *net*, per volume.

Songs from a Georgia Garden

And Echoes from the Gates of Silence

By Robert Loveman

"Robert Loveman has won high rank among American lyric poets."—*Commercial, Buffalo.*

12mo. Cloth, $1.00 *net*. Postage, 6 cents extra.

Send for our free Illustrated Holiday Book List

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

STANDARD SETS

Illustrated Cabinet Editions

Twenty Authors. Four Hundred and Twenty-one Volumes

ILLUSTRATED with over 1700 Etchings and Photogravures, largely from paintings made especially for our editions, together with over 800 full-page wood-cut and half-tone engravings, and hundreds of text illustrations. Printed from large, clear type, well leaded, and set in a small readable page. Bound in English silk-ribbed cloth, gilt top, tall 16mo, uniform price, $1.50 per volume.

A NEW CABINET EDITION. — Complete works of Edgar Allan Poe. With a memoir by Richard Henry Stoddard. Illustrated with etchings and photogravures. Six vols., cloth, 12mo, $9.00; half calf or morocco, $18.00.

New Illustrated Sterling Editions

THE publishers take pleasure in presenting to the public an entirely new line of standard authors at a medium price. Several sets are from entirely new plates. The whole line is well printed from clear type on good paper, uniform in size and style of binding. Each volume contains an etching or photogravure frontispiece with printed tissue, together with a large number of wood-cut and half-tone illustrations and rubricated title-page. Bound in silk-ribbed cloth (maroon or green), large 12mo (5½ x 8¼), gilt top, with head-bands, full gilt back and gilt side, at the uniform price of $1.00 per volume. Half calf, $2.00 per volume.

NEW STERLING EDITIONS. — Complete works of the following authors: Charles Lamb, 5 vols.; Edgar Allan Poe, 6 vols.; Frederick Marryat, 12 vols.; Henry Fielding, 7 vols.; T. B. Macaulay (Essays), 3 vols.

DANA ESTES & COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

FROM JOHN LANE'S XMAS LIST

ÉMILE ZOLA

An Account of His Life and Work

With numerous illustrations, portraits, etc.

NOVELIST AND REFORMER

By ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY

"Speaks with undoubted authority."—*Dial.*

8vo. $3.50 *net.*

Theodore Watts-Dunton

Poet, Novelist, Critic

A Biographical and Critical Study

By JAMES DOUGLAS

Including letters from George Meredith, Thomas Hardy, and other distinguished men, with intimate recollections of Swinburne, the Rossettis, Whittier, Tennyson, Lowell, Bret Harte, William Morris, etc.

Profusely illustrated in photogravure and half-tone.

8vo. $3.50 *net.*

A LATER PEPYS

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SIR WILLIAM WELLER PEPYS, BART., MASTER IN CHANCERY, 1758-1825, WITH MRS. CHAPONE, MRS. HARTLEY, MRS. MONTAGU, HANNAH MORE, WILLIAM FRANKS, SIR JAMES MACDONALD, MAJOR RENNELL, SIR NATHANIEL WRAXALL, AND OTHERS.

Edited, with an Introduction and Notes,

By ALICE C. C. GAUSSEN

With numerous illustrations

8vo. 2 vols. Boxed, $7.50 *net.*

"The daily life of a London gentleman of wealth and refinement is depicted quite as clearly as in the case of the Diary of Samuel."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Daumier and Gavarni

The Greatest of French Humorous Draughtsmen

Special Winter Number of the

INTERNATIONAL STUDIO

With twenty Photogravures and Color Plates and 100 Black and White Reproductions.

With an Essay on Daumier by HENRI FRANTZ, *and an Essay on Gavarni by* OCTAVE UZANNE.

Large 4to. Cloth. $3.00 *net.* Wrappers, $2.00 *net.*

William Shakespeare

Pedagogue and Poacher

A drama by RICHARD GARNETT, author of "The Twilight of the Gods," etc.

12mo. $1.25 *net.*

The Log of the Griffin

The Story of a Cruise from the Alps to the Thames.

By DONALD MAXWELL

With upwards of 110 Illustrations by the Author, of which 16 are in Color.

8vo. $2.00 *net.*

JOHN LANE — *WRITE FOR COMPLETE XMAS LISTS* — *67 FIFTH AVENUE* — *NEW YORK*

HOLIDAY GIFT-BOOKS

¶ *EACH ONE A SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF ARTISTIC BOOKMAKING*

If you are considering books for Christmas gifts, save yourself the trouble of shopping by simply checking off the books you desire on this list, tearing out the page, and mailing to your bookseller, or the publishers.

In fiction, remember particularly "Beverly of Graustark" and "God's Good Man."

Send for Handsomely Illustrated Holiday Catalogue.

ONOTO WATANNA'S

THE LOVE OF AZALEA

A quaint and dainty Japanese tale, told with all this noted author's power and skill.

Illustrations and borders in color. Boxed, net, $2.00

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE'S

NATURE AND CULTURE

A splendid gift-book, containing essays that will appeal more particularly to the seriously inclined.

With 24 full-page illustrations. Octavo. Net, $2.00

PAUL LEICESTER FORD'S

LOVE FINDS THE WAY

The most popular gift-book of the year. By the author of "Janice Meredith." Decorations in color throughout.

Illustrations in photogravure by Harrison Fisher. $2.00

MAURICE MAETERLINCK'S

OUR FRIEND THE DOG

A sympathetic appreciation of man's best friend.

Illustrations by Paul J. Meylan and decorations. Net, $1.00

JOHN URI LLOYD'S

SCROGGINS

A powerful portrayal of an unique character.

Illustrations by Reginald Birch and decorations. $1.50

ESTHER SINGLETON'S

FAMOUS WOMEN

Described by Great Writers. A handsome gift-book.

Fully illustrated. Net, $1.60

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS NEW YORK

A sample copy of THE BOOKMAN sent upon request, together with a special inducement to new subscribers by which a handsome gift-book may be secured free

British Poets of the Nineteenth Century

Edited by CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE, Ph.D., Columbia University.

In its 941 *large pages* this book gives over 800 *poems*.

Price, $2.00.

Attractively bound, no other one book gives so much material for the price.

JUST OUT

Latin Hymns

Edited by Professor WILLIAM A. MERRILL, of the University of California.

Price, $1.25.

Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON

Expedition From Pittsburg TO The Rocky Mountains

1819-1820

By order of Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, from notes of Maj. G. H. Long, T. Say, and others; compiled by

EDWIN JAMES

Edited, with copious notes, etc., by

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL.D.

With numerous plates and folded maps.

Four volumes, large 8vo, cloth, uncut, gilt tops.
Price, $16.00 net, express prepaid.

This official report of the most extensive expedition sent out, up to that time, by the United States government, has not hitherto been edited by modern scholarship, nor has it been published for seventy-five years.

"They were in many respects much better qualified and fitted out than Lewis and Clark; and the record of their observations and discoveries must be allowed not only to possess the interest inseparable from such a narrative but to make highly important additions to our knowledge of the geography and natural history of the valley of the Mississippi and Missouri."—*North American Review.*

"Mr. Thwaites is the best possible editor who could have been chosen for such a task."—*The Outlook.*

"The annotations are abundant and highly valuable."—*The Nation.*

THE ARTHUR H. CLARK COMPANY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

A CALENDAR OF PRAYERS BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

The twelve prayers, written at Vailima for the daily evening service in the Samoan household, include At Morning, For Self Forgetfulness, Patience, For Grace, For Renewal of Joy, Separation, For Friends, Gratitude, and the prayer which he read on the last evening. They are printed on antique Sterling Japanese Parchment paper in four colors, the schemes of gold and green and red and black appearing on alternate sheets. Decorative border, initials, and cover designs by Mr. Herbert Gregson.

"A joy to look upon."—*The Beacon.*
"An exceedingly tasteful production."—*Chicago Evening Post.*
"Especially successful."—*The Congregationalist.*

TWELVE LEAVES AND COVER. SIZE 7 x 16 INCHES.
EDITION LIMITED. PRICE BOXED, POSTPAID, $1.50.

Alfred Bartlett, 69 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

The Mosher Books

The new catalogue for 1904, choicely printed in red and black, done up in old style blue wrappers, uncut edges, mailed free to all book-lovers who apply for it.

This is Mr. Mosher's only method of making his editions known. All possible value is put into the books issued by him, and they are then left to advertise themselves by their intrinsic merit.

The entire line of The Mosher Books is for sale by

A. C. McCLURG & CO., CHICAGO

THOMAS B. MOSHER
Portland *Maine*

Books That People Want

Doubleday, Page & Co.

The World's Work PUBLISHERS Country Life in America

133-137 East 16th St., New York

LEE

Recollections and Letters of Lee. By Captain R. E. Lee. Illustrated, net, $2.50. (Postage 25 cts.)

CLAY: STERLING

A Belle of the Fifties. Memoirs of Mrs. Clay. Edited by Ada Sterling. Illustrated, net, $2.75. (Postage 25 cts.)

RENAN

Letters from the Holy Land. Ernest Renan to M. Berthelot. Net, $2.00. (Postage 20 cts.)

MASON

Indian Basketry. In two volumes. Sumptuously illustrated, net, $15.00. (Postage 60 cts.)

FLEMING

How to Study Shakespeare. (Series IV.) Net, $1.00. (Postage 10 cts.)

WALLIHAN

Camera Shots at Big Game. New and cheaper edition. Net, $5.00. (Postage 21 cts.)

KIPLING

Traffics and Discoveries. Mr. Kipling's latest book of short stories. 15th thousand. $1.50.

LORIMER

Old Gorgon Graham. More Letters from the Self-made Merchant to his Son. Illustrated, $1.50.

JACOB

The Interloper. "Suggests the work of the masters."—*New York Times.* 2d printing. $1.50.

WILSON

The Seeker. By the author of "The Spenders." 15th thousand. Illustrated by R. C. O'Neill. $1.50

GILDER

The Tomboy at Work. A sequel to the "Autobiography of a Tomboy." Illustrated, $1.25.

BROWN

Diane. A tale of the French communistic colony of Icaria, near Nauvoo. 2d printing. $1.50.

HOYT

Nancy's Country Christmas. By the author of "The Misdemeanors of Nancy." Frontispiece in color, $1.50.

STRATTON-PORTER

Freckles. "A book which leaves a warm feeling about the heart." Illustrated by E. Stetson Crawford, $1.50.

CABELL

The Eagle's Shadow. "A real story by a real writer." 2d printing. Illustrated, $1.50.

SHARTS

The Hills of Freedom. A delightful piece of fiction with a surprising climax. Illus., $1.50.

KINGSLAND

Indoor and Outdoor Games. 2d printing. Frontispiece. Net, $1.50. (Postage 15 cts.)

ALTSHELER

Guthrie of the *Times*. A vigorous tale of politics and newspaper life. Illustrated, $1.50.

The Atlantic Monthly 1905

A LITERARY FIND

THOREAU'S UNPUBLISHED JOURNAL

The intimate reflections of this remarkable man. Copious extracts will appear in several installments — introduced in January by an essay by BRADFORD TORREY, the editor of the Journal.

THE DIARY OF A RECLUSE

LETTERS TO LITERARY STATESMEN

A brilliant series of anonymous letters, the author of which has obvious reasons for remaining unknown. The public men to whom these letters are addressed will forgive their occasional wickedness in consideration of their wit.

WIT SATIRE WISDOM

BY THE AUTHOR OF "DAPHNE"

The complete novelette by MISS SHERWOOD published in The Atlantic a year ago stamped her as a writer of the first quality. A longer story from her pen, **"The Coming of the Tide,"** will follow "Isidro" as the leading serial.

It is just a love story, with a woman and a man, a few other men and women, a dog, and the sea. All of it exquisitely written, and gleaming with poetry and humor.

THE COMING OF THE TIDE

AN AMERICAN GYPSY

Few Americans have led so varied a life as C. G. LELAND, author of the famous Hans Breitmann ballads. These biographical papers, by his niece, ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL, reveal the many-sided character of this remarkable man and narrate his adventures.

POET SCHOLAR AND REVOLUTIONIST

TYPICAL AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

Papers replete with humor and philosophy on **The Country Store, The Grange,** etc. First-hand reports of experiences in the every-day life of **A Prison Chaplain, A Census Taker, A Newspaper Woman, A District Attorney,** etc.

EXPERIENCES IN VARIOUS CALLINGS

These are a few of the features arranged for 1905. **Political Articles** and **Social Studies** of the first importance will appear in each issue, but naturally cannot be definitely announced, as The Atlantic follows the daily life of the country and cannot foresee events. Important book reviews and literary essays and the **Contributors' Club** will be continued.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Send four dollars now and receive The Atlantic for 1905, with the October, November, and December issues of 1904 free, or send fifty cents for a three-months trial subscription and remit for 1905 when you are sure you want it.

Thirty-five Cents a Copy **Four Dollars a Year**

Mention The Dial

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY

4 PARK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

THE DIAL

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Literary Criticism, Discussion, and Information.

THE DIAL (founded in 1880) is published on the 1st and 16th of each month. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, *$2.00 a year in advance, postage prepaid in the United States, Canada, and Mexico; in other countries comprised in the Postal Union, 50 cents a year for extra postage must be added. Unless otherwise ordered, subscriptions will begin with the current number.* REMITTANCES *should be by check, or by express or postal order, payable to THE DIAL.* SPECIAL RATES TO CLUBS *and for subscriptions with other publications will be sent on application; and* SAMPLE COPY *on receipt of 10 cents.* ADVERTISING RATES *furnished on application. All communications should be addressed to*

THE DIAL, Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

ENTERED AT THE CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

No. 444. DECEMBER 16, 1904. *Vol. XXXVII.*

CONTENTS.

PAGE

BRICKS WITH STRAW 411

THREE BOOKS ON SHAKESPEARE. *Charles Leonard Moore* 413

COMMUNICATION 416
Lionel Johnson: A Proposed Memorial. *John Russell Hayes.*

MORE RUSKIN LETTERS. *Percy F. Bicknell* . . 417

ITALIAN COUNTRY HOUSES. *Anna Benneson McMahan* 419

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JUSTIN McCARTHY. *E. D. Adams* 421

THE LATEST HISTORY OF AMERICA. *St. George L. Sioussat* 423

FIFTY YEARS OF ILLINOIS. *Wallace Rice* . . 424

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS — II. 425
Martin's The Luxury of Children and Some Other Luxuries. — Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Mrs. Gaskell's Cranford, and Miss Mitford's Our Village, illus. by C. E. Brock. — Herford's The Rubáiyát of a Persian Kitten. — Drawings of Hans Holbein. — Mrs. Ady's The Life and Art of Sandro Botticelli. — Armstrong's Gainsborough, popular edition. — Moore's The Lace Book. — Goldenberg's Lace, its Origin and History. — Levetus's Imperial Vienna. — Gray's Toasts and Tributes. — Prosit: A Book of Toasts. — Chase and French's Waes Hael. —

CONTENTS — Continued.

Cook's France, Historic and Romantic. — Cook's Switzerland, Picturesque and Descriptive. — Johnson's Highways and Byways of the South. — Miss Singleton's Famous Women as Described by Great Writers. — Miss Brooks's Dames and Daughters of the French Court. — Miss Reed's Book of Clever Beasts. — Miss Smith's Yosemite Legends. — Barbour's Kitty of the Roses. — The Entirely New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1905. — Seymour's Gilhooleyisms. — Matthewman's Completed Proverbs. — Moore's Flower Fables and Fancies. — Lloyd's Scroggins. — Putnam's Vest Pocket Series. — FitzGerald's Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, illus. by Gilbert James. — Morris's Defence of Guenevere, in the "Flowers of Parnassus" series. — Jordan's The Wandering Host. — Miss Laughlin's Divided, and Ralph Conner's Gwen, in the "Art Gift-book Series." — Mabie's Parables of Life, holiday edition. — Calendars for 1905: Sepia Calendar, A Calendar of Inspiration, House of Life Calendar, Calendar of Prayers by Robert Louis Stevenson, St. Cecilia Calendar, A Book of Days, Japanese Kakemona Calendars, Pagoda Calendar, Flowers of the Japanese Year, Landscapes of Tokyo, Months of Japanese Children, Calendar of Japanese Towels, Coon Calendar, Gems from the Poets, Friendship Calendar.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG — II. 432
Old books in new covers. — Poetry, new and old. — Stories of school life. — Stories of home life. — Four tales of adventure. — Good books of all sorts.

NOTES 434

LIST OF NEW BOOKS 435

BRICKS WITH STRAW.

We were discussing recently the multiplication of new editions of old authors which is so characteristic a feature of our present-day industry of book-making. Hardly less characteristic is the busy way in which we are engaged in making new books, in form, out of the literary accumulations of the past; these condensations, rearrangements, anthologies, compilations, and special series seem to be the result of a determined effort to give the great-

est possible availability to the literature already existing, whether or not we make any appreciable addition to its amount. If we may liken the bondage of the modern literary hack to his publisher with that of the chosen tribe of old to their Egyptian taskmasters, we cannot fairly claim for him that he is forced to make *his* bricks without straw; on the contrary, he is provided in abundance with straw of the toughest quality, which a very common sort of clay will cement into the most serviceable of bricks.

Changing the metaphor for a moment, we are reminded of the way in which the temples and palaces, the aqueducts and amphitheatres, of the ancient world served for the decadent following centuries as storehouses of building material already quarried and shaped for use. However much we may regret this destruction of monuments by the barbarian successors of the ancients who erected them, and deplore the return to baser uses of the marble blocks which once embodied the noblest ideals of a vanished civilization, we must agree that something is to be said for the utilitarian aspect of the vandalism. The men responsible for it had much need of the walls and dwellings which they built with these fragments of old glory, and no need at all of the structures which they so ruthlessly destroyed. Something like this apology may be made for our modern builders of books out of the hewn blocks of the classics, but the two cases, parallel for figurative purposes, become divergent in the light of fact, for it is happily true that we may construct any number of modern books from material offered by the ancient monuments of literature, and still preserve these monuments intact for the joy of those who cherish them.

A certain detachment of spirit, and a certain degree of freedom from the pressure of modern life, are the conditions precedent to the full enjoyment of the great masterpieces of literature. Happy is the man who can at all times command this freedom and this detachment; measurably happy is also the man who knows even at intervals this 'blessed mood' of spiritual emancipation from perplexity and care. But there are many men who would almost never come into contact with the noblest literature were it accessible only upon such terms, and for these the humble service of the compiler or the anthologist is not to be despised. He, at least, points out the path to the heights, and the glimpse of their distant splendor, caught for the moment, may lighten not a little the burden of the day, and remain an inspiration to keep the soul alive in the most sluggish and suffocating atmosphere.

Nevertheless, in spite of its obvious usefulness, the practice of making books out of other books appears to be overdone. We have had something like a surfeit of libraries of universal literature, and more than a surfeit of special anthological compilations. Of these enterprises, large and small, much more of good than is actually possible might be said were they honestly carried out, with an eye single to their ideal purpose, whatever it might be. That they are not so executed becomes only too evident upon examination. They are books made to sell, and they illustrate all the commercial complications of this aim. To the genuine lover of literature they are anathema, because they permit the sublime to jostle with the vulgar, the worthy with the meretricious, and the pure gold of the artist with the brummagem of the charlatan. What must be the judgment of a man with any standards at all upon a collection of oratory which includes both Demosthenes and Mr. Albert Beveridge, a collection of essays which includes both Bacon and Mr. Edward Bok, a collection of poetry which includes both Virgil and Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, a collection of music which includes both Bach and Mr. Reginald DeKoven? Yet with such strange bedfellows are the great made acquainted through the craft of the callous modern compiler and the commercial publisher at whose behest he plies his conscienceless calling.

If the aim of these incongruous juxtapositions were simply historical, which it is not, they might be justified as startling object-lessons in the decline of modern literary taste. To the mental vision of proper adjustment the popular writers of the day provide horrible examples in the contrast offered by their tinsel trappings to the sterling ornaments of the approved artists. But no such instructive purpose is to be detected in the heterogeneous compilations to which our attention is so insistently called by advertisements and circular appeals and the persuasions of smooth-tongued agents. These devices of publicity are deliberately employed to beguile unwary persons into the purchase of sets of books which confuse the sense of literary values, and encourage the far too prevalent delusion that frothy and vapid writers, who happen for the moment to enjoy the favor of an indiscriminating public, have some standing in the literary areopagus. Thus the influence of these anthological collections is vicious in so far as it sets the worthless upon the level of the excellent, and it is still further vicious in the encouragement which it gives to the reading of snippets as a substitute for the reading of complete works. Books of this description are incitements to a sham and superficial culture; about the only thing that may be urged in their behalf is that they bring some fragments of good literature within the

ken of readers who might otherwise go through life without coming into any contact at all with the masters.

But however serious the exceptions that may be taken to the multiplication of libraries of literature and collections of 'elegant extracts,' the work of producing them will go merrily on, for the plain reason that they meet an existing demand. It is a demand fostered by the hurry and the nervous tension and the wasted energies of the age in which we live. We have a large reading public that battons on the moor because the mountain pasture seems too difficult of access, that prefers the gossip of housemaids and stable-boys to the converse of kings and queens because it would feel uncomfortable in the presence of royalty. We are confronted by a condition, not a theory, and we must make the best of it. And if we choose to construct our intellectual habitations from the bricks of the anthologists, there is some slight consolation in the fact that these bricks are not wholly made of common clay, that they are not without some wholesome admixture of strengthening fibre.

THREE BOOKS ON SHAKESPEARE.

Whether or not Mr. Barrett Wendell's book on Shakespeare has achieved the reputation it deserves, I cannot say. At any rate it has now half completed its nonage; it is through with the perils of teething and infantile diseases; it has reached the time when it naturally begins to put on the graces and vivacities of youth; intelligent people can take an interest in it. The work is remarkable in two respects. First, for its criticism, which, barring Lowell's great essay and the brilliant dashes of Richard Grant White into this field, is the best Shakespearian interpretation we have had in our country; and, second, for its biographical theories, which are singularly anticipative of those held by the great Danish critic, Georg Brandes. Mr. Wendell's book indeed might almost stand as a preliminary study for Brandes's work. To a certain extent, ever since the chronology of Shakespeare's plays has been tolerably settled, these theories have been in the air. The great breaks, almost amounting to a solution of continuity between the happiness of the work of Shakespeare's youthful prime, the black pessimism and blank despair of his tremendous tragic epoch, and the renewed peace, though ruffled with the swell of the preceding storm, of his final period, are too apparent not to have led many students to seek an explanation for such changes in the facts of Shakespeare's own life.

Mr. Wendell is at his best in his treatment of Shakespeare's tragedies. One might say that he has read them in the light of Jonathan Edwards and found in them an essential Calvinism. In his view Shakespeare at his greatest was mad,— or, at least, only saved from madness by his artistic instinct. This madness was partially caused by his relations with women, his conviction of their trivialty and baseness, and partially by his contemplation of the whole problem of evil in the universe. Certainly Shakespeare's attitude towards this problem is different from that of the other three world-poets who may claim equality with him. In Homer the problem is put aside. Things are as they are: the gods have appointed them; the gods themselves are subject to Fate; it is not worth while to make a fuss; let us fight and enjoy and put off death, the only irretrievable ill, as long as possible. In Dante the world is but a welter of gloom, a shadow flung upward from the fires of hell. But Faith can find a path through those shadows and these fires. Mankind may be saved by faith. Goethe is the real Protestant poet. Evil is everywhere, and no one can keep his feet from it. But man may be saved by Works. Dig a canal or make two blades of grass grow where one grew before and all will be forgiven. Shakespeare has neither the acquiescence of Homer, the faith of Dante, nor the utilitarian tolerance of Goethe. He struggles fearfully to find a footing in the abyss of the world. Sometimes he is a Pyrrhonist, and says that nothing is either good or bad but thinking makes it so. Sometimes, as Mr. Wendell suggests, he is plunged in Calvinism. This world is bad and there is a worse hereafter. For nearly all, inevitable damnation awaits. The best we can hope is oblivion, — 'what the sleeping rocks dream of.' But at other times I think he rises to an older and more primeval creed, — the philosophy of Zoroaster. Good and Evil, equal gods, contend in the world and throughout the infinite; and the strife is eternal.

There is one opinion of Mr. Wendell's concerning the tragedies with which I particularly agree. It is that 'Macbeth' is Shakespeare's most perfect, his profoundest piece. It has not the personal appeal of 'Hamlet'; it has not the all-culminating power of 'King Lear.' But in its artistry,— its pictorial beauty and grandeur, its absolute keeping, its clash of character, the swiftness and crash of events, it is unequalled. By reason of its concentration and reserve, it is Shakespeare's one drama in the manner of the Greeks. And the scene of the Knocking at the Gate and the Porter's speech — a scene which, marvellous to say, Coleridge thought interpolated and offered to prove none of Shakespeare's — stands, with the scene of the murder of Agamemnon, at the head of all tragic situations in literature. More than this, 'Macbeth' is Shakespeare's one mythological drama.

In it he strides across the borders of the visible world and seats himself on the ebon throne of Night. He summons the Parcæ to his side, and sends them in new forms to entangle the wills and perplex the acts of man. Dreams and omens, too, he sends to shake mortal assurance. The piece is a miracle of art. 'Othello,' I think, is on an altogether lower plane.

Almost in proportion as Mr. Wendell has succeeded in his interpretation of Shakespeare's tragic work, he has failed, or so it seems to me, in his criticism of the comedies of the poet's golden years. Some distrust of romance, some suspicion of joy, some fear of passion, seem inherent in all the New England writers. The glacial epoch still lingers on the banks of the Charles. The Puritans have an appreciation of all that is serious and great, but they have nearly as fierce a hatred of pleasure as the Friends. An old Quaker acquaintance of mine once confided to me that he had had, all his life, an unconquerable desire to write poetry, but that his religion frowned upon this as a sinful indulgence, and for a long time he had refrained. At last he came to the conclusion that the pains and penalties of metrical composition would be a fair off-set for its pleasures, and he gave way to his passion. Soon, however, he acquired such facility in verse that there was no longer any penance in writing it, and he felt that he must stop. It occurred to him, then, that sonnets were a very difficult form of poetry, and he decided to write nothing but sonnets. The fatal fluency came to him again, and his conscience compelled him to another remove. From that time forth he wrote only sonnets in acrostic. This story is not quite *apropos* to Mr. Wendell, but it illustrates the antagonism which many minds feel towards art which is purely pleasurable. And Shakespeare's comedies are a palace of pleasure, — a domain of pure joy such as exists nowhere else in literature. The supreme master of clouds and storms, the wielder of lightning and thunder, builds up in them a sky of pure sunshine over an earth of dappled shade. Matthew Arnold somewhere contrasts the turbid grandeur of the poets of the North with the clear outlines and pure colors of the Southern sons of song. The distinction is hardly a happy one. There is plenty of turbid grandeur, if you choose to call it so, in Aeschylus and Pindar, and there are nowhere — not the Nausicaa of Homer or the Syracusan women of Theocritus — figures outlined so clearly, colored so richly, so full of naïve charm and studied enchantment, as the young girls of Shakespeare's comedies. The ladies of the Decameron, the heroines of Ariosto and Tasso, are limp and pale and spiritless beside the gracious guests of Arden's glade or Illyria's court or Belmont's garden. That our magician of the North should have beaten his Mediterranean rivals out of their own field of grace and beauty and delight explains the secret preference which many of us feel for his comedies over his greater tragic work. We have the same feeling for them that Goethe had for Italy. Shakespeare's comedies are indeed the Italy of literature, — a sunny world wherein all our longings may be satisfied.

Mr. Wendell considers that Shakespeare's last plays, 'Pericles,' 'Cymbeline,' 'The Winter's Tale,' and 'The Tempest,' show an exhaustion, as though the great creator's force was spent, his vein worked out. He supports this thesis with much ingenuity, but it seems rather fanciful. When we consider the freshness of the pastoral scenes in 'The Winter's Tale,' the vitality of Imogen, Shakespeare's most perfect woman, when we think that in one play, 'The Tempest,' he put his most spiritual phantasy, Ariel, and his most prodigious piece of absolute creation, Caliban, a pure anticipated cognition of our modern ideas of the primitive man, we can hardly grant any failing or falling off. Change of mood, change of direction, there was, but no declination in genius. And this leads us to the poignant thought that perhaps the latest and greatest of Shakespeare's works may have perished. The indifference if not hostility of the people by whom he was surrounded in Stratford, his early and unexpected death, the burning of New Place and his house and theatre in London, may have conspired to rob the world of the captain jewels in his carcanet. There was possibly an interval of five years between the date of Shakespeare's last known play and the time of his death. It is impossible that his mind and pen should have been idle during all this period. 'You might as well put the kettle on the fire and tell it not to boil, as forbid me to work,' said Scott, a much older and far more broken man than Shakespeare. Well, we shall never know, and our loss is only a conjectural one.

The Prince of Conjecture in regard to Shakespeare is Georg Brandes. His book seems to me the most magnificent monument reared to Shakespeare since the glimpses and fragments of Coleridge's criticism were given to the world. He starts with the frank avowal of belief that the biography of Shakespeare can be deduced from the works. It is hardly to be questioned that the moods and emotions of a writer can to some extent be arrived at from his writings. That the outward events of a man's life are mirrored in his books is a more doubtful conclusion. It might take us too far. A future historian might be forced to believe that Victor Hugo had served in the galleys or that Dickens had been imprisoned in the Marshalsea. Imagination and creative power may make an

immense show out of a small data of experience. It requires only a slight obstruction to make an oyster secrete a pearl. Yet experience and obstruction there must be or you do not get the results. Goethe said that all his works were a long confession of his life. And in Shakespeare's case the changes of mood as his work progressed are beyond parallel in any other poet. The heights of happiness to which they rise, the depths of despair to which they plunge, the final recoil to a middle state of tolerance and resignation, make it all but certain that in a measure they reflect their author's experience of life. Most authors are set to one tune; they are optimists or pessimists from the start, — idealists or realists. But Shakespeare starts with an optimism which sees a soul of goodness in things evil, and then wraps himself in such a mantle of gloom that Schopenhauer and Leopardi seem like gaudy garmented jesters beside him. For a time he paints only ideal pictures of love and truth, and then he turns to such descriptions of the brothels and the stews as Zola has hardly equalled. This revulsion of feeling in Shakespeare, this toppling of his mind almost over into madness, Brandes attributes to three causes: his disappointment about women, his knowledge of the rottenness of the court and society about him, and the defeat of his ambition by unequal rivals. Brandes thinks that there must have come to Shakespeare at this period of his career a mighty feeling of self-confidence, the egotism of a supreme master; that he haughtily compared himself with the men outstripping him in popular acclaim in his own art, and with the other intellects of the time, — and he knew he was their master. All this sounds reasonable and probable enough. Georg Brandes's conception is not authenticated history, but better than any other it satisfies our sense of what Shakespeare the man must have been.

Brandes accepts Hamlet as Shakespeare's personal representative among his congress of creations, and devotes much space to the Danish Prince. He makes Hamlet out the most accomplished figure in literature, and rather combats the idea that he was weak and undecided. He quotes, indeed, the opinion of another critic who claims that Hamlet was a magnificent man of action who did all he ought to have done. Really it is something like the case of Saladin's scimetar, which could not do the work of Richard's sword, but which, nevertheless, was a wonderful weapon. It has always seemed to me a great absurdity that we should grumble at Hamlet because he did not kill his Uncle before breakfast after his interview with the Ghost. Even so great a critic as Lowell wishes to displace Hamlet as the hero of his own story and substitute — whom? Horatio! Horatio was a perfectly respectable person, who probably rose to be captain of the guard or commander of a Danish fishing fleet, but who, it is safe to say, would never have been heard of except for his connection with his great friend. There are three orders of minds in the world, — the active, the contemplative, and the creative. The men of action rush about like cheese-mites: they make a great bustle, but a large half of what they do is not worth doing. Bismarck, a typical man of action, confessed before his death that he thought he had done more harm than good in the world. The contemplative men really possess the world, but they possess it mainly for their own delight, and they are of little practical use, save as passive examples of goodness. The creative minds model and remake mankind; in a hundred different ways they impress the world, and their signatures are stamped deeper and endure longer than those of the men of action or affairs. To me it seems that the mind of Hamlet was distinctly of the creative cast. Poet, philosopher, critic, reformer, he only needed time to blaze out a prodigy. Every one around him felt his power, though his modesty disguised or distrusted it. The eternal thing in Shakespeare's play is that it is the biography of a young genius. His hesitation in taking his revenge was mainly due to his inexperience and his too great nobility. A huffing captain in one of Dumas's novels utters a sentence which is the key to Hamlet's original irresolution. The bully is talking to a young gentleman who draws back from a certain enterprise because his conscience would be compromised therein, and he tells him, 'The man who cannot lie, cannot act.' Hamlet is so constituted that a lie is almost death to him, and when he sees the necessity of fighting the world with its own weapons he is awkward and stumbling in the extreme. But he becomes stronger in worldliness as he goes on, and he ends in a whirlwind of revenge.

To turn from Georg Brandes to Mr. Sidney Lee is to descend from art to business. It is like leaving a theatre where 'Parsifal' has been performed and going out into the garish, brawling street. It is like riding one moment through the air with Phaëthon in his fiery chariot, and the next bumping along the ground or being ducked in the cold waters of the sea. As a compendium of the known facts about Shakespeare and his surroundings the book is admirable; learning, industry, and talent make it a work not to be superseded. As a study of a great poet it is, to speak frankly, deplorable. Mr. Lee treats Shakespeare much as though the poet had been a manufacturer of woolen yarns in Lancashire or a breeder of prize sheep on the Cotswolds. Among a good many recent

English critics there is a tendency towards prosaic views of literary idols, a disposition to take them down a peg. This attitude is very apparent in the work of Sir Leslie Stephen. It is apparent in a good deal of Mr. Morley's criticism. It was largely the stock in trade of the brilliant Bagehot. And to a certain extent it is justifiable and necessary. At a time when the literature of the nineteenth century was largely becoming, in Freeman's phrase, 'chatter about Harriet,' such a reaction was a healthy sign. But it has probably gone far enough, and ought never to have been applied to Shakespeare. Mr. Lee's biography is largely on the lines of Bagehot's clever but quite Philistine essay on Shakespeare. It was well enough to prove that the poet was a good man of business, but it was hardly worth while to give the impression that he was nothing else. Mr. Lee strips Shakespeare of all the glamor that legend or conjecture have raised around him. He reduces him personally to the least dimensions. Even in utterly unimportant matters he insists on the lowest terms. For instance, Brandes, following Knight, makes the young Shakespeare ride up to London and there sell his horse. Mr. Lee says he walked. How does he know? If, as tradition holds, his first employment in London had to do with horses, Brandes' story is more likely to be right.

One of the most acute and erudite chapters in Mr. Lee's study has to do with the sonnets. His deduction that they are mainly or largely imaginative and impersonal is unconvincing. It is much the same question as to whether Shakespeare put his experience into the plays; and the judgment must be the same, — that of course he did. The events in both cases may be imaginary, but the mood is real. Mr. Lee also decides that the 'Mr. W. H.' of Thomas Thorpe's dedication was only the collector of the sonnets, not the inspirer. Why the publisher should have wished the mere gatherer-up of manuscript poems the 'immortality promised by our ever-living poet' is unexplained. In all the discussions of the sonnets I cannot recall that any critic has ever noted their immense disparity in literary merit. There are, I should say, about fifty-five of them of great excellence, many of which are supreme stars in our sonnet literature. The remaining hundred or so are not above the level of the mass of Elizabethan sonneteering. Such a disproportion of bad to good exists in no other admitted work of Shakespeare, and I am inclined to think that whoever gathered the sonnets together swept in a number written by other hands. This very thing happened in more than one publication given forth under Shakespeare's name, and why not in the case of the sonnets?

CHARLES LEONARD MOORE.

COMMUNICATION.

LIONEL JOHNSON: A PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

'One felt for him something of the tenderness with which Charles Lamb was regarded by his friends.' Thus wrote Mrs. Katharine Tynan Hinkson, of our lost and chivalric poet, Lionel Johnson. And again, 'He was to the last Saint Lionel, with the qualities that made us think of him by that name . . A shadowy gentle presence that was of us, yet not of us.'

Whoever will possess himself of Lionel Johnson's two choice volumes, 'Poems' (1895) and 'Ireland, with Other Poems' (1897), will come into friendship with a poet whose work is marked by singular beauty and elevation. The marmoreal dignity of the Roman muse, the yearning wild Celtic melody,—these were his in equal measure.

> 'Magnificence and grace,
> Excellent courtesy;
> A brightness in the face,
> Airs of high memory;
> Whence came all these to such as he?'

Whether he sang of dear Ireland's haunting sorrows, or of Ireland's holy memories, he pictured her ever as a land of visions, of enchantment and old voices, a land fulfilled of the glory of things eternal. Lovely melancholy broods over all his more solemn song,—and every song of his to Ireland the beloved is of a rich solemnity.

> 'Tears for the dear and dead! For thee, All hail!
> Unconquered Inisfail!
> Tears for the lost; thou livest, O divine!'

Were I to set down here a just measure of Johnson's poetry in honor of his two collegiate homes, I should far overpass the limits allowed me. Let a stanza or two from his 'Oxford,' then, suffice:

> 'That is the Oxford, strong to charm us yet:
> Eternal in her beauty and her past.
> What, though her soul be vexed? She can forget
> Cares of an hour; only the great things last.
>
> 'Only the gracious air, only the charm,
> And ancient might of true humanities:
> These, nor assault of man, nor time, can harm;
> Not these, nor Oxford with her memories.
>
> 'Think of her so! the wonderful, the fair,
> The immemorial, and the ever young:
> The city, sweet with our forefathers' care;
>
> The city, where the Muses all have sung.'

Lionel Johnson's early death, in 1902, took from us a poet of strangely rich promise. The pathos of his unfulfilled renown will surely linger around his memory 'like odors of old roses.'

In the cloisters of his old School at Winchester the little band of his friends hope to place a tablet of brass and dark marble, in Lionel Johnson's memory. Miss Louise Imogen Guiney has asked me to receive subscriptions from American admirers. If any desire to aid, they may kindly send contributions to Mrs. Henry Hinkson, 9 Longfield Road, Ealing, London, W.; or they may send to me, and I shall promptly acknowledge and forward as received.

JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

Swarthmore College, Penna., Dec. 5, 1904.

The New Books.

More Ruskin Letters.*

Not even 'Præterita' or 'Fors' brings the reader into so intimate contact with Ruskin as do his letters to Professor Charles Eliot Norton, which now, edited and annotated by Mr. Norton, and enriched with illustrations and facsimiles, are published in two handsome volumes. As the editor says in his preface, 'No other series of his letters extended unbroken over so long a term of years, or was likely to possess so much autobiographical interest,— comparatively little, indeed, as a record of events, but much as a record of moods and mental conditions. As a picture of character the letters as a whole were unique.' Selection and excision have of course been necessary; but the series as published extends, with no wide gaps, from the beginning of this long and close friendship in 1855 down to 1887, when Ruskin's failing health brought his letter-writing practically to an end. Beginning where 'Præterita' leaves off, the letters form a sort of sequel to that unique autobiography.

To those not already pretty familiar with Ruskin's peculiarities these letters must bring some disillusion, along with delight at their marvellous display of varied and brilliant attainments. The only child of fondly devoted parents, and a child of genius at the same time, Ruskin was reared and educated in such a way as to foster those qualities of impulsiveness and unrestraint and emphatic self-assertion which are so manifest in his writings. Together with a few instances of admirable reticence, we have in his letters many less praiseworthy yieldings to whim and impulse and the annoyance of the moment. Yet if it be desirable to know the truth and the whole truth about a famous man, to have in very fact the real Ruskin before us, perhaps this prodigality of self-revealment is not to be regretted, especially since by no means the least conspicuous trait disclosed is the beautiful craving for human love and sympathy which it seemed his destiny never to be able to satisfy. Remarkable indeed is the quickness of cordial welcome with which Ruskin at thirty-eight opened his heart to the young American stranger, nine years his junior, in that autumn of 1855 when Mr. Norton sought him out. In a surprisingly brief space the formal 'My dear Sir' of the Englishman's first letter gave place to 'Dear Norton,' while this in turn changed with better acquaintance to 'My dear Charles,' 'My dearest Charles,' and at last 'My darling Charles.' Through a similar ascending scale of warmth do the letter-endings rapidly pass,—'Very truly yours,' 'Yours affectionately,' and so on, up to 'Ever your lovingest J. R.' So little of the typical Briton's armor of shy reserve did Ruskin wear.

Our first quotation shall be from the editor's description of a small dinner party at Denmark Hill, the Ruskin homestead.

> 'Another topic of the after-dinner talk was Emerson's "English Traits," which was then a new book. All praised it. "How did he come to find out so much about us?" said the elder Mr. Ruskin, "especially as regards matters on which we keep quiet and are reserved among ourselves." That was the voice of the generation to which Mr. Ruskin belonged. His son, speaking for himself and for his generation, would hardly have used the like terms. One of the great changes in England during the nineteenth century was the breaking down of many of the old-style walls within which the shy Englishman was wont to entrench himself, and no English writer ever opened himself and his life to the public with more complete and indiscreet reserve than Ruskin. His father would have been horrified could he in the days of which I am writing have foreseen the revelations of "Fors" and "Præterita." They do, indeed, form a contrast which is both humorous and pathetic to the close reserves of Denmark Hill, and to the strict Anglican conventions, at their best so pleasant and so worthy of respect, in accordance to which life was there conducted.'

A few letters from the elder Ruskin are included in the collection, and they have an old-fashioned courtesy and formality about them that not only make them pleasant reading, but that place them in the sharpest contrast with the son's unchecked outpourings. The stately and awe-inspiring mother also comes to view now and then, and the wonder grows that such a son was ever born of such parents.

A letter of Ruskin's written in December, 1856, is amusingly illustrative of his fondness for page-long sentences. It is also amusing in other respects. Note the 'candour and reflective charity' with which he speaks of Rome, his one early visit to which had been at a time of ill health.

> 'Reasoning with myself in the severest way, and checking whatever malice against the things I have injured, or envy of you, there may be in the feelings with which I now think of Rome, these appear to me incontrovertible and accurate conclusions,— that the streets are damp and mouldy where they are not burning; that the modern architecture is fit only to put on a Twelfth cake in sugar (e. g. the churches at the Quattro Fontane); that the old architecture consists chiefly of heaps of tufo and bricks; that the Tiber is muddy; that the fountains are fantastic; that the Castle of St. Angelo is too round; that the Capitol is too square; that St. Peter's is too big; that all the other churches are too little; that the Jews' quarter is uncomfortable; that the English quarter is unpicturesque; that Michael Angelo's Moses is a monster; that his Last Judgment is a mistake; that Raphael's Transfigura-

* Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton. In two volumes. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

tion is a failure; that Apollo Belvidere is a public nuisance; that the bills are high; the malaria strong; the dissipation shameful; the bad company numerous; the Sirocco depressing; the Tramontana chilling; the Levante parching; the Ponente pelting; the ground unsafe; the politics perilous. I do think, that in all candour and reflective charity, I may assert this much.'

That Ruskin would persist, despite his physician's warnings, in burning his candle at both ends and at several intermediate points, is well known. Here is a passage depicting his restless industry:

'I am tormented by what I cannot get said, nor done. I want to get all the Titians, Tintorets, Paul Veroneses, Turners, and Sir Joshuas in the world into one great fire proof Gothic gallery of marble and serpentine. I want to get them all perfectly engraved. I want to go and draw all the subjects of Turner's 19,000 sketches in Switzerland and Italy, elaborated by myself. I want to get everybody a dinner who hasn't got one. I want to macadamize some new roads to Heaven with broken fools'-heads. I want to hang up some knaves out of the way, not that I've any dislike to them, but I think it would be wholesome for them, and for other people, and that they would make good crow's meat. I want to play all day long and arrange my cabinet of minerals with new white wool. I want somebody to amuse me when I'm tired. I want Turner's pictures not to fade. . . . Farther, I want to make the Italians industrious, the Americans quiet, the Swiss romantic, the Roman Catholics rational, and the English Parliament honest—and I can't do anything and don't understand what I was born for. I get melancholy—overeat myself, oversleep myself—get pains in the back—don't know what to do in any wise.'

Surely few good men have ever been so relentlessly pursued by the demon of unrest. It is probable that his disappointments in love, which are frankly referred to in his letters, had much to do with his urgent need of occupation. Interesting in this connection is the following paragraph:

'As for things that have influenced me, I believe hard work, love of justice and of beauty, good nature and great vanity, have done all of me that was worth doing. I've had my heart broken, ages ago, when I was a boy—then mended, cracked, beaten in, kicked about old corridors, and finally, I think, flattened fairly out. I've picked up what education I've got in an irregular way—and it's very little. I suppose that on the whole as little has been got into me and out of me as under any circumstances was probable; it is true, had my father made me his clerk I might have been in a fair way of becoming a respectable Political Economist in the manner of Ricardo or Mill—but granting liberty and power of travelling, and working as I chose, I suppose everything I've chosen to have been about as wrong as wrong could be.'

As characteristic of the multiplicity of his interests and affinities, and as illustrating the perpetual youthfulness of genius, may be mentioned his announcement, at fifty, that he is taking music lessons. 'I am learning,' he says, 'how to play musical scales quite rightly, and have a real Music-master twice a week, and practice always half an hour a day.' This is from a letter enumerating ten different things he is busy with, one of them being the writing of a course of lectures to be delivered at Oxford. The absorbing interest he took in political economy, in the hope of bringing to pass better things in his own and in other countries, claimed more and more of his time and strength, and incidentally moved him to cry out in a sort of Carlylean rage at those whom he conceived to be inculcating error in this department.

'But when I accuse Mill of being the root of all immediate evil among us in England, I am in earnest—the man being looked up to as "the greatest thinker" when he is in truth an utterly shallow and wretched segment of a human creature, incapable of understanding *Anything* in the ultimate conditions of it, and countenancing with unhappy fortune, whatever is fatallest in the popular error of English mind. I want you to look a little at the really great statements of Economical principle made by the true Men of all time; and you will gradually feel what deadly cast skin of the carcasses of every error they abhorred, modern "Economists" have patched up their hide with.'

Referring to the talk raised by his deliverances on this subject, he declares that he does not care two straws what people think of him after he is dead, but that he does care very much what is said of him while alive; and he begs his correspondent to do all in his power to allay the continual provocation he receives from the universal assumption that he knows nothing about political economy and is a fool for opening his mouth on the subject. A letter written soon after the Carlyle-Emerson correspondence appeared has the following:

'It has been a great mortification and disappointment to me not to see S. again; but the world's made up of morts and disses, and it's no use always saying "Ay de mi!" like Carlyle. I'm really ashamed of him in those letters to Emerson. My own diaries are indeed full of mewing and moaning, all to myself, but I think my letters to friends have more a tendency to crowing, or, at least, on the whole, try to be pleasant.'

Thus incorrectly do we picture to ourselves the impression we make on others. But with all Ruskin's indulgence in a sort of lovable petulance, he now and then, perhaps to humor a mere whim, is noticeably reticent. One likes his saying nothing at all about his appointment to the Oxford professorship, and nothing about his election as Lord Rector of St. Andrews, in letters that might well have dealt with little else.

Ruskin's admiration for Lowell is enthusiastic but not uncritical. Referring to Lowell's essay on Dante, he calls it very good; '*but*,' he adds, 'the entire school of you moderns judge hopelessly out, of these older ones, because you never admit the possibility of their knowing what we don't. The moment you take that

all-knowing attitude, the heavens are veiled. Lowell speaks of Dante as if Dante were a forward schoolboy, and Lowell his master.' Strong as was Ruskin's liking for some of Mr. Norton's American friends, he could not, during our Civil War, which horrified and sickened him, find much that was good in things or persons American. His utter lack of sympathy with either the union cause or the anti-slavery cause, was remarkable, but of course not peculiar to him among Englishmen.

Another literary criticism is worth quoting. Ruskin says of Dickens's death, that 'the literary loss is infinite,' but very frankly adds,—

'Dickens was a pure modernist — a leader of the steam-whistle party *par excellence* — and he had no understanding of any power of antiquity except a sort of jackdaw sentiment for cathedral towers. He knew nothing of the nobler power of superstition — was essentially a stage manager, and used everything for effect on the pit. His Christmas meant mistletoe and pudding — neither resurrection from dead, nor rising of new stars, nor teaching of wise men, nor shepherds. His hero is essentially the iron-master; in spite of "Hard times," he has advanced by his influence every principle that makes them harder — the love of excitement, in all classes, and the fury of business competition, and the distrust both of nobility and clergy which, wide enough and fatal enough, and too justly founded, needed no apostle to the mob, but a grave teacher of priests and nobles themselves, for whom Dickens had essentially no word.'

These two men were of widely dissimilar genius. 'It is my stern desire,' declares Ruskin, 'to get at the pure fact and nothing less or more, which gives me whatever power I have; it is Dickens's delight in grotesque exaggeration which has made him, I think, nearly useless in the present day.'

From 1868 to 1873 Mr. Norton sojourned in Europe with his family, some months of the time in England and near Ruskin. Frequent letters and much personal intercourse make this a fruitful period for Mr. Norton's volumes. Several letters from Ruskin to Mrs. Norton form one of the pleasant accompaniments of this visit. Among noteworthy events is a meeting between Darwin and Ruskin at the Norton's temporary home in Kent.

'The contrast between them was complete, and each in his own way was unique and delightful. Ruskin's gracious courtesy was matched by Darwin's charming and genial simplicity. Ruskin was full of questions which interested the elder naturalist by the keenness of observation and the variety of scientific attainment which they indicated, and their animated talk afforded striking illustration of the many sympathies that underlay the divergence of their points of view, and of their methods of thought. The next morning Darwin rode over on horseback to say a pleasant word about Ruskin, and two days afterward Ruskin wrote, "Mr. Darwin was delightful."'

The editor is apparently in error when he calls this the first meeting; for Ruskin himself has told us, in 'Præterita' or elsewhere, that he met Darwin at Dr. Buckland's in his (Ruskin's) undergraduate days at Oxford. 'He and I got on together and talked all the evening' is his record of the meeting.

As volume two draws to a close we note with sadness the coming on of Ruskin's infirmities, bodily and mental. The editor has probably spared us still further pain by large omissions from the latter part of the correspondence, and by publishing no scrap of it whatever for the last dozen years of Ruskin's life. 'Taken all together,' as Mr. Norton says of the entire series of letters, 'they form a tragic record of the perplexities of a great and generous soul, the troubles of a tender heart, the spendthrift use and at last the failure of exceptional powers. Such genius, such high aim, such ardent yet often ill-directed effort, and such great yet broken achievement, such splendors sinking into such glooms,— it is a sorrowful story!'

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

ITALIAN COUNTRY HOUSES.*

On first acquaintance the Italian villa does not, as a rule, appeal to the taste of the American. He is disappointed to find the house built up close to the highway instead of being approached by wide pathways and drives; in the garden, he misses the large flower-beds and expanses of green lawn to which he has been accustomed, he resents the primness and formality of outline, the pebbly walks, the artificial cut of trees and hedges, the absence of everything wild, the presence of arrangement everywhere. But, before very long, becoming accustomed to the Italian climate and to Italian ways of living, he begins to realize that both house and garden have a *rationale* of their own, that there is a logic behind all their forms and features, and that what at first had seemed senseless is really the product of high art combining, as all sound art must, logic and beauty into a harmonious whole.

The logic of the American garden is to furnish an agreeable outlook from the house windows or the street; the logic of the Italian garden is that it is a place to live in,— as a matter of fact it is lived in more than the house for months at a time. Therefore, the grounds are as carefully and conveniently planned as the house, with broad paths where two or more can walk abreast leading from one division to another; with shade for summer and sunny sheltered walks for winter easily accessible

* ITALIAN VILLAS AND THEIR GARDENS. By Edith Wharton. Illustrated by Maxfield Parrish and from photographs. New York: The Century Co.

from the house; with terraces and formal gardens in the foreground from which lead ilex or laurel walks, clipped into shape in order to effect a transition between the straight lines of masonry and the untrimmed growth of the outlying woodland. Thus each step away from architecture brings a nearer approach to nature. Moreover, if the surrounding landscape be of the grand type, the artist has probably broadened and simplified his plan. Intricacy of detail, complicated groupings of terraces, fountains, labyrinths, and porticoes are found in sites where there is no great sweep of landscape attuning the eye to larger impressions. Where landscapes are the least grand, as in northern Italy, gardens are the most elaborate. The great pleasure-grounds overlooking the Roman Campagna, on the contrary, are laid out on severe and majestic lines; the parts are few, and the total effect is one of breadth and simplicity. And everywhere the climate of Italy combines with the artist to effect a gradual blending of nature and architecture by covering its bronze and stone and marble with an exquisite coloring of time, the *patina* which can neither be imitated nor acquired in any other land or in any other way. Even the unromantic site of the house on the high road is forgiven after one lives a while in an Italian villa and finds how thoroughly this secures to his private use the full extent of the grounds when no space has had to be sacrificed for the sake of a public approach to the house.

Such, then, are the typical excellencies of the old Italian garden: free circulation of sunlight and air about the house, abundance of water, easy access to dense shade, sheltered walks with different points of view, variety of effect produced by the skilful use of different levels, and, finally, breadth and simplicity of composition. Utility is at the foundation, but an artistic race can never content itself with mere utility, and æsthetic emotions are as necessary as breathing to the life of the Italian. The effect of passing from the sunny fruit-garden to the dense grove, thence to the wide-reaching view, and again to the sheltered privacy of the pleached walk or the mossy coolness of the grotto,— all these were taken into account by the old artists who, centuries ago, studied the contrast of æsthetic emotions as keenly as they did the juxtaposition of dark cypress and pale lemon-tree, of deep shade and level sunlight. Moreover, their designs were based on a principle exactly the reverse of our own. Whereas the modern gardener's one idea of producing an effect of space is to annihilate boundaries, and to blend a vague whole with the landscape in general, the old garden-architect proceeded on the opposite principle, arguing that as a house containing a single huge room would be less interesting and less serviceable than one divided according to the varied requirements of its inmates, so also a garden which consists of merely one huge outdoor room is less interesting and less serviceable than one which has its logical divisions.

The American who stops long enough in Italy is sure, sooner or later, to come under the spell of the Italian villas and their gardens, and he who began by scoffing ends by praising. On some fair day, as he wanders under the umbrella pines of the Villa Borghese, or promenades the terraces of the Villa Medici, he yields to the garden-magic and ever after his bondage is complete.

But how shall he explain it? Who will understand him in his native land? *Why* does he like these stiff and ugly things that he exhibits in photograph? Analysis of impressions, especially of æsthetic impressions, is always a thankless task and requires genius of a peculiar kind.

Mrs. Edith Wharton, in writing of 'Italian Villas and their Gardens,' and Mr. Maxfield Parrish by his pictures of them, have produced a book analytic enough to satisfy the most exacting mind and beautiful enough to content the most artistic taste. Mrs. Wharton is one who, having fallen under the ineffable spell of the Italian garden-magic, has found it 'more potent, more enduring, more intoxicating to every sense than the most elaborate and glowing effects of modern horticulture,' and she can also tell us why. She has analyzed the secret of the charm, and shows us that it is because the great object of all landscape gardening — the fusion of nature and art — has never been so successfully accomplished as in the treatment of the Italian country-house from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth. Indeed, next to sitting on a marble bench and watching the play of light and shade among the trees and statues of an Italian garden for oneself, is the pleasure of reading about it in this book. Who that has availed himself of the Wednesday afternoon privilege of rambling in the grounds of the Villa Medici at Rome, will not feel himself again transported there by Mrs. Wharton's description?

'It is not necessary to be a student of garden-architecture to feel the spell of quiet and serenity which falls on one at the very gateway; but it is worth the student's while to try to analyze the elements of which the sensation is composed. Perhaps they will be found to resolve themselves into diversity, simplicity, fitness. The plan of the garden is simple, but its different parts are so contrasted as to produce, by the fewest means, a pleasant sense of variety without sacrifice of repose. . . . . Emerging from the straight shady walks, with their effect of uniformity and repose, one comes on the flower-garden before the house, spreading to the sunshine its box-edged parterres adorned with fountains and statues. Here garden and

house-front are harmonized by a strong predominance of architectural lines, and by the beautiful lateral loggia, with niches for statues, above which the upper ilex-wood rises. Tall hedges and trees there are none; for from the villa one looks across the garden at the wide sweep of the Campagna and the mountains; indeed, this is probably one of the first of the gardens which Gurlitt defines as "gardens to look out from" in contradistinction to the earlier sort, "gardens to look into." Mounting to the terrace, one comes to the third division of the garden, the wild-wood with its irregular levels, through which a path leads to the mount, with a little temple on its summit. This is a rare feature in Italian grounds; in hilly Italy there was small need of creating the artificial hillocks so much esteemed in the old English gardens. In this case, however, the mount justifies its existence, for it affords a wonderful view over the other side of Rome and the Campagna.'

In other chapters, we get similar sympathetic descriptions of the villas of Florence, of Siena, of Genoa, of Lombardy, Venetia, and other regions.

The cult of the Italian garden in America has hardly progressed further than an attempt to introduce Italian 'effects' by placing a marble bench here, a sun-dial there, and statues numerous. But it is not thus that we shall bring the old garden magic into our own garden patches. What will help us is to improve our opportunities for studying the old garden craft, which had for its aim to make a garden adapted to the uses for which it was to be put. Thus may we bring into our landscape and our age not indeed the Italian garden itself, but the informing spirit which told those men of old that house, garden and landscape must each be planned with reference to the other and blended into one harmonious whole; which taught them how with simple materials and in a limited space they might give impressions of distance and sensations of the unexpected for which one now looks in vain outside of Italy.

The pictures, many of them in color, are of uncommon beauty and charm; while cover design and mechanical features throughout make the volume one of great distinction even at this time when publishers are vying with each other as never before in the elegance of their output.

ANNA BENNESON MCMAHAN.

Villa Rondinina, Rapallo, Italy.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JUSTIN MCCARTHY.*

Mr. Justin McCarthy's life has been one of such varied interests and broad experience as to warrant the expectation that his autobiography would include scenes and incidents attractive to a wide circle of readers. Born near the city of Cork, in Ireland, his youth was spent in an atmosphere which was heavily charged with literary aspiration, and in which the pressure of genteel poverty acted as a spur to endeavor. It was family poverty that turned him from law to journalism as a profession. Beginning as a reporter for the 'Cork Examiner' in 1848, his first newspaper work was connected with the stories of suffering endured during the years of the great famine, and with the rebellion that followed. From this he gained a close and sympathetic understanding of political and social conditions in his native country, and grew into touch with the acknowledged leaders of Irish thought. But his ambition had always been to see for himself, and to be a part of, the intense journalistic life of London; and he welcomed an offer of a place on a Liverpool paper as a step in that direction. Finally, in 1860, he secured a place on the 'Morning Star,' a Radical London journal, at that time controlled and guided by John Bright. This brought acquaintance with that element in English politics which best understood conditions in America, and stood for a distinctly friendly attitude toward the North in our Civil War. The influence of Bright in this connection is unmistakeable in the writings of Mr. McCarthy at this period, and in his speeches in America at a later date. Meanwhile, he was growing in power in newspaper work, making more or less successful experiments in the production of novels and histories, and becoming thoroughly familiar with politics and politicians by reason of his duties as a reporter of debates in the House of Commons. In 1868 he came to America, where he was already known as a writer of short stories and as a literary critic, but came primarily to seek a lecture-field and a wider public for his books. Throughout all this period he had been a quiet though untiring worker in the cause of Irish independence, though without much hope of any immediate betterment of the situation. But in 1871 he thought conditions were ripe for the adoption of a definite policy by Irish Nationalists; and, setting aside the attractive idea of American citizenship, he returned to England to throw himself heart and soul into what was for him the one great patriotic cause. He was welcomed by the leaders of his party, and in 1873 became a member of Parliament for the Irish constituency of Longford, soon being elected vice-chairman of the party of which Parnell was the head, bearing his share of the burden of those tactics of obstruction adopted by Parnell as the only means of forcing English attention to Irish grievances, devoting his pen to the service of the cause, and meanwhile earning the means of support for himself and his family by all sorts of literary productions. Later he became the personal represen-

* AN IRISHMAN'S STORY. By Justin McCarthy. New York: The Macmillan Co.

tative of Gladstone, when the latter attempted to force Parnell into a temporary abdication of leadership — the result of the scandal aroused by the Parnell divorce suit; and upon Parnell's refusal to retire, he was chosen chairman of that majority of the Irish party which thought the only hope of Ireland lay in acquiescence to the will of the great leader of the Liberal party. The succeeding years inflicted on Mr. McCarthy the unhappiness of being personally engaged in the bitter political quarrels of his native country, and of seeing many of the strong ties of long friendship severed by political animosities. Ultimately, ill-health drove him from political life; and since 1897 he has given his whole time to such literary labor as has been possible under the infliction of a partial loss of sight, serious enough to forbid any work whether of reading or writing without the aid of an amanuensis.

This bare outline of a wonderfully interesting and useful life indicates the principal topics upon which Mr. McCarthy has touched in his autobiography. From whatever aspect this life is considered, whether in the light of literary acquaintance in both England and America, or of social conditions in Ireland, or of political conditions in England, enough material existed for a vividly illuminative and wholly entertaining work. Mr. McCarthy had, as a part of his equipment for the field of journalism, an unusually attractive personality, pleasing manners, and a happy ability in social conversation. He also came to be trusted for the unvarying kindness of his judgments, and for his desire to avoid wounding the sensibilities of others. It followed that wherever he went or lived, he was welcomed by men in all walks of life, and was entrusted with secret motives and purposes to an extent enjoyed by few other men of his time. His readers will therefore expect intimate characterizations of men famous in the literary or the political world, and details of the inner workings of Irish associations and English politics. But here is a genuine disappointment; for Mr. McCarthy has carefully refrained from anything like intimate description or details. Possibly, and conceivably, it is a very delicate undertaking for a man to permit the publication, during his life-time, of writings unravelling concealed political manœuvres, or indulging in honest and fearless criticism; and possibly also Mr. McCarthy might urge that the public should be interested in his own life, when he tells it, and not demand careful analysis of other men's acts and books. But the fact remains that he has been so extremely good-natured in his treatment of personalities as to deny to his work any suggestion of that intimate knowledge which its author undoubtedly possesses.

There is such a thing as carrying good-nature and kindness of treatment too far. The result in the present work is to make it easy to challenge the soundness of the author's judgments; and in truth his judgments, by their very generosity, are provocative of such challenge. His comments, whether of men or of events, can be designated by no other term than 'scrappy,' with the unfortunate result that the pages devoted to comparatively unimportant events in his own life seem wasted, when topics of extreme interest in the literary or political world are but hastily summarized. In the course of his story over a hundred and fifty names are briefly mentioned, of persons in the dramatic, literary, or political world, with whom Mr. McCarthy claims acquaintance. With most of these he could have had no more than acquaintance. How much more satisfactory would have been a careful even though wholly kindly account of the few whom he knew with sufficient intimacy to render his estimate worth consideration.

Such a mere enumeration of notables might seem an evidence of egotism on the part of the author; but this is certainly not the case, for if egotism were the cause of this lack of discrimination it would be manifested by a self-laudatory history of services rendered to the cause of Irish nationalism and to literature. Far from offering such a history, he is here also brief and disinclined to expand upon his own labors. Now, Mr. McCarthy has met with various judgments from critics and historians as to the merits of his writings, but of his genuine service to the cause of Ireland there can be but one opinion. He has stood forward as a pure, high-minded Irish patriot, pursuring honest and upright methods in politics, steadily devoted to an ideal form of government for his beloved island. He has been able and vigorous, a real help to the cause; and has been closely in touch with all the movements of the last twenty-five years in both English and Irish politics. Why then could he not have told us more of himself, of the causes of things, of the characters of the men engaged with him or opposed to him in the pursuit of that high ideal — in fine, more of the actual political life and labors of Mr. Justin McCarthy? This would not have been regarded as an evidence of egotism, save by the hypercritical; for the reputation of Mr. McCarthy will survive, not as an author and critic, but as a worker in the cause of Irish nationalism, and he has a right to tell his story in this connection at any length he pleases. It is to be hoped that for the sake of historical knowledge, if for no other reason, he will still find strength and inclination to attempt this task. E. D. Adams.

The Latest History of America.*

The first volume of Messrs. Chancellor and Hewes's 'The United States: A History of Three Centuries' presents a pleasing appearance. With an attractive binding, with clear print, and with many novel and sometimes useful little maps to illustrate the text, the general impression is inviting. One notes favorably, also, the plan of the work, and especially the division of each volume into four sections, which treat respectively of 'Population and Politics,' 'War and Conquest,' 'Industry and Commerce,' and 'Civilization.' The work is to be complete in ten parts, each of which will be a unit and will be sold separately.

Unfortunately, notwithstanding the large promises of the 'Publisher's Announcement' prefixed to this volume, there is much to criticize with reference to the execution of the work. One of the authors, we are told, 'has for a series of years [sic] been accepted as a leading authority in the department of statistical and economic history'; and the other's 'clear-cut and vigorous style, his dramatic and picturesque presentation of events, and his critical and discriminating characterization of the men about whom American history has been shaped and whose careers are themselves a large factor in such history, will serve to give to readers who are already familiar with the subject fresh interest in it; while the younger readers of the later generation will, it is believed, secure from this history information and interest not to be found in any other single work.'

Without attempting to controvert these positive assertions as to the merits of the authors, we may accept the last statement, though hardly in the sense intended. Certainly the 'younger readers' will find here much information, if not interest, 'not to be found in any other single work.' Let us take, for example, these statements as to the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, page 285:

> 'In 1669 the "unalterable Constitutions" were begun. These were devised by the Earl of Shaftesbury, that famous Anthony Ashley Cooper whose initial "A" appears in the word "Cabal." They were originated in 1667, after the death of Clarendon, and were prepared in literary form by his private secretary, the immortal philosopher, John Locke, than whom no other philosopher ever did a worse piece of work in an attempt at constructive statesmanship. There is, however, no evidence that he really approved of the Constitutions, though he doubtless acquiesced in the political theory of his employer.'

Without any attempt to argue the question of authorship, it may be noted that these sentences must convey a very distorted and confused idea to the reader's mind. As a matter of fact, Clarendon did not die until 1674, and Locke was Shaftesbury's private secretary, not Clarendon's. Doubtless the authors are familiar with these facts; but if so, why not be more accurate? As remarkably misleading are the statements upon page 312, to the effect that Governor Nicholson's 'very unpopularity stirred his political enemy, James Blair, to go to England, and, by the greatest efforts to secure a charter for the second college in America, William and Mary, founded in 1693 at Williamstown. From 1672 to 1698 Sir Edmund Andros was governor in Virginia, after his exciting experiences as governor of New England.' The date 1672 is wrong, Williamstown should be Williamsburg, and at this time Blair and Nicholson were friends. It would seem hard to use more careless language about this one topic; but this feat the authors accomplish later (page 472) by referring to William and Mary College in *Maryland!*

Not all the pages are so bad as these quoted: the treatment of the Eastern and Middle Colonies is less inaccurate than that of the Southern Colonies. But the suspicion thus aroused finds too much justification elsewhere. A happy uncertainty or carelessness to the beginning of the year under the Old Style causes the writers to refer to the same event as of different years. On page 238, Charles II. dies in 1685, but on page 312 the news of James II.'s accession reaches Virginia in 1684; and the error is repeated on page 321. It would be better to take one system and stick to it. Further instances of confusion in dates may be noted: on page 132, 1558 should be 1658; on page 237, 1626 should be 1624; on page 291 (map), 1652 should be 1562. These are errors contained in the text. Appended to each section, and sometimes to an individual chapter, is a list of events with dates, entitled 'Historical Perspective,' and sometimes this is supplemented by a colored scheme or plan to help the weary intellect. Both lists and plans are fearfully and wonderfully made, often including matters not referred to in the text, and *vice versa*. The statements found in them are frequently inaccurate, and sometimes unintelligible. The bibliographical matter also is not well selected, and one has a grave suspicion that some books included therein — *e. g.*, the Johns Hopkins Studies — have not received exhaustive attention from the authors. The work, or at least this volume, in its present form, full of mistakes and omissions, can make little pretense to scholarship. To serve even a popular use, the succeeding volumes should show a marked improvement upon this one.

St. George L. Sioussat.

* The United States. A History of Three Centuries: Population, Politics, War, Industry, Civilization. By William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes. (To be complete in 10 parts.) Part I., 1607-1697. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Fifty Years of Illinois.*

It is perhaps one of the inevitable consequences of the centralization of power in the federal government of the United States, especially since the Civil War, that not only should the various States lose individual prestige with their waning powers, but that the status of the American as an inhabitant or native of a State should seem to him of comparative unimportance beside his status as a citizen of the United States. The practical decision by the arbitrament of arms in 1861-65 that the sovereign States of the Union do not possess that final attribute of sovereignty, the right of secession, — until that arbitrament a question open, at least, to discussion,— has diminished the importance of the individual State in the minds of practically all Americans in the northern States, and has modified greatly the feeling of those in the South. It is likely that even now the real affection and pride of dwellers in the newer States, as in the West, turn toward the commonwealths of their origin in the East, rather than to those in which they live; while the descendants of immigrants of more recent introduction, and *a fortiori* the immigrants themselves, find their pride almost wholly absorbed by their American citizenship in relation to the government at Washington, with little left for the closer and more intimate government in their own State capitol.

No book published for a long while past can be said to compare with Colonel Clark E. Carr's 'The Illini: A Story of the Prairies,' as regards its effect of awakening in the breast of the inhabitant of an individual State, Illinois in this instance, a feeling of proper pride in the achievements of his fellows as citizens of a State rather than of the Nation. No American can arise from a perusal of this book without a vastly increased respect, based upon authentic knowledge, for the people of Illinois; and to the Illinoisan it will come almost as a gospel of enlightenment and encouragement to interest himself in the past history and present fame of so majestic a commonwealth. This is the first and most important aspect of Colonel Carr's handsomely printed and entertaining volume: that it stands as the interpreter to millions of people politically united of their own history and serious glory, and to the vaster multitude outside the State of the part played by Illinois in the enactment of one of the world's greatest political and social dramas. To the preparation of his book, the author has brought, first of all, actual experience in the field of which he treats, a mind informed and clarified by participation in mighty deeds,— the wresting of thousands of square miles of the richest soil of the world from primeval wilderness to the highest pursuits of civilization, the building up within his own life-time of a population in numbers only to be estimated by millions and of a community which in intelligence and wealth is perhaps unsurpassed in history. From this experience, and from personal contact with the men who made Illinois great a half-century ago, he provides a series of pen-pictures of those whom Illinois gave to the Nation for its preservation during the period of its greatest struggle. Lincoln, Grant, Douglas, Logan, Oglesby, Yates, Palmer, Ingersoll, Davis, Secretary Hay,— these are some of the names that fill a large place in Colonel Carr's pages. Nothing except the very highest literary art could excel in vividness of presentation the actuality of these figures, which live and breathe here as they did in life, men of like passions and feelings with ourselves, humanized as they cannot be on the formal pages of history; strong men all, but with the weaknesses of the strong to keep them sweetly reasonable and humane. Chief figure of all is Lincoln, and Colonel Carr's portrait of 'Old Abe' must add to the interest, however great it is to-day, with which he is regarded.

> 'My first impression was that he was the homeliest man I had ever seen; but as he moved and spoke, this impression was gradually changed. He was awkward and ungainly, bony and angular, his body abnormally extending, his long legs and arms terminating in big feet and large bony fingers. His neck was long, and seemed to be intended especially to lift his head high enough to survey every object about him. His head was covered with thick matted brown hair; his forehead was not high but wide, his nose was prominent, his mouth large, his jaws widening back from his mouth and chin, and his cheek-bones high. He had dark grey eyes, well set in his head, heavy eyebrows, a large expressive mouth, and dark complexion.'

The book may be briefly described as a story told in the first person by one who, at the beginning of the narrative, is a mere lad removing with his parents from their comfortable home in central New York to a prairie farm in central Illinois, situated not a great way from the flourishing city of Galesburg. The father of this boy was already an abolitionist, and the son took his opinions and carried them through the days of persecution and unrighteousness to their great and bloody vindication on the field of battle. The fortunes of this little fellow are followed patiently through youth into manhood, through the early struggles of Republican radicalism against Democratic conservatism, through the excitements of the Lincoln-Douglas debates and the nomination of Lincoln for the presidency, through Lincoln's election and inauguration, and through the fighting of Grant in the Mississippi valley, the narrative

* The Illini. A Story of the Prairies. By Clark E. Carr. With portraits. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

closing with the fall of New Orleans and the imminent control of the great river by the federal forces. So much of the story is fully authentic and in a sense autobiographical.

But, for good measure and mindful of his countrymen's liking for a love story, Colonel Carr has added a romance of real moment, an outgrowth of the times, properly subordinating it to the more important events of actual history. This romance is in two parts, one having to do with the love of the youthful hero for a charming girl of wealth and station, the other with the career of a slave, the son of a slave, from the moment of his escape from a brutal overseer on a Missouri plantation to his triumphant vindication as the descendant of an important and aristocratic family of France. This story would make an entertaining book in itself, independent of the historical and biographical incidents in which it is imbedded. Taken as a whole, the book is of a sort not to be described in a phrase,— a skilful blending of fact and fiction quite different from the usual historical romance in form and treatment.

On his title-page Colonel Carr quotes from Father Hennepin the sentence from which the name of his work is derived: 'The word *Illinois* comes from the Indian *Illini,* signifying a complete, finished, and perfect Man, imbued with the spirit and bravery of the men of every nation that ever lived.' The etymology cannot fail to gain new emphasis and significance through this intimate picture of men and measures in the most momentous period of Illinois history.

WALLACE RICE.

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

II.

'The Luxury of Children and Some Other Luxuries' (Harper) is a book of informal and very engaging essays by Mr. Edward Sandford Martin, wherein is proved, to the satisfaction of all right-minded persons, that no other luxury is to be compared for a moment with the luxury of children. Incidentally the author makes his readers feel that life is a very good thing and that there is plenty of fun in it for the man who will cease striving so desperately to get things that he wouldn't care about if he had them. Besides their breezy optimism, the particular merit of the essays is that they are entertaining without being dogmatic on issues which are seldom discussed without the dullest kind of dogmatism. Most writers about children have an axe to grind. Mr. Martin does not; he tells us what he has observed and what he thinks, without insisting that we agree with him, and without even being sure that his is the only right way of looking at the subject. He does not seem to care much on what system of parental management children are brought up, or where, how much, or by what theories they are schooled. Yet he is not to be classed with those most unpleasant and insidious of all dogmatists, the advocates of the 'Just let them grow' method. The publishers have provided a delightful setting for this delightful book. There are eight full-page colored plates by Miss Sarah S. Stilwell, and the same artist has filled the wide margins with tiny pictures of quaint little lads and lassies, singly or in groups, working, playing, laughing, crying, sleeping, or wondering at the big world they live in. These little pictures are printed in two colors, with a decidedly original and pleasing result.

Among the very choicest of the season's holiday reprints are three volumes which inaugurate the Dent-Dutton series of 'English Idylls.' The publishers state in one of the prefaces, that they hope eventually to include in the series 'all those pieces of fine literature which depend for their charm on the presentment of the simpler life and emotion amid the environment of sweet country scenes around our old English homes.' They could not have selected three more charming idylls for a beginning than Goldsmith's 'Vicar of Wakefield,' Mrs. Gaskell's 'Cranford,' and Miss Mitford's 'Our Village.' Each volume is very daintily bound in gray and gold, and delightfully illustrated by Mr. C. E. Brock. The quaint humor and picturesque setting which all three stories share in common, have tempted many illustrators; but the opportunity afforded by modern processes of color printing furnishes the present edition with ample excuse for being. Mr. Brock is at his best in pen-and-ink, but the soft coloring and delicate finish of his water-colors is almost as unusual, and his humor is of exactly the sort needed to interpret these classics. He has provided twenty-five illustrations for each volume. In them all, the human figures are the central interest, but the village scenes, of the sort that are fast fading from English life, and the delightful costumes and manners of early Victorian days, all receive due attention. A brief foreword gives an interesting history of each classic. 'Cranford' and 'The Vicar' are of course published in their entirety; 'The Village' sketches are selected from the five volumes of the complete work, the effort being to choose those chapters that best show the author's personality and that are most directly studies of nature and of village character. These idylls are of the sort that never grow old or lose their interest; but one re-reads them with a new zest and a keener appreciation, to the accompaniment of Mr. Brock's suggestive pictorial interpretations.

A holiday publication in lighter vein, but charming enough to satisfy the most critical taste, is Mr. Oliver Herford's illustrated 'Rubáiyát of a Persian Kitten' (Scribner). One opens it assured that it is good, being Mr. Herford's, and closes it with the conviction that Mr. Herford has fairly out-done himself. The Kitten is a long-haired, frisky, introspective ball of fur; the verses are a delicious combination of sparkling humor and subtle parody. From the opening stanza, which advises the Kitten to

'Wake! For the Golden Cat has put to flight
The Mouse of Darkness with his Paw of Light:
Which means, in Plain and simple every-day
Unoriental Speech — The Dawn is bright,'—

through those that tell of the Kitten's disillusioning experiences with too active early birds, stolen dainties, savage dogs, and the mysteries of ink-bottles and looking-glasses, to the concluding quatrain,

'And fear not lest Existence shut the Door
On You and Me, to open it no more.
The Cream of Life from out your Bowl shall pour
Nine times — ere it lie broken on the floor,'

with the absurd little angel-pussy soaring away from a broken milk-bowl on the opposite page, every stanza and every picture is irresistible. It is almost useless to quote, since we cannot reproduce the pictures, but we are tempted to give one or two of the stanzas. Here is the moth-eaten alley cat's advice to the Kitten:

'Myself when young did eagerly frequent
The Backyard fence and heard great argument.
About it and about, yet ever more
Came out with fewer fur than in I went.'

And this is the Kitten's reflection on a tenanted mouse-trap:

'Tis but a Tent where takes his one Night's Rest
A Rodent to the Realms of Death address'd,
When Cook, arising, looks for him and then —
Baits, and prepares it for another Guest.'

An art book at once beautiful and of peculiar interest and uniqueness is the collection of 'Drawings of Hans Holbein,' the first volume in a series of 'Drawings of the Great Masters' (imported by Scribner). It is tastefully bound in dull blue paper boards, stamped with a graceful design in gold, and backed with vellum. There are forty-eight quarto-sized plates, some in half-tone on white paper, others printed in tints and mounted on a paper of harmonious shade; so that the publication is, to begin with, a luxurious and unusually alluring book of pictures. An introduction by Mr. A. L. Baldry, brief but pithy and suggestive, furnishes the 'backing' that so many otherwise similar works lack, and adds greatly to the value of the portfolio, both for art students and casual purchasers. Most of the drawings here reproduced belong to the famous Windsor collection of eighty-seven portraits, whose checkered history Mr. Baldry traces down to the present time. Many of these, such as the portraits of the More family, of John Colet, Anne Boleyn, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Jane Seymour, Edward VI., and Philip Melanchthon, are of decided historical interest, apart from their artistic value. Besides the Windsor drawings, there are a few from originals preserved at Basle, among them being one study of sheep and several interesting German types. Mr. Baldry's introduction sums up the essential facts of Holbein's life, with especial reference to his comprehensive artistic training and his many-sided artistic career, discusses very briefly his methods and aims in portraiture, and then turns to the specific subjects of the drawings. Attention is called to the master-touch that is as evident in Holbein's most fugitive work as in his most ambitious painting, to the 'exquisite combination of delicacy and vigor' which is the characteristic mark of his drawings, and to 'the instructive variety in method' which they display, and which a corresponding variation in the mounting and coloring of the plates aims to reproduce. Mr. Baldry's comment not only fits his readers to appreciate the drawings, but is so inspiring that it will lead them to make the portfolio a point of departure for further study.

Mrs. Julia Cartwright Ady, in her account of 'The Life and Art of Sandro Botticelli' (Dutton), does not assume that her work is particularly original; she acknowledges indebtedness to many previous writers, particularly to Mr. Berenson and Mr. Herbert Horne, the chief recent authorities on the general subject, and to French and German commentators on the Sixtine frescoes, the Dante drawings, and the relation between Savonarola and the Botticelli brothers. She explains, too, that, in spite of the keen modern interest in Botticelli and the vast amount of study recently devoted to him, our knowledge of his history is still so scanty that no complete record can be given. The present work is an attempt to serve up the 'fragments,'—to put together in accessible and fairly popular form the results of research and of criticism from the time when Ruskin re-discovered Botticelli to the present, when Walter Pater, the Pre-Raphaelite painters, and a host of others have made his name familiar and interesting to the art-loving public. Mrs. Ady's work is, of course, thoroughly standard and adequate, showing a full knowledge of the bibliography of the subject and an unusual ability to view her material in many different lights, and thus to make the most of it. The masters with whom the painter studied, the friends he loved, the environment that molded him, 'his relations with the Medicis and the Florentine humanists on the one hand, and his connection with Savonarola and the Piagnone revival on the other,' the life he lived and the pictures he painted, are all matters of interest to Mrs. Ady. Forty full-page plates and as many smaller pictures set in the text eke out the verbal descriptions of the paintings. A few portraits are reproduced, some of the mythical paintings, more of those dealing with sacred subjects, and seven of the curious drawings for the 'Divine Comedy.' A catalogue of Botticelli's principal works, with their present locations, is appended. We, of course, cannot do justice here to the special critical merits of the book, but merely call attention to it as a volume altogether calculated to appeal to the holiday buyer with a scholarly taste and a full purse.

Students of English art will welcome the new popular edition of Sir Walter Armstrong's monograph on Gainsborough, recently imported by the Messrs. Scribner. The work was first published several years ago in a magnificent folio edition, the price of which put it far out of the reach of the general public, and which was besides very cumbersome to handle. The present edition, while designated as popular, is still a very handsome book, of convenient size, substantially

bound, printed on excellent paper, and embellished with eight photogravures and forty fine half-tones. These illustrations form a representative collection of Gainsborough's portraits and landscapes, and furnish a clear and adequate impression of his work. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the scope of the text, it may be said that it is a complete and scholarly biographical study, prefaced by a preliminary discussion of the æsthetic principles involved in Gainsborough's methods, and by a chapter on 'English Art and the Precursors of Gainsborough,' which makes possible a comparative treatment later on. The biographer complains of the paucity of details for a life of Gainsborough, but he does not let his readers feel the deficiency. He fills out the skeleton of facts by an industrious following up of slight clues and a skilful use of whatever he can run down, producing a narrative at once vivacious and authoritative, interwoven with a singularly clear and illuminating analysis of the painter's art. A complete catalogue of Gainsborough's pictures, including portraits, landscapes, and copies, is given in an appendix.

Mr. N. Hudson Moore, known to connoisseurs in old china and old furniture for his delightful researches among these fascinating possessions of our ancestors, has now put readers who are interested in lace in his debt by writing 'The Lace Book.' The volume is published in elaborate form by the Frederick A. Stokes Co., with a charming cover design, borders of coffee-colored lace around each page, and about seventy illustrations. Many of the pictures are photographs showing rare specimens of lace; others are reproductions of famous portraits in which rare and beautiful lace is a prominent feature. Mr. Moore evidently believes that association with its wearers, and with the dress and manners of a period, makes up a large part of the interest attaching to the study of lace. His pages are full of quaint anecdotes, citations from old diaries, letters and account-books, inventories of royal wardrobes, sumptuary laws and trade statutes, couplets from observant poets and comedians, all showing how important a part ruffs and ruffles, frills and flounces, caps, aprons, stomachers, cuffs and collars, lappets and mantillas played in the life of by-gone days. Whether one knows or cares anything about the technical side of the subject, he cannot help being interested in the fact that Prince Charles spent fifteen pounds for the gold and silver lace on two nightcaps which he carried with him on his Spanish trip, or that King William the Silent once squandered one hundred and fifty-eight pounds for six point-lace cravats. The book is full of such little items, fully half of them about the men, who seem to have been quite as vain and extravagant as the women, as long as fashion gave them the chance. For the more practical seeker after facts there is plenty of definite and explicit information. The first chapter, on 'The Growth of Lace,' is necessarily very general, but the other four, which treat respectively of Italian, Flemish, French and Spanish, English and Irish laces, are much less discursive, and about one-third of each chapter is devoted to a reference list which contains brief descriptions of all the principal kinds of lace included in the chapter title. 'The Lace Book' must be counted one of the most successful of the holiday publications.

Another book on the same subject, but quite different in scope, method of treatment, and mechanical features, is Mr. Samuel L. Goldenberg's manual called 'Lace: Its Origin and History' (Brentano's). Mr. Goldenberg makes no attempt to brush the dust from the early history of lace-making for the delectation of the collector or the dilettante. His aim is to furnish those whose relation to lace is primarily commercial with a simple but comprehensive treatise that will fit them to judge of lace, and serve as a practical guide in times of doubt. However, in spite of his very matter-of-fact attitude, he has found it impossible entirely to dissociate lace from its makers and wearers, or to get rid of all the romance that inevitably colors the subject. Mr. Goldenberg's book is practical without being dull; his information is summary and straight to the point; his tables of 'Characteristics of the Different Types of Lace,' which occupy two-thirds of the book, are complete, well-arranged, and explicit. This publication is of course not so sumptuous as 'The Lace Book,' but it is neat and attractive, and there are an abundance of well-printed plates.

Probably no other city in the world presents so kaleidoscopic a combination of pulsing modern life, historical associations, and mediæval romance as Vienna. In his book entitled 'Imperial Vienna' (John Lane), Mr. A. S. Levetus attempts to give his readers at least a glimpse of each of the city's manifold interests and activities. One notable thing about the book is the fact that it is comprehensive without being barren,—an unusual combination, as readers of guide-books can attest. Another striking feature is its wealth of illustration, furnished by Herr Erwin Puchinger, whose interesting sketches of the architecture of the city and some of its street types form a delightful record of impressions, besides being a vivid commentary on the text. They are from sketches in charcoal, pencil, pen-and-ink, and wash, so that there is plenty of variety in method of treatment as well as in subject-matter. Mr. Levetus acknowledges special indebtedness to the Austrian Emperor, who gave author and illustrator permission to visit the Hofburg and other palaces for the purpose of making observations and drawings. This fact adds a special interest to the chapters about Austrian court life and ceremony. A number of chapters are devoted to old Vienna, several to picturesque historical incidents such as the visit of Napoleon, others treat of the magnificent galleries that house the national collections of painting and sculpture, of the musical and dramatic interests of the city, its universities, its society, and the life of its people. The cover design is very handsome, and the tinted paper attractive.

Three toast books offer a wide field of choice to the seeker for after-dinner wit and wisdom.

A very substantial and systematic collection is 'Toasts and Tributes,' edited by Mr. Arthur Gray, and published by Messrs. Rohde & Haskins. As its name suggests, it contains not only formal toasts, but also quotable sentiments. There is a short essay on the origin of toasts by the editor; another about the responsibilities of the toast-master by Mr. Allan Forman, and some epigrammatic post-prandial philosophy contributed by Creswell Maclaughlin. These writers and others furnish a few original toasts, but the main strength of the volume lies in its large collection of standard quotations, conveniently arranged under twenty-five different headings and carefully indexed by subjects and authors. A few blank pages are left at the end of the book for the entry of original toasts or those heard at dinners. The volume is printed with rubricated title-page and running-heads and ornamental chapter-headings, and is bound in gay colors.—In lighter vein, wittier, and more strictly a toast-book, but, on the other hand, less complete and substantial, is the volume entitled 'Prosit.' It is issued by Messrs. Paul Elder & Co., under the auspices of the Spinner's Club of San Francisco, who think that the state of the vine is the fitting place whence a toast-book should emanate. The California writers have contributed a number of original toasts and collected others, ancient and modern, including a few in foreign languages. Among the best of the newer ones is Mr. Jack London's 'A health to the man on trail this night; may his grub hold out; may his dogs keep their legs; may his matches never miss fire.' The canvas cover shows an ingenious design by Mr. Gordon Ross, who also furnishes a very bibulous frontispiece. —The third book, 'Waes Hael,' written and compiled by Miss Edithe Lea Chase and Capt. W. E. P. French, and published by the Grafton Press, seems rather more representative than 'Prosit,' and equally clever and up-to-date. Among its novel features are the tiny beer stein attached to the ribbon marker, the 'apology' in the form of a very clever parody of Kipling, and the grouping of the toasts according to the manner in which they should most appropriately be drunk. For example, toasts to Humanity, America, the Union, and the Flag are to be quaffed 'In Bumpers'; the army and navy are to be toasted 'In Red Wine'; sweethearts, wives and mothers, love and marriage need 'The Loving Cup'; wine and revelry are to be drunk 'From the Flowing Bowl'; the professions and such abstractions as music, literature, science, and wit, go down 'In Mixed Ale'; while toasts to 'The Day After,' 'The Men Who Lost,' death and parting, use up 'The Lees of the Wine Cup.' There are some fourteen hundred toasts in the book, about one-third of which are new and original. The long list of toasts to colleges and to states of the Union will prove acceptable to harassed toast-masters. The book is carefully indexed and attractively printed and bound.

This year's additions to Messrs. Henry T. Coates & Co.'s 'Photogravure Series' of books of travel are 'France: Historic and Romantic,' in two volumes, and 'Switzerland: Picturesque and Descriptive' in one volume, both being the work of Mr. Joel Cook. They belong to the systematic, orderly, and objective class of travelers' guides, and embody more detail than is essential to any except those persons who contemplate a journey through the countries described. For this latter class, Mr. Cook's volumes would prove excellent preparatory reading, and would serve equally well as guide-books, —though they are rather too heavy to carry about comfortably. Copious indices and descriptive running-heads make the contents available for hasty reference. The book about France opens with a chapter on the English Channel, wherein all the ports and places of interest on both shores are noted and described. Next comes the journey to Paris by several different routes, then a full description of the capital city and its environs. The remainder of the work describes various journeys from Paris; south to Provence and the Rhone valley, and to the Mediterranean and the Riviera, west into Britanny, southwest to the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees, and northeast into Flanders and Belgium, the last-named country being included because of its similarity to France in geography, language, and history. It seems as if Mr. Cook had neglected nothing in the way of either historic or romantic associations which could enrich his work. About fifty photogravure illustrations display the art, architecture, and landscape of the country. The volume on Switzerland includes the Rhine trip, which is generally combined by American visitors with the regular Swiss tour. The method of treatment is the same as in the other volumes, except that while legend and history get equal attention, scenic description naturally gets more, both in text and pictures. Western Switzerland, eastern Switzerland, the Upper Rhine, the Middle Rhine and Main, the great Rhine Gorge, and the Lower Rhine are the six divisions of the tour. The volumes are handsomely bound, and each work is protected by cloth slip covers and a substantial cloth case.

Mr. Clifton Johnson and his camera have in past years journeyed together through France, Scotland, Ireland, England, and New England. This year they have chosen to stay in America again, and have spent their time exploring some 'Highways and Byways of the South.' The records of the expedition have been made into a handsome volume, plentifully illustrated from the author's photographs, and very prettily bound, bearing the imprint of the Macmillan Co. As usual, Mr. Johnson has avoided the bustle of towns and cities; he gives no facts about the commercial progress of the New South, and takes no side on the race question. Instead he rambles through the woods and fields, stops for the night at isolated hamlets or lonely farmhouses, and describes the scenes along the way and the people he meets in his journeyings. Chapters like 'The Birthplace of Lincoln,' 'John Brown's Town,' or 'Way Down upon the Suwanee River' have an incidental historic or romantic interest, and so have many of the pictures; but the main

purpose of the book is to describe the unspoiled rural life of a picturesque part of America—the most picturesque part, Mr. Johnson calls it, and he ought to be a good judge. His studies of types like the Georgia 'Cracker' and the Tennessee mountaineer are sympathetic and full of humor.

Miss Esther Singleton is never at a loss for a subject on which to compile a volume of extracts by well-known authors. This year she has chosen to deal with 'Famous Women,' limiting the very elastic adjective by making it refer to women who have wielded an appreciable political influence. The list of such women of course includes many sovereigns, queens of the left hand, mistresses of salons whose interest in politics was intellectual, women like the Duchesses de Longueville and du Maine who plunged into civil strife for the love of intrigue, and a few like Agnes Sorel and Joan of Arc whose sense of duty led them into the political arena. Of the forty women included by far the greater number are French, and all but a very few of the rest are English. The selections, which deal chiefly with the political career of each subject, are chosen with a view to variety and picturesqueness as well as accuracy, and like all Miss Singleton's compilations 'Famous Women as Described by Great Writers' is interesting reading. A portrait of each famous woman stands before the sketch of her career. The binding is uniform with the rest of Miss Singleton's works. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Another book about famous French women is Miss Geraldine Brooks's 'Dames and Daughters of the French Court' (Crowell). But instead of treating her celebrities as founders of salons or as political and social leaders, Miss Brooks writes of their intimate family life, showing them literally as 'dames and daughters' in their own homes. With this point in view, she has chosen from the innumerable characters at her disposal ten of the most natural and lovable—those that will stand close scrutiny and repay close acquaintance. All of them have been written about many times before, some by so discriminating an analyst of human nature as Sainte-Beuve; but Miss Brooks's original and very American point of view and her fresh and racy style throw a new light upon her subjects. Portraits reproduced from famous paintings and a cheerful cover give a holiday air to the book.

Parody, particularly clever parody, is so rare nowadays that one opens Miss Myrtle Reed's 'Book of Clever Beasts' (Putnam), further described on the title page as 'Studies in Unnatural History,' with a lively expectation of joys to come, which fortunately is not doomed to disappointment. The tales purport to be written by Mr. Johnson-Sitdown, a telegraph operator, who is compelled by ill health to return to Nature, and resolves to make the most of his enforced vacation in approved modern fashion by writing up his experiences. Little Upsidaisi, a field-mouse, Kitchi-Kitchi, a red squirrel, Jagg the Skootaway goat, Snoof, the big bear that lives off the garbage heap at the Geyser Hotel, Jenny Ragtail and Jim Crow, will at once suggest their originals to anybody who keeps up with the products of the Long-Seton-Roberts school. Little Upsidaisi communicates with Mr. Johnson-Sitdown by means of the Morse code, which unfortunately is also intelligible to Tom-Tom, the pet cat of the hermitage; Jim Crow sets his own broken leg in a clay cast; and the other 'clever beasts' perform feats equally marvellous. Miss Reed is a daring punster, as well as an ingenious fabulist. Not content merely to entertain her readers with animal stories, she keeps up a running comment—or, rather, makes Mr. Johnson-Sitdown do so—upon the exigencies of the literary life and upon modern literary and scientific (or pseudo-scientific) methods. Mr. Peter Newell's nine pictures of the clever beasts add the finishing touch of drollery to the book.

'Yosemite Legends' (Paul Elder & Co.) is one of the most original and artistic of the smaller holiday publications. The text consists of six short legends, each relating the substance of some ancient folk-song of the Ah-wah-nee-chee Indians, who dwelt in the Yosemite valley until the tribes of the pale-face drove them out. One of the legends tells how the Yosemite Fall got its name; another explains why the Indians fear the Bridal Veil; a third reveals the origin of the pointed rock that sticks up in the cliff between the fall and the cañon of the Arrow-wood. There is a weird legend of Mirror Lake, and a bit of history about the three sons of the last great chief of the Ah-wah-nee-chee, who were captured at the base of the triple peak called thereafter 'The Three Brothers.' The stories are admirably related by Miss Bertha H. Smith, who succeeds in transcribing the impressiveness, the sense of mystery, and the barbaric poetry of the originals into her carefully finished and dramatic little sketches. Miss Florence Lundborg, the illustrator, has furnished a dozen full-page wash-drawings of a mystical, impressionistic sort, showing the valley as it might appear to the awed and frightened tribesman who has fallen under the spell of the legends. These drawings are reproduced in color, as are the marginal decorations, whose curious patterns suggest the designs of Indian pottery and baskets.

'Kitty of the Roses' is the sentimental little romance of a young architect who found the lady of his dreams in a rose-garden, had to leave her before he had more than found her, just failed to see her again before she sailed for Algiers, and at last caught her once for all in the rose-garden. Roses, pink, white, and red, riot through the story, which is simply and prettily told. Mr. Ralph Henry Barbour is the author, Mr. Frederic J. von Rapp the illustrator, and the J. B. Lippincott Co. the publishers. The pink cloth cover is stamped in gold, with a gold border framing a vignette of Kitty,—a form of cover decoration that seems to be very popular this season. The illustrations are tinted, and the page margins are filled with long-stemmed roses.

'The Entirely New Cynic's Calendar of Revised Wisdom for 1905' (Paul Elder & Co.) appears in the same familiar gingham cover, with the same familiar and fantastic decorations in

red and black, as in previous issues; but this year the twisted proverbs and the illustrations accompanying them are all new. Possibly this second crop of cynicism is not quite so fresh and sparkling as the first, but it is still sprightly enough to be very entertaining to cynics and others. There is really no reason for fault-finding when we get a number of new proverbs as good as these: 'Actresses will happen in the best regulated families,' and 'You will never miss water while the Champagne runs dry.' Mr. Oliver Herford's preface, 'To the World at Large,' is one of the best things in the book, and his picture called 'The First Monday' is another irresistible bit of fooling. Mr. Herford and his collaborators, Miss Ethel Watts Mumford and Mr. Addison Mizner, are putting all cynics in their debt by showing up the profession in so genial and pleasing a light.

'Gilhooleyisms' is a little book of observations about life, made by 'Lord Gilhooley' (otherwise Mr. Frederick H. Seymour) and illustrated by Mr. Tom Fleming. The epigrams vary greatly in merit, their worst faults being that they generally take themselves too seriously and occasionally incline to triteness. 'There are people who make themselves so ridiculous, living, that they are not forgotten when dead,' just misses being very good; so does 'The genius does one thing too well, and other things not well enough.' These are fair samples of the book's quality. We should like the observations better without the pictures, which emphasize the unpleasant cynicism of the text without adding to it either humor or point. (Stokes.)

Of the same general sort, but cleverer and much better illustrated, is a little book of 'Completed Proverbs' (Coates), by Mr. L. de V. Matthewman. '"True love is grounded on esteem," but esteem rests upon no foundation,' '"Man proposes" when woman so permits,' '"Live within your means," if you have any means of doing so,'—these excerpts will give an idea of the satirical-humorous treatment of the proverbs. They are genuinely illustrated and greatly improved by the pictures, which are witty and suggestive. These are the work of Mr. Clare Victor Dwiggins, who has collaborated with Mr. Matthewman in previous volumes.

'Flower Fables and Fancies' (Stokes), by Mr. N. Hudson Moore, is a sort of modernized, expanded, and de-sentimentalized version of the chapter on the language of flowers that always found a place in the 'Friendship's Offerings' of our grandmothers. It contains a vast amount of pleasantly diversified information about flowers, references to them in English poetry and Greek or oriental myth, explanations of the odd conceits involved in local nomenclature, quaint superstitions about flowers, their religious symbolism, their medicinal uses, the lore of perfumes, the rites of May-day and other floral festivals, glimpses of old-time gardens, and occasionally a curious bit of botanical information, or the history of a floral mania like the tulip fad in Holland. The book is prettily gotten up, with tinted floral borders in various colors, a number of illustrations from photographs, and a dainty cover.

Mr. John Uri Lloyd's latest story, 'Scroggins,' is published by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. in a handsome holiday edition, illustrated and decorated by Mr. Reginald B. Birch. Scroggins is a Rocky Mountain stage-driver, who, finding himself suddenly a millionaire, first tries to spend his money and then goes back to his old home and gives it away, finally returning happily to the box-seat of the Gulch stage. The plot is perfectly conventional, but there is a good deal of pathos in the telling, and much sound sense in the old stage-driver's philosophy of life. The cover, which simulates birch bark, with a panelled view of the Rockies set in across the top, is unique and effective.

Of all the so-called pocket editions, the 'Vest Pocket Series' (Putnam) is probably the smallest, being literally tiny enough to slip conveniently into the receptacle indicated by its name. The text is printed lengthwise on the page, thus making it possible to use fairly large type without the necessity of breaking the lines of verse. Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village,' Browning's 'Pied Piper' and 'The Last Ride' (in one volume), Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall,' and Burns's 'Tam O'Shanter' and 'The Cotter's Saturday Night' (the last two furnished with glossaries), are some of the titles from which the man who wants a pocket companion—and the woman, too, if she can lay claim to a pocket—may make a choice. The little books open easily, and are bound in flexible morocco of various colors.

There is no end to editions of the Rubáiyát. A new one, which will interest the Omar cult because of its pictures, is offered by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. It contains Edward FitzGerald's original preface and is illustrated by twelve photogravures after the drawing of Mr. Gilbert James. Omarians who care for the Vedder illustrations will find Mr. James's interpretations monotonous, lacking both in imagination and dramatic quality. They all picture the poet and the lady to whom he sings, thus limiting their scope to the poet's action and feeling instead of to the action and feeling of the poem. As the poster style precludes characterization, there is little left for the artist to strive for except graceful composition and a Persian setting. These he certainly secures, and his designs, though they miss the subtler suggestions of the poem, are exceedingly decorative.

A new volume in Mr. John Lane's 'Flowers of Parnassus' series of bibelots is William Morris's 'Defence of Guenevere,' with six illustrations by Miss Jessie M. King. Last winter Mr. Lane published this poem, with a number of Morris's shorter pieces, in a regulation-sized volume, which Miss King illustrated; and the pictures in the present edition appear to be reduced from those in the larger one. In this miniature size they are very dainty, and the little book will make the best sort of Christmas greeting for a friend who cares for Morris's poetry.

'The Wandering Host' is a forceful little allegory by Dr. David Starr Jordan, published in holiday form, with decorative borders and a pretty cover, by the American Unitarian Association. The text was first printed several years ago under the title of 'The Story of the Innumerable Company,' by which name some readers may remember it. The present edition is revised and slightly enlarged. We do not see any reason why President Jordan's singularly direct and vigorous style should mask itself in symbolism, and we like him better in 'The Call of the Twentieth Century' than in this allegorical argument for individualism in the moral and religious life. Nevertheless, his points are well taken, and his logic sound and convincing beneath the figurative dress.

In the 'Art Gift-book Series,' of the Fleming H. Revell Co., with its pretty and unusual binding and tinted marginal decorations, come two little books, 'Divided, the Story of a Poem,' by Miss Clara Laughlin, and 'Gwen, an Idyll of the Canyon,' by Ralph Connor. 'Divided,' which has already appeared in one of the magazines, is the story of a lonely and sentimental little girl, who happened upon an illustrated copy of Jean Ingelow's poem of 'Divided,' liked its pictures, pored over its symbolism, and finally grasped its meaning by living through the same sad experience herself. Like all Miss Laughlin's work, this story is a piece of special pleading,—a reminder that fame and a career, however splendid, are not worth the loss of love. It is simply and graphically written, and is well suited to its present tasteful setting. 'Gwen,' dedicated 'to all who question the Why of human pain,' is an episode taken from Ralph Connor's popular novel, 'The Sky Pilot.' Standing by itself, it makes a vivid and convincing study of the Pilot's wonderful power, and is just the gift with which to brighten the Christmas of a sad or sick friend. The marginal drawings are clever and suggestive.

An illustrated holiday edition of Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's 'Parables of Life' is published by the Macmillan Co., with four new allegories added and eight drawings by Mr. W. Benda reproduced in photogravure. We like these parables as well as anything that Mr. Mabie has written lately. The imagery is graceful and sufficiently transparent, without being conventional, the movement rapid, and the thoughts vital, incisive, and inspiring. Mr. Benda's drawings are quite in the spirit of the text, as well as being artistic in themselves and well reproduced.

Among the calendars for the new year those issued by Mr. Alfred Bartlett are as usual distinguished for their artistic designs and well selected quotations. The most novel among them is the small 'Sepia Calendar,' decorated with six landscapes from drawings by Miss Helen Sinclair Patterson. These are printed on the calendar sheets directly from photographic negatives, and a touch of color is added by hand, making an original and pleasing effect. One of the least pretentious of Mr. Bartlett's publications is 'A Calendar of Inspiration,' gotten up in his characteristic style with decorative borders and initials, and old English lettering, and printed in black and red. There are two sheets to the month, each containing a quotation from such masters of hope and good cheer as Stevenson, Dr. van Dyke, Phillips Brooks, Emerson, and David Swing. Similar in spirit and make-up, but larger and more elaborately colored and decorated, is 'The House of Life' calendar. The quotations are of the same inspiring type, but less familiar. Six of the twelve sheets are printed in sepia and purple, the rest in sepia and ochre. The 'Calendar of Prayers by Robert Louis Stevenson' is not new, but the 1905 edition appears in four colors, every other page being done in green and gold. To say that the decorative setting, which suggests the pages of an illuminated missal, is beautiful enough for the prayers is high praise, but no more than is deserved. 'The St. Cecilia Calendar' is a single sheet, with a picture of the saint and a border around picture and calendar, for decoration.—'A Book of Days' is the title of a calendar issued by the Young People's Religious Union, a Unitarian society. Each page contains the calendar for a week, with seven quotations taken from the works of some prominent Unitarian. There is no lack of good material for such a calendar, and in the present instance excellent use has been made of it. The calendar is tied up with green cord, is printed in green, and is bound in a green and gold cover.—Decidedly unique and as pretty as we always expect Japanese work to be, is a series of Japanese calendars published in Tokyo by T. Hasegawa. Two of the most elaborate are in the form of an oblong case or pocket prettily decorated. Into this slips a packet of twelve sheets, which can be sorted to get the current month uppermost. Each sheet shows a Japanese print, the designs in the smaller of the two calendars being mostly landscapes and flowers, and in the larger consisting of street scenes and characteristic bits of Japanese life. The 'Pagoda Calendar' is made up of twelve crosswise sections, which spread out to form a fascinating, many-storied pagoda, with quaint little figures perched on its various balconies. Three booklet calendars show respectively the flowers of the Japanese year, the landscapes of Tokyo, and 'the months of Japanese children.' The pictures in the last-named booklet suggest that life is one long and amusing holiday for Japanese boys and girls. Most unique of all is the 'Calendar in Japanese Towels.' An introduction explains that according to Japanese standards every household utensil must be decorative as well as useful, and that the patterns on towels are almost as varied, beautiful, and full of symbolism as the patterns on china or screens. Having looked through the calendar, each page of which has for its background a towel pattern, we are ready to credit this statement.—Very gaudy in comparison with the dainty Japanese calendars just mentioned are three published by Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. 'The Coon Calendar' is conceived along the lines of broad caricature, the twelve large and brightly colored pictures being accompanied by verses in negro dialect describing the various

types. 'Gems from the Poets' is a floral calendar, or rather a series of flower pictures, each accompanied by a 'gem' on the general floral theme. The calendar proper is a mere accessory, and is contained in a small appendage fastened by ribbons to the large sheets. The 'Friendship Calendar' contains twelve quotations from a wide range of authors. The borders and initials are in colors, and are fairly artistic in design.

Books for the Young.

II.

Judging from the few books remaining for consideration in this second of our two articles devoted to the children's books of the present season, it would seem that the output this year has been at once more forward and less prolific than for several seasons past. But the residue with which we have now to deal contains a number of books of more than ordinary merit. Especially praiseworthy are several new editions or new adaptations of books that have gladdened the hearts of past generations, and these will have our first attention.

Old books in new covers.

It is doubtful if many children will be able to appreciate fully the charm of the setting in which is offered to them the series of 'Stories from Shakespeare's Plays' (Dent-Dutton.) These dainty volumes have all the outward characteristics of the well-known 'Temple Shakespeare,' being issued in the same convenient form, with the same beauty of typography and binding, and possessing the added attraction of graceful illustrations. The stories are retold, simply and sensibly, by Mrs. Alice Spencer Hoffman, with the aid of plentiful extracts from the plays themselves. Two volumes have so far appeared: 'The Tempest,' illustrated by Mr. Walter Crane, and 'King Richard II.,' with drawings by Miss Dora Curtis.—Of special distinction also is the handsome new edition of Mrs. Anna Jameson's 'Shakespeare's Heroines' (Dutton). The text requires no comment at this time; it need only be said that Mr. W. Paget has illustrated the book most sumptuously, his six full-page pictures in color and seventy drawings in half-tone leaving little to be desired.—Prof. U. Waldo Cutler has utilized the wealth of splendid material in Sir Thomas Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur' for his volume of 'Stories of King Arthur and his Knights' (Crowell). Simplification of both the narrative and the language in which it is told have been constantly in the editor's mind, and the result is a book unusually attractive to children.—A somewhat similar service has been performed for another old favorite in the 'Stories of Robin Hood and his Merry Outlaws' (Crowell), by Mr. J. Walker McSpadden. The old ballads are the sources from which the several tales have been derived, and stanzas from them preface every chapter. This book and the one just mentioned are issued in uniform style in the series of 'Children's Favorite Classics,' with colored frontispieces and other illustrations.

Poetry, new and old.

There is not much poetry, as distinguished from mere jingle, among the children's books this year, but the little that there is deserves prominent mention. Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge has prepared a new and enlarged edition of her 'Rhymes and Jingles' (Scribner), known to younger readers for thirty years past. The pieces newly included show no trace of their author's more than three score years, but are as fresh and youthful as their predecessors of a long generation ago. The book has been beautifully illustrated and decorated by Miss Sarah S. Stilwell, in a style uniform with Mr. Charles Robinson's pictorial setting of 'A Child's Garden of Verses.'—Miss Stilwell has also designed the pictures for Miss Katharine Pyle's 'Childhood' (Dutton), using a combination of delicate reds and blacks, and achieving marked success. The verses are tender and graceful, and of more merit than usually goes to the entertainment of American children.—The poems of the late Blanche Mary Channing have been posthumously collected, and are published in a pretty little book called 'Lullaby Castle and Other Poems' (Little, Brown & Co.). More than half of the poems in the collection are intended for children, and they possess a delicacy of feeling which deserves to make them widely known.—An excellent book in everything but name is the quarto volume entitled 'Babies' Classics' (Longmans, Green & Co.), in which are brought together some two score poems for children by standard authors. The compiler, Miss Lilia Scott MacDonald, has made a most intelligent selection, including a number of old-time favorites by such forgotten writers as Jane and Ann Taylor and Mary Howitt. The illustrations by Mr. Arthur Hughes are nothing less than a rare artistic treat.

Stories of school life.

Among books having to do with school and college life, the collection of short stories brought together by Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier under the collective title of 'Boys of St. Timothy's' (Scribner) deserves high praise. The school concerned is that of St. Mark's of Southborough, Mass., and the deeds of its youth are set forth in a series of entertaining episodes. Most of these, but not all, are concerned with athletic sports and the playing fields, and all are instinct with the spirit of honorable competition. The book is cleverly illustrated by various hands.—A service somewhat similar to that of Mr. Pier's for St. Mark's has been done for Phillips Exeter Academy by Mr. Albertus T. Dudley in his story called 'Making the Nine' (Lee & Shepard). The interest of the book, as the title indicates, is with baseball. It shows the spiritual side of a game which Americans hold in too little esteem, describing how a lad both young and slight wins his way to a place on the school nine by the patient development of every manly quality.—If Mr. Leslie W. Quirk had not been quite so eager to make his hero heroic, his story called 'Baby Elton, Quarter-Back' (Century Co.) would take equal rank with the two just mentioned. It deals with a boy's freshman year in college, and gives him an amount of glory that is almost overwhelming. It is a well-told story, nevertheless, with plenty of exciting incidents.—'Helen Grant's Friends' (Lee & Shepard) has to do with a young person whom Miss Amanda M. Douglas has already made familiar to us in a previous book called 'Helen Grant's Schooldays.' The new story describes how the heroine won her way through a secondary school with the help (and occasional hindrance) of her numerous friends.—Miss Amy Brooks also brings a familiar figure to the front once more in 'Dorothy Dainty at School' (Lee & Shepard). Dorothy's mild adventures at Aunt Charlotte's educational institution are eclipsed in interest by the much more thrilling experiences of little Nancy Ferris, who is kidnapped and made to dance upon the stage.

Stories of home life.

A little brother and sister living with their deserted and unhappy mother come down very late Christmas Eve and surprise a real Santa Claus; who turns out to be their father, returned from long wanderings restored to moral sanity and in possession of great wealth. This is the situation described in Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's tale called 'Mr. Kris Kringle,' now published in a new edition by Messrs. George W. Jacobs & Co. The pictures, by Mr. Clyde O. DeLand, are thoroughly harmonious with the atmosphere of the charming little story. — A book with the genuine holiday flavor is Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's 'Kristy's Queer Christmas' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). Little Kristy gathers a number of interesting grown folk about a great hearth fire on Christmas evening in order to have them describe the most wonderful thing that ever happened to each of them on that wonderful day. The result is a series of tales which cover pretty much all of America in scene, and which are in turn heroic, thrilling, and humorous. — The scene of 'Dandelion Cottage' (Holt) is laid by its author, Miss Carroll Watson Rankin, in northern Michigan, where a number of girls and an occasional boy work out their destiny in what had been the rectory of the small town. The story is one of difficulties bravely overcome, and the humor of the tale is well borne out in the pictures by Florence Scovel Shinn and Elizabeth R. Finley. — To escape treatment more rigid than kind the heroine of Miss Harriet A. Cheever's 'Lou' (Estes) runs away from the institution in which she had been placed as an orphan, and finds happiness at the end of her long journey. — How a small middle-class London lad wins his way to the esteem of his elder brothers is told most attractively by Mr. B. A. Clarke in 'Minnows and Tritons' (Dodd, Mead & Co.), the little chap having the most exhilarating adventures with wild animals and robbers during the process.

Four tales of adventure.

The second volume of Mr. Edward S. Ellis's 'Colonial Series' is called 'Cromwell of Virginia: A Story of Bacon's Rebellion' (Coates), and it utilizes afresh some of the characters of 'An American King,' published last year. An interesting struggle indicative of the high spirit of the settlers which was eventually to win them independence occupies the narrative. — How a small family of boys and girls defended their home in their father's absence during the last French and Indian war makes the exciting topic of Mr. James Otis's 'Defending the Island: A Story of Bar Harbor in 1758' (Estes). — A new volume in the 'Holly Tree Series' is Mr. H. Irving Hancock's 'Chuggins, the Youngest Hero in the Army: A Tale of the Capture of Santiago' (Altemus). It is a convincing account of what befell a lad of thirteen who wished to fight because his ancestors had, and who made his way to Cuba as a stowaway. The colored frontispiece and other illustrations are by Mr. J. C. Claghorn. — We come almost to contemporary affairs in Mr. Edward Stratemeyer's 'Under the Mikado's Flag; or, Young Soldiers of Fortune' (Lee & Shepard). The boy heroes already known to readers of previous volumes in Mr. Stratemeyer's 'Old Glory Series' are in Korea when the present war with Russia breaks forth, and they follow the fortunes of the Japanese through the battle of Liao-Yang.

Good books of all sorts.

It would be a queer sort of child indeed that could resist the charm of the little animal books written and illustrated in color by Miss Beatrix Potter. 'The Tale of Benjamin Bunny' and 'The Tale of Two Bad Mice' are the titles of this year's additions to the list. For smaller children nothing more delightful in their own unique way could possibly be found. Messrs. F. Warne & Co. publish the series. — Mr. Gelett Burgess's cheerful and fascinating Goops reappear this season in a volume comprehensively entitled 'Goop Tales Alphabetically Told: A Study of the Behavior of some Fifty-Two Individuals, Each of which, while Mainly Virtuous, yet has some One Human and Redeeming Fault' (Stokes). While children can hardly fail to enjoy the peculiar Goop characteristics, we fancy that Mr. Burgess's clever drawings and verses will make their strongest appeal to the 'grown-up.' — A book of fairy tales from the versatile pen of the late Thomas Dunn English is among the pleasant surprises of the season. It is called 'The Little Giant, The Big Dwarf, and Two Other Wonder Tales' (McClurg), and is addressed to 'boys and girls from eight to eighty years old.' The 'two other' tales are 'The Four Rescues' and 'The Adventures of Wydawayk,' this last now appearing in print for the first time. All the stories are quaint and humorous in the best sense of those words, and their effect is greatly heightened by the graceful drawings of Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins. — Another admirable book intended for small children is Mrs. Mary Austin's 'The Basket Woman' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), in which are told a number of fanciful tales based upon Indian myths of the California desert. The book is marked throughout by imagination and literary skill, and the whole effect is delightful. — Mrs. Frances Trego Montgomery's 'On a Lark to the Planets' (Saalfield) is a sequel to last year's 'Wonderful Electric Elephant.' In the new book the children take a ballon trip as far as the Milky Way, talk with the classical gods, and have adventures many and various before their safe return to earth. The illustrations in color are by Miss Winifred D. Elrod. — Of the simplest words of one syllable Miss Clara Murray has composed the little stories in her book called 'The Child at Play' (Little, Brown & Co.). The tales are intended for very small children indeed, and there are suitable pictures in color by Mr. Hermann Hayer. — Rev. Augustus Mendon Lord has written a delightful little account of children all over Europe in his book entitled 'The Touch of Nature: Little Stories of Great People' (American Unitarian Association). Child life in Italy, Spain, Hungary, Ireland, and many other countries is here described in a way to appeal strongly to the young mind. — Of a similar sort, but going much farther afield in its range, in Miss Lulu Maude Chance's 'Little Folks of Many Lands' (Ginn). The book is fully illustrated. — In 'The Story of a Mission Indian; or, Sunshine in a Dark Place' (Badger), Miss Kathryn Wallace has depicted the life led by the Indian children in the California missions before the coming of the Anglo-Saxon. The book will perform a praiseworthy service in telling the shameful truth of the treatment accorded these once happy people.

Dr. Edward Cannan of the University of London has edited for modern students of economics the greatest of all economic classics—'An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.' The text is that of the fifth edition, carefully collated with the others. The notes and commentaries of the editor are judicious and reverential, and are just what the modern student needs as a guide for the study of Adam Smith. The edition is in handsome library form, in two volumes, and is published in this country by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

NOTES.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons import a charming new edition of R. L. Stevenson's 'Edinburgh,' printed on fine paper, bound in tasteful buckram, and illustrated.

A new text-book of Psychology, prepared by Prof. James Rowland Angell of the University of Chicago, is promised for early publication by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

'A Guide to English Syntax' and 'The Study of Ivanhoe' are two pamphlet issues in the 'Study-Guide Series,' prepared and published by Mrs. H. A. Davidson, Cambridge.

Mr. Thomas Dixon's new novel, 'The Clansman,' is now in the hands of his publishers, Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., and will appear about the middle of next month.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's 'Memories of a Hundred Years' is reissued, two volumes in one, by the Macmillan Co. The new edition is revised, and includes three additional chapters.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons republish, in a seventh revised and enlarged edition, the Rev. William Elliot Griffis's 'Corea, the Hermit Nation,' now for over twenty years a standard work.

'The Book of the Iris,' by Mr. R. Irwin Lynch, is a new volume in the series of 'Handbooks of Practical Gardening,' published by Mr. John Lane. This series now numbers twenty-one volumes.

'How to Study Shakespeare,' by Mr. William H. Fleming, has reached Series IV. This useful little publication (five or six plays to a volume) comes to us from Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co.

'Lessons in Music Form,' by Dr. Percy Goetschius, is a recent publication of the Oliver Ditson Co. It is 'a manual of analysis of all the structural factors and designs employed in musical composition.'

The Barrows Lectures delivered in 1902-3 in India, Ceylon, and Japan by Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary, will be published shortly in book form by the University of Chicago Press.

We are glad to note that the 'International' Webster's Dictionary and its abridgments have received the well-deserved distinction of a Grand Prize (the highest award) from the Superior Jury at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The eventful and romantic life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, has been made the basis of a novel which Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish in the early Spring. The author is an Englishman who is said to have made an intimate study of Disraeli's career.

The 'Life and Correspondence of John Duke, Lord Coleridge' will be published at once by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. Another imminent publication of the same firm is a volume on India, written by Colonel Sir Thomas Hungerford Holdich, late Superintendent of the Survey of India.

A collection of 'Letters of Henrik Ibsen,' as translated by Mr. John Nilsen Laurvik, is announced for early issue by Messrs. Fox, Duffield & Co. The selection has been made by a son of the dramatist, with his father's sanction, and the letters included cover the period from 1849 to 1898.

Baedeker's 'Paris and Environs,' imported by the Messrs. Scribner, is the fifteenth revised edition of that most useful of all manuals for the visitor to the French capitol. It offers no noticeable departure from previous editions, but has all the additions necessary to bring it strictly up to date.

A complete account of the proceedings of the Hawthorne Centenary celebration, held at Concord last July, together with the speeches and addresses delivered on that occasion, will be published this month by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Count Tolstoy's 'Bethink Yourselves!' is now published in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Co., which makes the third publication of this eloquent work which we have had occasion to chronicle. We hope that it will be still further multiplied, until it reaches every intelligent person in the United States.

A most attractive and well-prepared bookseller's catalogue is the 'Partial List of a Unique Exhibition of the Work of the French Illustrators of the Eighteenth Century,' issued by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. The typography is in the French manner, and there are a number of reproduced title-pages and illustrations.

'The Star of Bethlehem' is a miracle play of the nativity, reconstructed by Professor Charles Mills Gayley from a number of plays of the Towneley and other cycles, and adapted to modern conditions. It was composed for Mr. Ben Greet, and has been performed by his company. It is published in a tasteful volume by Messrs. Fox, Duffield & Co.

A Hawthorne Bibliography, compiled by Miss Nina E. Browne of the Boston Athenaeum, is in preparation for Spring publication by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will contain references to all known items in print either by or about Hawthorne, conveniently classified and made especially serviceable by a double entry magazine index.

As no copy of the first edition of Bacon's Essays is known to be in this country, book-collectors will be glad to know that a facsimile reprint of this rare edition, published in 1597, will be made from the copy in the British Museum by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co., and published in a limited edition in one volume as near the size of the original work as is possible.

According to the announcement of its publisher, Mr. William Abbatt of New York, the old 'Magazine of American History' will be re-established early in the coming year. The name of the new series will be that under which the publication was started in 1877, 'The Magazine of American History, with Notes and Queries.' Contributions are promised from a number of well-known historical writers.

'Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto' is the title of a work edited by Professor Edward G. Bourne, and published in two volumes by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. in their 'Trail Makers' series of reprints and translations. The work includes the narrative of the Knight of Elvas and that of Luys Hernandez de Biedma. It also contains an account of de Soto's expedition taken from Oviedo, and based upon the diary of Rodrigo Ranjel. There is also a life of the explorer by Mr. Buckingham Smith.

Prominent among the contents of 'The International Studio' for December is a forcible article by Mr. R. Harold Paget relative to the proposed remodelling and 'improvement' of the old State Capitol at Richmond, Virginia. In directing attention to this particular instance of official desecration, it is to be hoped that Mr. Paget's article will have some effect in arousing national sentiment to a realization of the fact that without the most active sort of preventive measures many of our historic public buildings are likely to be obliterated within a very few years.

Two special bibliographies which librarians and others should find of value have lately been issued by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co. One is a 'Classified Catalogue of Scientific and Technological Books,' prepared by a committee of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education; the other is a list of 'Books and Helps for Nature Study,' compiled by Mr. D. Lange, Supervisor of Nature Study in the Public Schools of St. Paul.

'An Irish-English Dictionary,' the work of the Rev. Patrick S. Dinneen, is published by Mr. David Nutt of London. It is a compilation of about twelve thousand words in the modern Irish language, with explanations in English, and should contribute materially to the renewed study of that idiom. There is an appendix of verbal paradigms. The work is of moderate size, although containing eight hundred pages, and is vouched for by Dr. Douglas Hyde and others of authority.

Among the promised features of 'The Atlantic Monthly' during the coming year, the widest interest will undoubtedly centre upon the reproduction of Thoreau's hitherto unpublished Private Journal, as edited by Mr. Bradford Torrey. Entertainment of a rare sort may also be expected in the reminiscences of Charles Godfrey Leland, from the pen of his niece and literary executor, Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell, to appear under the title of 'Hans Breitmann Papers.' Besides these, there will be an anonymous series of 'Letters to Literary Statesmen,' a new serial by Miss Margaret Sherwood, a connected group of historical articles by Prof. William Garrott Brown dealing with 'The Tenth Decade of the United States,' and the usual variety of stories, poems, and essays.

List of New Books.

[*The following list, containing 115 titles, includes books received by* The Dial *since its last issue.*]

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS.

The Lace Book. By N. Hudson Moore. Illus., 4to, gilt top, pp. 206. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $5. net.

Imperial Vienna: An Account of its History, Traditions, and Arts. By A. S. Levetus; illus. by Erwin Puchinger. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 431. John Lane. $5. net.

English Idylls. New vols.: Cranford, by Mrs. Gaskell; The Vicar of Wakefield, by Oliver Goldsmith. Each illus. in color by C. E. Brock. 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. Per vol., $2. net.

The Life and Art of Sandro Botticelli. By Julia Cartwright (Mrs. Ady). Illus. in photogravure, etc., large 4to, gilt top, pp. 205. E. P. Dutton & Co. $4. net.

Drawings of Holbein. With essay by A. L. Baldry. Large 4to, gilt top. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Kitty of the Roses. By Ralph Henry Barbour; illus. in color, etc., by Frederic J. von Rapp. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 174. J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

Parables of Life. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. New edition, illus. in photogravure by W. Benda. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 158. Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Scroggins. By John Uri Lloyd; illus. and decorated by R. B. Birch. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 119. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Trans. by Edward FitzGerald; illus. in photogravure by Gilbert James. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 160. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Waes Hael: The Book of Toasts. By Edithe Lea Chase and Capt. W. E. P. French, U.S.A. Third edition; 12mo, gilt top, pp. 303. The Grafton Press. $1.50 net.

The Rubaiyat of a Persian Kitten. Written and illustrated by Oliver Herford. 12mo. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1. net.

Gems from the Poets: A Calendar for 1905. Printed in color, 4to. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Friendship Calendar for 1905. Printed in color, large 8vo. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

The Wandering Host. By David Starr Jordan. With decorations, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 30. American Unitarian Association. 90 cts. net.

Completed Proverbs. By Lisle de Vaux Matthewman; pictured by Clare Victor Dwiggins. 16mo, gilt top, pp. 100. H. T. Coates & Co. 80 cts. net.

The Coon Calendar for 1905. By Louise Quarles Bonte and George Willard Bonte. Printed in color, 4to. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

The Defence of Guenevere. By William Morris; illus. by Jessie M. King. 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 45. 'Flowers of Parnassus.' John Lane. 50 cts. net.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

Shakespeare's Heroines. By Anna Jameson; illus. in color, etc., by W. Paget. 8vo, gilt edges, pp. 308. E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

Dandelion Cottage. By Carroll Watson Rankin. Illus., 12mo, pp. 312. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Under the Mikado's Flag; or, Young Soldiers of Fortune. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illus., 12mo, pp. 305. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

The Touch of Nature: Little Stories of Great Peoples. Retold by Augustus Mendon Lord. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, pp. 146. American Unitarian Association. $1. net.

Mr. Kris Kringle: A Christmas Tale. By S. Weir Mitchell. Illus., 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 105. George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.

Cromwell of Virginia: A Story of Bacon's Rebellion. By Edward S. Ellis, A.M. Illus., 12mo, pp. 380. H. T. Coates & Co. $1.

The Story of a Mission Indian; or, Sunshine in a Dark Place. By Kathryn Wallace. Illus., 12mo, pp. 64. R. G. Badger. $1.

Little Folks in Many Lands. By Lulu Maude Chance. Illus. in color, etc., 12mo, pp. 112. Ginn & Co.

Chuggins, the Youngest Hero with the Army: A Tale of the Capture of Santiago. By H. Irving Hancock. Illus., 12mo, pp. 93. Henry Altemus Co. 50 cts.

Witchery Ways. By Amos R. Wells. Illus., 16mo, pp. 189. Henry Altemus Co. 50 cts.

Five Little Strangers, and How They Came to Live in America. By Julia Augusta Schwartz. Illus., 12mo, pp. 176. American Book Co. 40 cts.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

Thackeray in the United States, 1852-3, 1855-6. Including a Record of a Variety of Thackerayana. By James Grant Wilson; with bibliography by Frederick S. Dickson. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Dodd, Mead & Co. $10. net.

The Story of My Struggles: The Memoirs of Arminius Vambéry. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., large 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. E. P. Dutton & Co. $5. net.

The Adventures of King James II. of England. By the author of 'Life of Sir Kenelm Digby'; with introduction by the Right Rev. F. A. Casquet, D.D. Illus. in photogravure, 8vo, pp. 502. Longmans, Green & Co. $4.80 net.

The True Henry Clay. By Joseph M. Rogers. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 388. J. B. Lippincott Co. $2. net.

Great Englishmen of the Sixteenth Century. By Sidney Lee. Illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 337. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75 net.

Abraham Lincoln. By Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Ph.D. With portrait, 12mo, gilt top, pp. 389. 'American Crisis Biographies.' George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.25 net.

Walt Whitman. By Isaac Hull Platt. With photogravure portrait, 24mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 147. 'Beacon Biographies.' Small, Maynard & Co. 75 cts. net.

HISTORY.

The American Nation: A History, from Original Sources, by Associated Scholars. Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart. First Series, Foundations of the Nation. In 5 vols., illus., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Harper & Brothers. $9. net.

The United States of America. By Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D. In 2 parts, illus., 12mo. 'Story of the Nations.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

Napoleonic Studies. By J. Holland Rose, Litt.D. 8vo. gilt top, uncut, pp. 398. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto. Edited by Edward Gaylord Bourne. In 2 vols., illus., 16mo. 'The Trail Makers.' A. S. Barnes & Co. $2. net.

The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States of America, and History of the Monroe Doctrine. By John A. Kasson, LL.D. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 273. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50 net.

History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. By James Ford Rhodes, LL.D. Vol. V., 1864-1866. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 659. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, LL.D. Vol. IX., Flint's Letters from America, 1818-1820. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 333. Arthur H. Clark Co. $4. net.

The Men Who Made the Nation: An Outline of United States History from 1760 to 1865. By Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph.D. New edition; 12mo, pp. 415. Macmillan Co. $1. net.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Letters of John Ruskin to Charles Eliot Norton. In 2 vols., illus. in photogravure, etc., 8vo, gilt tops, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4. net.

A History of British Poetry, from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century. By F. St. John Corbett. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 632. Charles Scribner's Sons. $6. net.

Retrospects. By William Knight. 8vo, uncut, pp. 310. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.25 net.

Studies in Virgil. By Terrot Reaveley Glover, M.A. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 312. Longmans, Green & Co. $3. net.

The Secret of Petrarch. By Edmund James Mills. Illus. in photogravure, large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 219. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

Walt Whitman's Diary in Canada. With extracts from other of his diaries and literary note-books. Edited by William Sloane Kennedy. With photogravure portrait, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 73. Small, Maynard & Co. $2.50 net.

An American Primer. By Walt Whitman. Edited by Horace Traubel. With photogravure portrait and facsimiles, large 8vo, uncut, pp. 35. Small, Maynard & Co. $2. net.

The Italian Poets since Dante. Accompanied by verse translations. By William Everett. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 251. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Classical Echoes in Tennyson. By Wilfred P. Mustard, Ph.D. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 164. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

NEW EDITIONS OF STANDARD LITERATURE.

Georgics of Virgil. Trans. from the Latin into English by J. W. Mackail. Limited edition; 8vo, uncut, pp. 110. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $7.50 net.

Complete Poetical Works of William Wordsworth, 'Cambridge' edition. With photogravure portrait and vignette, 8vo, gilt top, pp. 937. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

Tutte le Opera di Dante Alighieri. Nuovamente rivedute nel testo dal Dr. E. Moore; con indice dal Dr. Paget Toynbee. Terza edizione; 12mo, gilt top, pp. 490. Oxford University Press.

Works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, 'Centenary' edition. Edited by Edward Waldo Emerson. Vol. X., Lectures and Biographical Sketches; Vol. XI., Miscellanies; Vol. XII., Natural History of Intellect, and other papers. Each 12mo, gilt top, uncut. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Per vol., $1.75.

The Tragedies of Seneca. Rendered into English verse by Ella Isabel Harris, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 466. Oxford University Press. $2.

The Bertrams. By Anthony Trollope; edited by Algar Thorold. 24mo, gilt top, pp. 830. 'Pocket Library.' John Lane. 50 cts. net.

BOOKS OF VERSE.

The Sin of David. By Stephen Phillips. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 141. Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

Selected Poems. By John Davidson. 16mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 204. John Lane. $1.25 net.

Mine and Thine. By Florence Earle Coates. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 175. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25 net.

Cain: A Drama. By George Cabot Lodge. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 155. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1. net.

Lyrics and Legends of Christmastide. By Clinton Scollard. 12mo, pp. 60. Clinton, New York: George William Browning. $1.25.

FICTION.

The Golden Bowl. By Henry James. In 2 vols., 12mo, gilt tops, uncut. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Captain Amyas: Being the Career of D'Arcy Amyas, R.N.R., Late Master of the R.M.S. 'Princess.' By Dolf Wyllarde. 12mo, pp. 303. John Lane. $1.50.

A Japanese Romance. By Clive Holland. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 338. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The Girl and the Kaiser. By Pauline Bradford Mackie. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 164. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Morganatic. By Max Nordau; trans. by Elizabeth Lee. 12mo, pp. 396. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Dialstone Lane. By W. W. Jacobs. Illus., 12mo, pp. 337. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

American Wives and Others. By Jerome K. Jerome. Illus., 12mo, pp. 364. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

The Manitoban: A Romance. By Henry H. Bashford. 12mo, pp. 304. John Lane. $1.50.

Borderland Tales. By W. Stebbing. 12mo, uncut, pp. 148. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20 net.

Wanted, a Cook: Domestic Dialogues. By Alan Dale. 12mo, pp. 382. Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

A Nation's Idol: A Romance of Franklin's Five Years of Happiness at the Court of France. By Charles Felton Pidgin. 12mo, pp. 348. Henry Altemus Co. $1.50.

The Buccaneers: A Story of the Black Flag in Business. By Henry M. Hyde. With frontispiece, 12mo, pp. 236. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20 net.

Her Fiance: Four Stories of College Life. By Josephine Bacon. Illus., 16mo, pp. 164. Henry Altemus Co. $1.

Tonda: A Story of the Sioux. By Warren K. Moorehead. Illus., 12mo, pp. 309. Robert Clarke Co. $1.50.

Little Love Stories of Manhattan. By Melville Chater. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 225. The Grafton Press. $1.25.

Poketown People; or, Parables in Black. By Ella Middleton Tybout. Illus. in color, 12mo, pp. 356. J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50.

Talitha Cumi: A Story of Freedom through Christian Science. By Annie J. Holland. 12mo, pp. 417. Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

Rachel: A Story of the Great Deluge. By Ernest U. Smith. With maps, 12mo, pp. 314. The Grafton Press. $1.50.

Twice a Man: A Psychological Romance. By Clark H. Bronson. Illus., 12mo, pp. 313. Chicago: Bronson & Co. $1.50.

Eighteen Miles from Home. By William T. Hodge. With frontispiece, 16mo, pp. 230. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.

The Serio-Comic Governess. By I. Zangwill. Illus., 12mo, pp. 118. Macmillan Co. Paper, 50 cts.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Sketches of the Old Road through France to Florence. By A. H. Hallam Murray, accompanied by Henry W. Nevinson and Montgomery Carmichael. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 328. E. P. Dutton & Co. $5. net.

Dai Nippon: A Study in National Evolution. By Henry Dyar, C.E. Large 8vo, uncut, pp. 450. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50 net.

Inner Jerusalem. By A. Goodrich-Freer. Illus., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 388. E. P. Dutton & Co. $3. net.

With Kuroki in Manchuria. By Frederick Palmer. Illus., 12mo, pp. 362. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

From Tokio through Manchuria with the Japanese. By Louis Livingston Seaman, M.D. Illus., 12mo, pp. 268. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Along the Nile with General Grant. By Elbert E. Farman, LL.D. Illus., 8vo, uncut, pp. 339. The Grafton Press. $2.50 net.

The Log of the Griffin: The Story of a Cruise from the Alps to the Thames. By Donald Maxwell. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 305. John Lane. $2. net.

Raiderland: All about Grey Galloway, its Stories, Traditions, Characters, Humours. By S. R. Crockett; illus. by Joseph Pennell. 8vo, gilt top, pp. 359. Dodd, Mead & Co. $2. net.

The Land of Riddles: Russia of Today. By Hugo Ganz; trans. from the German and edited by Herman Rosenthal. 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 331. Harper & Brothers. $2. net.

Mediterranean Winter Resorts. By Eustace A. Reynolds-Ball, F.R.G.S. Fifth edition, revised, enlarged, and partly rewritten. With maps, 16mo, pp. 618. Brentano's. $1.40 net.

A Trolley Honeymoon, from Delaware to Maine. By Clinton W. Lucas. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 125. M. W. Hazen Co.

RELIGION.

The Supremacy of Jesus. By Joseph Henry Crooker. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 186. American Unitarian Association. 80 cts. net.

Six Incursions by a Predatory Pew into Some Theologic Fastnesses. By Edward Augustus Jenks, A.M. 12mo, pp. 237. Robert Grier Cooke. $1.25.

PRAYERS Offered in the Senate of the United States, in the Winter Session of 1904. By Edward E. Hale, Chaplain. 16mo, pp. 136. Little, Brown & Co. $1. net.

PILLARS OF THE TEMPLE. By Minot J. Savage. 12mo, gilt top, pp. 226. American Unitarian Association. 90 cts. net.

THE CHRIST-CHILD and the Three Ages of Man. By William Boyd Carpenter, D.D. With frontispiece, 24mo, gilt top, pp. 19. E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cts. net.

POLITICS.—ECONOMICS.—SOCIOLOGY.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONFLICT: Its Causes and Issues. By K. Asakawa, Ph.D.; with introduction by Frederick Wells Williams. Illus., 8vo, gilt top, pp. 383. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2. net.

ECONOMIC ESSAYS. By Charles Franklin Dunbar; edited by O. M. W. Sprague; with introduction by F. W. Taussig. Large 8vo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 372. Macmillan Co. $2.50 net.

ARBITRATION AND THE HAGUE COURT. By John W. Foster. 12mo, pp. 148. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1. net.

POVERTY. By Robert Hunter. 8vo, pp. 382. Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

OUT OF WORK: A Study of Employment Agencies. By Frances A. Kellor. 12mo, pp. 292. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

ART AND MUSIC.

ORNAMENT AND ITS APPLICATION: A Book for Students Treating in a Practical Way of the Relation of Design to Material, Tools, and Methods of Work. By Lewis F. Day. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 319. Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.25 net.

A HANDBOOK OF PLANT-FORM, for Students of Design. By Ernest E. Clark. Illus., large 8vo, pp. 218. John Lane.

THE ORIENTAL RUG BOOK. By Mary Churchill Ripley. Illus. in color, etc., 8vo, pp. 310. Frederick A. Stokes Co. $3. net.

BOOKS. ALL OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SUPPLIED, no matter on what subject. Write us. We can get you any book ever published. Please state wants. Catalogues free. BAKER'S GREAT BOOK-SHOP, 14-16 Bright St., BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH Mainly for Teachers desirous of qualifying as Instructors in Elementary French Conversation. Price, $1.00. Livrét of thirty-two pages mailed free.
E. ROTH, 1135 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WADSWORTH;
or, THE CHARTER OAK
How the Connecticut Charter was procured and preserved.
400 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Price, $2.00 prepaid.
W. H. GOCHER, Hartford, Conn.

SHAKESPEARE, First Folio Edition
Edited by PORTER-CLARKE. Printed by DeVINNE
Volumes now ready: "Midsommer Nights Dreame," "Lovea Labours' Lost," "Comedie of Errors," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth" ("Julius Cæsar" in December, "Hamlet" in March, other plays to follow). Price in cloth, 50c. net; limp leather, 75c. net. (Postage, 5c.)
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

Mr. Robert Grier Cooke
May be consulted by appointment in regard to the designing, printing, and publication of special editions for institutions, individuals, and for commemorative purposes.
Number 307 Fifth Ave., New York
Tel., 3 Madison Square Cable Address, "Jocafelin"

Authors' Agency
THIRTEENTH YEAR. Candid, suggestive Criticism, literary and technical Revision, Advice, Disposal.
REFERENCES: Hezekiah Butterworth, Mrs. Burton Harrison, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.
Send stamp for Booklet *to*
WM. A. DRESSER,
Mention The Dial. R. 7, 400 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.

STORY-WRITERS, Biographers, Historians, Poets—Do you desire the honest criticism of your book, or its skilled revision and correction, or advice as to publication? Such work, said George William Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Terms by agreement. Send for circular D, or forward your book or MS. to the New York Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

Do You Write?
Instruction by mail in literary composition. Courses suited to all needs. Revision, criticism, and sale of MSS. Send for circular.
EDITORIAL BUREAU,
55 West 47th Street. NEW YORK.

STANDARD AUTHORS IN SETS
Balzac, Brontë, Bulwer, Carlyle, Cooper, DeFoe, Dickens, Dumas, Eliot, Fielding, Gibbon, Guizot, Hawthorne, Hugo, Irving, Macaulay, Poe, Reade, Ruskin, Scott, Shakespeare, Smollett, Thackeray, Tolstoi. *Send for Descriptive Booklet.*
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

WILLIAM R. JENKINS
FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN BOOKS
Sixth Avenue & 48th Street
NEW YORK
NO BRANCH STORES
SEND FOR CATALOGUES

In January we will issue an unusually fine catalogue of
RARE BOOKS
Early Boston Imprints, the Mathers, N. E. Historical and Genea. Register, Complete Set Prince Society, Anglo-Saxon Review, Scott and Swift's Works, Publications of the Club of Odd Volumes, Caxton and Grolier Clubs, William Loring Andrews's fine books, Benjamin Franklin Imprints, Choice Sporting Works, etc., all at moderate prices. Catalogue free.
FRANCIS P. HARPER
No. 14 West 22d Street, New York City

30 to 50 % DISCOUNT!!
On one-half the books offered from the Best Catalogue of Holiday and Standard Books ever published. Satisfaction Guaranteed with every sale.
SEND POSTAL EARLY
CHARLES E. LAURIAT CO.
301 Washington St., "opp. Old South," Boston

WANTED An established and profitable literary enterprise is in need of additional capital to develop its business. A splendid opportunity for a young man of high character, energy, and literary taste. About $5000. required.
Address B. A., care THE DIAL.

LIBRARY RESEARCH

TOPICS of all kinds and in any language looked up in large libraries for scholars, writers, and others, who have not at hand the books needed in preparing theses, lectures, addresses, club papers, books or articles for publication, or in any piece of investigation. Highest university and library references.
Miss M. H. BUCKINGHAM, No. 96 Chestnut Street, BOSTON, MASS.

BY THE WAY! HAVE YOU TRIED THE KLIP?

Covers to Order | Price List Free

YOU CAN BIND one sheet or three hundred sheets in ten seconds. The Klip binds loose sheets, pamphlets, or magazines.
H. H. BALLARD, 59 Pittsfield, Mass.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF FRENCH in 4 Parts
L. C. BONAME, Author and Pub., 1930 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Well-graded series for Preparatory Schools and Colleges. No time wasted in superficial or mechanical work. *French Text:* Numerous exercises in conversation, translation, composition. *Part I.* (60 cts.): Primary grade; thorough drill in Pronunciation. *Part II.* (90 cts.): Intermediate grade; Essentials of Grammar; 4th edition, revised, with Vocabulary: most carefully graded. *Part III.* ($1.00): Composition, Idioms, Syntax; meets requirements for admission to college.
Part IV. (35 cts.): *Handbook of Pronunciation* for advanced grade; concise and comprehensive. *Sent to teachers for examination, with a view to introduction.*

HANDY VOLUME CLASSICS
Used by schools and colleges everywhere. 155 volumes, pocket size. List prices, cloth, 35 cents per volume; limp leather, 75 cents per volume. (Special prices to schools and colleges.) *Send for Catalogue.*
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

AMERICAN HISTORY. Catalogue of Books published and for sale, mailed on request.
GEORGE P. HUMPHREY, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—EDITING, INDEXING, CATALOGUING, INVESTIGATING, any kind of bibliographical work, by an experienced young woman, college graduate. Address E. G., care of THE DIAL.

Know Your Brains! "I am glad to find at last a work . . . which goes far but not too far. As interesting as it is correct in its assumptions."—STANLEY WATERLOO, in speaking of that side of this all-embracing book which, through the author's discovery of the final physiological agents active in the evolution of brain and mind, reconstructs phrenology upon fast scientific lines. The one book with a new live message to humanity.
CRANIO-MUSCULAR ORIGINS OF BRAIN AND MIND
By PHILIP H. ERBÉS. *Illustrated. $1.30, postpaid.*
The Promethean Publisher, 622 N. Rockwell St., Chicago, Ill.

THE ASTOR EDITION OF POETS
Is the best for schools and colleges. 93 volumes. List price, 60 cts. per vol. (Price to schools, 40 cts.)
SEND FOR LIST.
THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO., New York

The STUDEBAKER
Fine Arts Building
Michigan Boulevard, between Congress and Van Buren Streets, Chicago.
Augustin Daly Musical Company
IN
THE CINGALEE
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

APPEARING IN THE HOLIDAY ISSUES OF THE DIAL

DECEMBER 1 AND 16, 1904

PAGE
Altemus Co., Henry 390, 439
Appleton & Co., D. . . 348, 349, 402, 403
Atlantic Monthly, The 410
Author's Agency 437
Badger, Richard G. 392
Baker & Taylor Co. 390, 439
Baker's Great Book-shop 393, 437
Ballard, H. H. 393, 438
Barnes & Co., A. S. 345
Bartlett, Alfred 394, 408
Blackwell, B. H. 393
Boname, L. C. 438
Bonnell, Silver & Bowers 390, 439
Buckingham, Miss M. H. 393, 438
Clark Co., The Arthur H. 394, 408
Clarke Co., The Robert 395
Coan, Dr. Titus M. 393, 437
Cooke, Robert Grier 393, 437
Crowell & Co., Thomas Y.
344, 389, 390, 392, 393, 437, 438
Davidson, H. A. 393
Dodd, Mead & Co. 350, 351, 407

PAGE
Doubleday, Page & Co. 343, 409
Dresser, William A. 437
Dutton & Co., E. P. 347
Editorial Bureau 393, 437
Estes & Co., Dana 395, 406
Gocher, W. H. 393, 437
Grafton Press, The 392
Harper & Brothers 354, 355, 404
Harper, Francis P. 437
Holt & Co., Henry 342
Houghton, Mifflin & Company
327, 328, 329, 410
Humphrey, George P. 393, 438
Jenkins, William R. 393, 437
Lane, John 396, 406
Lauriat Co., Charles E. 437
Lippincott Co., J. B. 352, 353, 405
Little, Brown, & Co. 356, 357
Longmans, Green, & Co. 340
McClure, Phillips & Co. 358
McClurg & Co., A. C.
336, 337, 391, 392, 400, 401, 439, 440

PAGE
Merriam Co., G. & C. 394
Mosher, Thomas B. 394, 408
New York Bureau of Revision . . 393, 437
Old South Work, Directors of 390
Oxford University Press 338
Pott & Co., James 393
Promethean Publisher, The 438
Putnam's Sons, G. P. 341
Roth, E. 437
Sanborn & Co., Benj. F. 408
Sante Fe Railway 390
Scribner's Sons, Charles
330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 397, 398, 399
Spencer, W. T. 393
Studebaker Theatre 390, 438
Timby, H. H. 393
Wales, J. Rufus 393
Warne & Co., Frederick 339
Welch Co., W. M. 392
Wessels Co., A. 346
Williams, Barker & Severn Co. . . . 439
Woodward & Lothrop 390, 439

Woodward & Lothrop

BOOKSELLERS : : WASHINGTON, D. C.

The careful attention of book buyers throughout the United States and Canada is called to our fine collection of rare and choice books, including those printed by the **Kelmscott, Essex House, Vale, Mosher, Elzevir, Aldine, Roycroft, Astolat,** and other well-known presses, whose name is a guarantee of excellence in workmanship.

We call special attention to a set of **William Morris's Works,** (supplemental to the Kelmscott issues) in 8 vols., printed by the trustees of his estate, and completing his works; a rare edition of the famous **Golden Legend,** by Archbishop Voraigne, printed in Black Letter at Nuremburg in 1472; the Vale Press **Shakespeare,** 38 vols.; large paper editions of **Charles Lamb; John Fiske's Histories;** and **Noctes Ambrosiana.**

Also the **Satires of Juvenal,** printed by Aldus Manutius in 1501; **The Essex House Psalter; Shelley's Letter to T. Peacock** (45 copies printed); **Life of William Morris,** printed at the Doves Press; and many others.

A descriptive catalogue with prices will be sent to any address in the world.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

Book Dept. Washington, D. C.

Rare, Scarce and Valuable Collection

OLD ENGLISH

BOOKS

AT AUCTION

Monday, Dec. 19, and following days

A Catalogue of over *800 numbers.*
Books not to be found in regular sales.
Catalogues ready, can be had on application.

Williams, Barker & Severn Co.
185 AND 187 WABASH AVE.
CHICAGO

Special Library Catalogues

and lists—we publish the best and most complete issued by any bookseller.

Books of all Publishers

are carried in our stock, which is larger and more general than that of any other house in the United States.

Librarians and Book Committees

receive efficient service, both in the way of information and the supplying of all books.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO

Last Hours of Sheridan's Cavalry

Or THE ELEVEN DAYS' CAMPAIGN

By HENRY EDWIN TREMAIN, Brig.-General

12mo. Cloth. 560 pages.
Portraits, maps, and numerous illustrations.
Price, $1.50 net; postage, 12c. extra.

A concise and true account of the closing days of the great Civil War, together with a record of the surrender of General Lee and the grand review in Washington.

BONNELL, SILVER & BOWERS
NEW YORK

THE

Appreciation of Sculpture

By RUSSELL STURGIS

Companion volume to "How to Judge Architecture" by the same author, and "Pictorial Composition" by HENRY R. POORE.

Each volume, over 80 illustrations, net, $1.50. (Postage 14 cts.)
Special edition of THE APPRECIATION OF SCULPTURE, net, $3.00. (Postage 24 cts.)

The third in a series of handbooks invaluable to those who would master the fundamentals in the understanding and appreciation of art.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
33-37 East Seventeenth St., New York

HER FIANCÉ—In this book the author paints, with charming artistry and fidelity to truth, the gay humor, readiness in conversational fence and repartee, and genuine womanliness of college girls. Writing from the vantage point of an active literary career, she has mingled in the most alluring proportions all the qualities of a "real book."

Josephine Daskam
(Mrs. Selden Bacon)
With illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green. $1.00

HENRY ALTEMUS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, PHILADELPHIA

ANY BOOK THAT IS ADVERTISED OR REVIEWED IN THE HOLIDAY NUMBERS OF "THE DIAL" MAY BE BOUGHT AT OUR STORE, OR WILL BE PROMPTLY PROCURED.

OUR STOCK OF BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS IS MORE EXTENSIVE AND VARIED THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER BOOKSTORE IN THIS COUNTRY AND NOW OCCUPIES TWO ENTIRE FLOORS

A.C.McCLURG & CO.

215-221 WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO

THE DIAL PRESS, FINE ARTS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

24 74 358 59